

## 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—Gallia County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
AaC	Aaron silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
AbC	Aaron-Gilpin complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
AkB	Allegheny loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
AkC	Allegheny loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
AkD	Allegheny loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BcF	Berks-Upshur association, very steep	Not prime farmland
BhD	Bethesda channery clay loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BhF	Bethesda channery clay loam, 40 to 70 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
ChD	Clymer loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Chg1AF	Chagrin silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
CkB	Clymer silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CkC	Clymer silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CoB	Coolville silt loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CpB	Coolville silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Cub1AO	Cuba silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Dm	Dumps, mine	Not prime farmland
Dol1A1	Doles silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
EkB	Elkinsville silt loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
FaB	Fairpoint channery silty clay loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
FaD	Fairpoint channery silty clay loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
FaE	Fairpoint channery silty clay loam, 25 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Gal2C1	Gallia loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland

Prime and other Important Farmlands--Gallia County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
GbB	Gallipolis silt loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
GbC	Gallipolis silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
GfB	Gallipolis silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
GIR1D2	Gilpin-Rarden silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
GIR1E1	Gilpin-Rarden silt loams, 25 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
GIRZE1	Gilpin-Rarden association, steep	Not prime farmland
GsC	Guernsey-Gilpin silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
GUSZE1	Gilpin-Upshur-Steinsburg association, steep	Not prime farmland
GwE	Guernsey-Gilpin association, steep	Not prime farmland
KaB	Kanawha silt loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
KbB	Kanawha silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Kg	Kyger loamy sand, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
KnL1AF	Kinnick-Lindside silt loams, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
LaG1D1	Latham-Gilpin silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
LaG1D2	Latham-Gilpin silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
LaSZE1	Latham-Steinsburg association, steep	Not prime farmland
LgC	Lily loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
LgD	Lily loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
LhC	Lily silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Lic1B1	Licking silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Lic1C2	Licking silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
Lic1D2	Licking silt loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
LiLXD1	Lily-Latham complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
LiRXD1	Lily-Rarden complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
LpD	Lily-Upshur complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Ls	Lindside silt loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
McB	McGary silt loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
MoC	Monongahela loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Ne	Newark silt loam, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
New1AF	Newark silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
No	Nolin silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Omu1B1	Omulga silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Omu1C1	Omulga silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland

Prime and other Important Farmlands--Gallia County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
Orr1AF	Orrville silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Pe	Peoga silt loam	Prime farmland if drained
PgB	Pinegrove sandy loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Pio1AF	Piopolis silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
PmB	Pinegrove coarse sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
PmD	Pinegrove coarse sandy loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
PmF	Pinegrove coarse sandy loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
PnD	Pinegrove sand, 8 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
PnF	Pinegrove sand, 25 to 70 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Pop1AF	Pope silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Pop1AO	Pope silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Pop6AF	Pope fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
PpS1AF	Pope-Stokly silt loams, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Ps	Pits, sand and gravel	Not prime farmland
Rar1C2	Rarden silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
RgLZE1	Rigley-Latham association, steep	Not prime farmland
RrG1C1	Rarden-Gilpin silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
RrG1C2	Rarden-Gilpin silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
RrG1D1	Rarden-Gilpin silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
RrG1D2	Rarden-Gilpin silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
RrSZE1	Rarden-Steinsburg association, steep	Not prime farmland
RrW1C2	Rarden-Wharton silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
RrW1D2	Rarden-Wharton silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
ScE	Steinsburg-Clymer association, steep	Not prime farmland
SgE	Steinsburg-Gilpin association, steep	Not prime farmland
SgF	Steinsburg-Gilpin association, very steep	Not prime farmland
SkP1AF	Stokly-Philo silt loams, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
SrF	Steinsburg-Rock outcrop association, very steep	Not prime farmland
Stn1AO	Stendal silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
TfA	Taggart silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
TgA	Taggart silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
Ud	Udorthents	Not prime farmland

Prime and other Important Farmlands--Gallia County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
Uf	Udortheents, sanitary landfill	Not prime farmland
UgC	Upshur-Gilpin complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
UgC2	Upshur-Gilpin complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
UgD	Upshur-Gilpin complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
UgD2	Upshur-Gilpin complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
UgE	Upshur-Gilpin complex, 25 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
VaC2	Vandalia silty clay loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
VaD3	Vandalia silty clay loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded	Not prime farmland
VnD3	Vandalia-Gilpin complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded	Not prime farmland
W	Water	Not prime farmland
WeB	Wellston silt loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
WhA	Wheeling silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
WhB	Wheeling silt loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
WhC	Wheeling silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
WhE	Wheeling silt loam, 25 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
WoB	Woodsfield silt loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Wya1B1	Wyatt silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Wya3C2	Wyatt silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
Wya3D2	Wyatt silty clay loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
ZaB	Zanesville silt loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland

## Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Gallia County, Ohio  
 Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 18, 2014