

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--Madison County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
Bs	Brookston silty clay loam, fine texture, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
Ca	Carlisle muck	Not prime farmland
CcB	Casco loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CeB	Celina silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CoA	Corwin silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CoB	Corwin silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CrA	Crosby silt loam, Southern Ohio Till Plain, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
CrB	Crosby silt loam, Southern Ohio Till Plain, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
CsA	Crosby-Lewisburg silt loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
CsB	Crosby-Lewisburg silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
EIA	Eldean silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
EIB	Eldean silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
EIC2	Eldean silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of local importance
HeF	Hennepin-Miamian silt loams, 25 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
KeB	Kendallville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
KeC2	Kendallville silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of local importance
Ko	Kokomo silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
LeB	Lewisburg-Celina silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Lp	Lippincott silty clay loam	Prime farmland if drained
Mk	Medway silt loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
MIB	Miamian silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
MIB2	Miamian silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	All areas are prime farmland
MIC2	Miamian silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of local importance

Prime and other Important Farmlands--Madison County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
MID2	Miamian silt loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of local importance
MIE2	Miamian silt loam, 18 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
MIF	Miamian silt loam, 25 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
MnB	Miamian-Eldean silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
MnC2	Miamian-Eldean silt loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of local importance
MpB	Miamian-Lewisburg silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
MrB	Miamian-Kendallville silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
MrC2	Miamian-Kendallville silt loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
Mu	Muskego muck	Not prime farmland
OdA	Odell-Lewisburg complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
OdB	Odell-Lewisburg complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
Pa	Patton silty clay loam	Prime farmland if drained
Pc	Patton silty clay loam, overwash	Prime farmland if drained
Pg	Pits, gravel	Not prime farmland
Rs	Ross silt loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Sm	Sloan silt loam, sandy substratum, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
Sn	Sloan silt loam, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
So	Sloan silty clay loam, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Sp	Sloan silt loam, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
TgA	Thackery silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
ThA	Thackery variant silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
ThB	Thackery variant silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Ud	Udorthefts	Not prime farmland
W	Water	Not prime farmland
Wa	Wallkill silt loam	Not prime farmland
WbA	Warsaw silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
WeA	Wea silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
WfA	Wea silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Wt	Westland silty clay loam	Prime farmland if drained
Wv	Westland silty clay loam, silty substratum	Prime farmland if drained

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Madison County, Ohio
 Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 19, 2014