

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—Wood County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
AgA	Alvada loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
AmA	Aurand fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
AnA	Aurand loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
AsA	Aurand-Urban land complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BeB	Belmore sandy loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
BfB	Belmore loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CaA	Castalia very cobbly loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CbB	Castalia-Marblehead complex, very stony, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CcA	Colwood fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
CdA	Colwood loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
CoB	Colonie fine sand, 1 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CoC	Colonie fine sand, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CoD	Colonie fine sand, 12 to 18 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CtA	Colwood-Urban land complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CvA	Cygnat loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CxB	Castalia-Marblehead-Urban land complex, very stony, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
DgA	Digby sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
DhA	Digby loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
DrA	Dunbridge sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
DsA	Dunbridge-Spinks, deep to limestone, loamy fine sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
DsB	Dunbridge-Spinks, deep to limestone, loamy fine sands, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland

Prime and other Important Farmlands--Wood County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
EaA	Eel loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
EmA	Eel silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
EnA	Eel silt loam, moderately deep to limestone, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
FcA	Flatrock silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
FuA	Fulton silty clay loam, till substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
FuB	Fulton silty clay loam, till substratum, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
FzA	Fulton, till substratum-Urban land complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
GmA	Genesee loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
GnA	Genesee silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
GpA	Granby loamy fine sand, till substratum, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
HaA	Haney sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
HaB	Haney sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
HcA	Hoytville silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
HdA	Haney loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
HdB	Haney loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
HeA	Haskins and Digby, till substratum, fine sandy loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
HeB	Haskins and Digby, till substratum, fine sandy loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
HfA	Haskins and Digby, till substratum, loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
HfB	Haskins and Digby, till substratum, loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
HoA	Hoytville clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
HyA	Hoytville-Urban land complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
JoA	Joliet silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
KeA	Kibbie loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
KfA	Kibbie fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
KfB	Kibbie fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
KkA	Kibbie-Urban land complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
LbB	Landes loamy fine sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
LdA	Latty silty clay, till substratum, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
LgA	Latty, till substratum-Urban land complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
MbA	Millgrove loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
McA	Mermill fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
MdA	Mermill loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
MeA	Mermill sandy clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained

Prime and other Important Farmlands--Wood County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
MfA	Mermill-Aurand complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
MgA	Mermill-Urban land complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
MhA	Millsdale silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
MkA	Millsdale silty clay loam, stony, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
MmA	Millsdale-Urban land complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
MnA	Milton loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
MnB	Milton loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
NmA	Nappanee sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
NmB	Nappanee sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	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
NnB2	Nappanee loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Prime farmland if drained
NpA	Nappanee silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
NpB	Nappanee silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
NpB2	Nappanee silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Prime farmland if drained
NsA	Nappanee-Urban land complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
OsB	Oshtemo sandy loam, till substratum, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
OtA	Ottokee-Spinks loamy fine sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
OtB	Ottokee-Spinks loamy fine sands, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
OzB	Ottokee-Spinks-Urban land complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Pt	Pits, quarry	Not prime farmland
RbA	Randolph loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
RbB	Randolph loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
RcA	Rimer loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
RdA	Randolph loam, stony, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
ReA	Randolph-Urban land complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
RfA	Rimer and Tedrow, till substratum, loamy fine sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
RfB	Rimer and Tedrow, till substratum, loamy fine sands, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
RgA	Rimer and Tedrow-Urban land complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
RhA	Ritchey loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
RhB	Ritchey loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
RkA	Ritchey loam, stony, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
RmA	Risingsun-Rollersville complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
RnA	Rollersville-Risingsun complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
RsA	Rosburg silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

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Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
SdA	Seward and Ottokee, till substratum, loamy fine sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
SdB	Seward and Ottokee, till substratum, loamy fine sands, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
SeA	Shawtown loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
SeB	Shawtown loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
SgA	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
ShA	Shoals 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
SkA	Shoals silty clay 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
SmA	Shoals and Sloan complex, moderately deep to limestone, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
SnA	Sloan silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
SoA	Sloan silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
SpA	Sloan silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
SrB	Spinks fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
SrC	Spinks fine sand, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
SrD	Spinks fine sand, 12 to 18 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
SsB	Spinks loamy fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
SsC	Spinks loamy fine sand, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
StB	St. Clair loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
StC2	St. Clair loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
SuB2	St. Clair silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	All areas are prime farmland
SuC2	St. Clair silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
SuD2	St. Clair silty clay loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
SuE2	St. Clair silty clay loam, 18 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
TeA	Tedrow loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TeB	Tedrow loamy fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TfA	Tedrow-Urban land complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TpA	Toledo silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
TsA	Toussaint silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
TuA	Toledo-Urban land complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
UcA	Udorthents, loamy, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland

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Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
UcE	Udorthents, loamy, 2 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Ur	Urban land	Not prime farmland
W	Water	Not prime farmland
WbA	Wabasha silty clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
WmA	Wauseon loamy fine sand, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
WnA	Wauseon fine sandy loam, deep to till, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
WyA	Wauseon fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
WzA	Wauseon-Urban land complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Wood County, Ohio
 Survey Area Data: Version 16, Sep 19, 2014