

## 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—Trumbull County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
BcB2	Braceville gravelly loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, moderately eroded	All areas are prime farmland
BgA	Bogart silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
BrF	Brecksville silt loam, 25 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CaB	Cambridge silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CaC	Cambridge silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
Cb	Canadice silty clay loam	Farmland of local importance
CcA	Caneadea silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
CcB	Caneadea silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
CdA	Caneadea-Canadice complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
CeA	Caneadea-Urban land complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CfB	Canfield silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CfC	Canfield silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
CgB	Canfield-Urban land complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Ch	Carlisle muck, ponded	Not prime farmland
CkB	Chenango gravelly loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CkC	Chenango gravelly loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CnA	Chili loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CnB	Chili loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CnC	Chili loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
CoD	Chili gravelly loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CpB	Chili silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CrF	Chili-Oshtemo complex, 25 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CsB	Chili-Urban land complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland

Prime and other Important Farmlands--Trumbull County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
CsC	Chili-Urban land complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Ct	Condit silt loam	Prime farmland if drained
Da	Damascus loam	Prime farmland if drained
DrA	Darien silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
DrB	Darien silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
DrC	Darien silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Du	Dumps	Not prime farmland
EhB	Ellsworth silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
EhB2	Ellsworth silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	All areas are prime farmland
EhC	Ellsworth silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
EhC2	Ellsworth silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of local importance
EhD2	Ellsworth silt loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
EhF	Ellsworth silt loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
ExB	Ellsworth-Urban land complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
EyB	Elnora loamy fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
FcA	Fitchville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
FcB	Fitchville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
FdA	Fitchville-Urban land complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
FeA	Frenchtown silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
GbB	Geeburg silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
GbB2	Geeburg silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of local importance
GbC	Geeburg silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
GbC2	Geeburg silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of local importance
GfB	Glenford silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
GfC	Glenford silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
GnB	Glenford-Urban land complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
HaA	Haskins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
HaB	Haskins loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
HbB	Haskins-Urban land complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Ho	Holly silt loam, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
JtA	Jimtown loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
JtB	Jimtown loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
JuA	Jimtown-Urban land complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
LaB	Lakin loamy fine sand, 2 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
Lo	Lorain silty clay loam	Prime farmland if drained
Lp	Lorain silty clay loam, loamy substratum	Prime farmland if drained
LrB	Lordstown loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland

Prime and other Important Farmlands--Trumbull County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
LrC	Lordstown loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
LxF	Lordstown-Rock outcrop complex, 18 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
LyB	Loudonville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
LyC	Loudonville silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
LyC2	Loudonville silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of local importance
LyD	Loudonville silt loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
LzB	Loudonville-Urban land complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
LzC	Loudonville-Urban land complex, 6 to 18 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
MgA	Mahoning silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
MgB	Mahoning silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
MhA	Mahoning silt loam, shale substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
MhB	Mahoning silt loam, shale substratum, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
MhC	Mahoning silt loam, shale substratum, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
MkB	Mahoning-Urban land complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Mo	Mill silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
MtA	Mitiwanga silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
MtB	Mitiwanga silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
Or	Orrville silt loam, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
OsB	Oshtemo sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
OsC	Oshtemo sandy loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
Ot	Otego silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
PeC2	Pierpont silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
Pg	Pits, gravel	Not prime farmland
Pr	Pits, quarry	Not prime farmland
PsA	Platea silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
PsB	Platea silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
PsC	Platea silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
RaA	Ravenna silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
RaB	Ravenna silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
RdB	Rawson silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
RhA	Red Hook silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
RmA	Remsen silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
RmB	Remsen silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
RoB	Remsen-Urban land complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
RsB	Rittman silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
RsC	Rittman silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance

Prime and other Important Farmlands--Trumbull County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
RtB	Rittman-Urban land complex, 4 to 10 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Sb	Sebring silt loam	Prime farmland if drained
Sc	Sebring silt loam, till substratum	Prime farmland if drained
SeB	Seward loamy fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Sv	Sebring silt loam, dark surface variant	Prime farmland if drained
Tg	Tioga loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Th	Tioga loam, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
TmA	Trumbull silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Tr	Trumbull silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
Ud	Udorthents, loamy	Not prime farmland
Ur	Urban land	Not prime farmland
VeA	Venango silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
VeB	Venango silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
W	Water	Not prime farmland
WbA	Wadsworth silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
WbB	Wadsworth silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
WeA	Wadsworth-Urban land complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
WeB	Wadsworth-Urban land complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
WuF	Wooster silt loam, 25 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland

## Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Trumbull County, Ohio  
 Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 19, 2014