

## 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--Williams County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
ApB	Arkport loamy fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
BIB	Belmore sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
BnA	Blount loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
BnB	Blount loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
BnB2	Blount loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Prime farmland if drained
BoA	Blount loam, loamy substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
BoB	Blount loam, loamy substratum, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
Bp	Bono silty clay loam	Prime farmland if drained
BrB	Boyer loamy sand, 1 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
BrC	Boyer loamy sand, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BsD	Boyer loamy sand, 12 to 18 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BtB	Bronson sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Ca	Carlisle muck	Not prime farmland
Ce	Ceresco sandy loam	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Ch	Cohoctah loam	Prime farmland if drained
Cn	Colwood loam	Prime farmland if drained
Cp	Colwood silt loam	Prime farmland if drained
DdA	Del Rey silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
DeA	Del Rey loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
DeB	Del Rey loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
DfA	Del Rey silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained

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Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
DfB	Del Rey silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
DgA	Digby sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
DmA	Digby loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
Ed	Edwards muck	Not prime farmland
Ee	Eel loam	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
FsA	Fulton loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
FsB	Fulton loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
FuA	Fulton silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
FuB	Fulton silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
FvA	Fulton silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
Ge	Genesee loam	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Gf	Gilford fine sandy loam	Prime farmland if drained
GIB	Glynwood loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
GIB2	Glynwood loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	All areas are prime farmland
GIC	Glynwood loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
GIC2	Glynwood loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Not prime farmland
GID2	Glynwood loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Not prime farmland
GIE2	Glynwood loam, 18 to 40 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Not prime farmland
HaB	Haney loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
HcA	Hoytville silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
HeB	Haney-Rawson sandy loams, 1 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
HeC	Haney-Rawson sandy loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
HhA	Haskins fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
HkA	Haskins sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
HnA	Haskins loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
HoA	Hoytville clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
KIA	Kibbie very fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
KIB	Kibbie very fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
KmA	Kibbie loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
La	Lamson very fine sandy loam	Prime farmland if drained
Lb	Landes sandy loam	All areas are prime farmland
Lc	Latty silty clay	Prime farmland if drained
Lf	Lenawee silty clay loam	Prime farmland if drained
LuB2	Lucas silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded	All areas are prime farmland
LuC2	Lucas silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Not prime farmland
LuD2	Lucas silty clay loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Not prime farmland
LwC3	Lucas silty clay, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	Not prime farmland

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Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
LwE3	Lucas silty clay, 12 to 45 percent slopes, severely eroded	Not prime farmland
Ma	Martisco muck	Not prime farmland
Md	Mermill loam	Prime farmland if drained
Mh	Millgrove loam	Prime farmland if drained
Mk	Millgrove clay loam	Prime farmland if drained
NnA	Nappanee loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
NnB	Nappanee loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
NpA	Nappanee silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
OpB	Oshtemo loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
OrB	Oshtemo loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
OrC	Oshtemo loamy sand, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
OsB	Oshtemo sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
OtB	Ottokee fine sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Pa	Paulding clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Pk	Pewamo clay loam	Prime farmland if drained
Pm	Pewamo silty clay loam	Prime farmland if drained
Pt	Pits, gravel	Not prime farmland
RIB	Rawson sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
RIC	Rawson sandy loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
RmB	Rawson loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
RmC	Rawson loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
RnA	Rimer loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
RsA	Roselms silty clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
RsB	Roselms silty clay, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
SbB2	St. Clair silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded	All areas are prime farmland
SbC2	St. Clair silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Not prime farmland
SbD2	St. Clair silty clay loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Not prime farmland
ScD3	St. Clair clay, 12 to 18 percent slopes, severely eroded	Not prime farmland
SdB	Seward loamy fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
SdC	Seward loamy fine sand, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
SfB2	Shinrock-Tuscola complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
SgB	Shinrock silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
SgC	Shinrock silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Sh	Shoals 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
Sk	Shoals silt loam, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Prime and other Important Farmlands--Williams County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
Sn	Sloan loam	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
So	Sloan silty clay loam	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
SpB	Spinks fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
SpC	Spinks fine sand, 6 to 18 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Tn	Toledo silty clay loam	Prime farmland if drained
To	Toledo silty clay	Prime farmland if drained
TrB	Tuscola fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
TtB	Tuscola very fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
TuB	Tuscola Variant fine sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
TuC	Tuscola Variant fine sandy loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Ud	Udorthents	Not prime farmland
Ue	Udorthents, loamy	Not prime farmland
Uf	Udorthents, sandy	Not prime farmland
Ur	Urban land	Not prime farmland
W	Water	Not prime farmland
Wa	Wabasha silty clay	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Wc	Wallkill silt loam	Not prime farmland
Wk	Wallkill Variant silty clay loam	Not prime farmland

## Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Williams County, Ohio  
 Survey Area Data: Version 11, Sep 19, 2014