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–Wyandot County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Farmland Classification**
AdC2	Alexandria silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Not prime farmland
BeA	Belmore loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
BeB	Belmore loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
BgA	Bennington silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
BgB	Bennington silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
BkB	Biglick-Milton complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Ble1A1	Blount silt loam, end moraine, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
Ble1B1	Blount silt loam, end moraine, 2 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
Blg1A1	Blount silt loam, ground moraine, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
Blg1B1	Blount silt loam, ground moraine, 2 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
BpA	Blount-Jenera complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
Br	Bono silty clay	Prime farmland if drained
BtA	Bogart loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
BtB	Bogart loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CdB	Cardington silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CdB2	Cardington silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	All areas are prime farmland
CdC2	Cardington silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
CdD2	Cardington silt loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
CeB	Centerburg silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Ck	Carlisle muck	Not prime farmland
Cm	Chagrin silt loam, rarely flooded	All areas are 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

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Map Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Farmland Classification**
CnC2	Chili loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Not prime farmland
Co	Colwood silt loam	Prime farmland if drained
DeA	Del Rey silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
DeB	Del Rey silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
DfA	Del Rey silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
DgA	Digby loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
EtA	Elliott silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
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
FuA	Fulton silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
GaB	Gallman loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Ge	Genesee silt loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
GfB	Glenford silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
GmA	Glynwood loam, limestone substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Gwd5C2	Glynwood clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
Gwe1B1	Glynwood silt loam, end moraine, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Gwe1B2	Glynwood silt loam, end moraine, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	All areas are prime farmland
Gwg1B1	Glynwood silt loam, ground moraine, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Gwg1B2	Glynwood silt loam, ground moraine, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	All areas are prime farmland
Gwg5B2	Glynwood clay loam, ground moraine, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	All areas are prime farmland
Gwg5C2	Glynwood clay loam, ground moraine, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
HaA	Haney loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
HaB	Haney loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
HaC2	Haney loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
HkA	Haskins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
HkB	Haskins loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
HpE	Hennepin-Alexandria silt loams, 18 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
HrB	Houcktown loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
JtA	Jimtown loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
KbA	Kibbie fine sandy loam, till substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
KbB	Kibbie fine sandy loam, till substratum, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
KcA	Kibbie-Blount complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
KcB	Kibbie-Blount complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
KdB	Kibbie-Bennington complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
KeB	Kendallville loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Lb	Latty silty clay loam	Prime farmland if drained
Lc	Latty silty clay	Prime farmland if drained

Prime and other Important Farmlands–Wyandot County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Farmland Classification**
Le	Lenawee silty clay loam	Prime farmland if drained
Lk	Lindside silt loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Lm	Linwood muck	Not prime farmland
Lu	Luray silty clay loam	Prime farmland if drained
LyA	Lykens silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
LyB	Lykens silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
LzB	Lykens-Milton silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
MaB	Martinsville fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Mb	Marengo silty clay loam	Prime farmland if drained
Md	Medway silt loam, rarely flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Mf	Mermill loam	Prime farmland if drained
Mg	Mermill silty clay loam	Prime farmland if drained
Mh	Milford silty clay loam	Prime farmland if drained
Mj	Millgrove loam	Prime farmland if drained
Mk	Millgrove silt loam	Prime farmland if drained
Mm	Millsdale silty clay loam	Prime farmland if drained
MnA	Millsdale silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
MoA	Milton silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
MoB	Milton silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
MpA	Morley loam, limestone substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
MrD2	Morley silt loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
MrF2	Morley silt loam, 18 to 50 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
MsB	Morley-Milton silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
MtB	Morley, limestone substratum-Milton complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
NpB	Nappanee silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
NtA	Nappanee silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
NtB2	Nappanee silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Prime farmland if drained
NtC2	Nappanee silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
Nw	Newark silt loam, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
OcB	Ockley loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
On	Olentangy mucky silt loam	Not prime farmland
OrB	Oshtemo sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
OsB	Oshtemo fine sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
OsC2	Oshtemo fine sandy loam, 6 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
OsE	Oshtemo fine sandy loam, 18 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Pa	Pandora silty clay loam	Prime farmland if drained
Pd	Paulding clay	Not prime farmland

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Map Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Farmland Classification**
PkA	Pewamo silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
Pm	Pewamo silty clay loam	Prime farmland if drained
Ps	Pits, gravel	Not prime farmland
Pu	Pits, quarry	Not prime farmland
RaA	Randolph silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
RbA	Randolph silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
RhB	Ritchey silt loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
RhC	Ritchey silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
SeB	Shinrock silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
SeB2	Shinrock silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	All areas are prime farmland
SeC2	Shinrock silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
SfC2	Shinrock-Martinsville complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
SfD2	Shinrock-Martinsville complex, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
Sg	Shoals silt loam, rarely flooded	Prime farmland if drained
Sh	Shoals silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
Sk	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
So	Sloan silt loam, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
SpA	Sloan silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
TrA	Tiro silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
TrB	Tiro silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
TuB	Tuscola fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Ud	Udorthents, loamy	Not prime farmland
Ur	Urban land-Udorthents complex	Not prime farmland
W	Water	Not prime farmland
We	Westland clay loam	Prime farmland if drained
WfA	Westland-Rensselaer complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
WmB	Wilmer Variant silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Wyandot County, Ohio
Survey Area Data: Version 14, Sep 19, 2014