

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—Coshocton County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
AaB	Aaron silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
AaC2	Aaron silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of local importance
AbB	Aaron silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
AbC	Aaron silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
AbC2	Aaron silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
AfB	Alford silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
AfC2	Alford silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of local importance
AgC2	Alford silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
BfE	Bethesda clay loam, 25 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BgB	Bethesda loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BgD	Bethesda loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BgE	Bethesda loam, 25 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BhB	Bethesda channery loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BhD	Bethesda channery loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BhF	Bethesda channery loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BkC	Bethesda channery clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BkF	Bethesda channery clay loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BrD	Brownsville channery silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BrE	Brownsville channery silt loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BrF	Brownsville channery silt loam, 35 to 70 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BsF	Brownsville-Westmoreland complex, 25 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BtF	Brownsville-Rock outcrop complex, 35 to 70 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CbC	Chili gravelly loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland

Prime and other Important Farmlands--Coshocton County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
CbD	Chili gravelly loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CcA	Chavies loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CdA	Caneadea silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
CfA	Chili loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CfB	Chili loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CfC	Chili loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
CfD	Chili loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CfE	Chili loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CgA	Chili-Urban land complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CgB	Chili-Urban land complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
ChA	Cidermill silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
ChB	Cidermill silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CkC	Clarksburg silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
CkD	Clarksburg silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CiC2	Chili loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
CmC2	Clarksburg silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
CnC2	Coshocton silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
CoB	Coshocton silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CoC2	Coshocton silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of local importance
CoD	Coshocton silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
CoD2	Coshocton silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
CoE	Coshocton silt loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CpC	Coshocton silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
CpD	Coshocton silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
CrD	Coshocton-Rigley complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CrE	Coshocton-Rigley complex, 25 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CsD	Coshocton-Westmoreland complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
CsE	Coshocton-Westmoreland complex, 25 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CtE	Coshocton-Westmoreland silt loams, 25 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CuD	Coshocton-Guernsey silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CvD	Coshocton-Guernsey very stony silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
DeC	Dekalb channery sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, stony	Not prime farmland
Ds	Dumps, mine	Not prime farmland
EuA	Euclid silt loam, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
FaB	Fairpoint loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
FaD	Fairpoint loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
FaE	Fairpoint loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland

Prime and other Important Farmlands--Coshocton County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
FeB	Farmerstown loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
FeC	Farmerstown loam, 8 to 20 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
FhA	Fitchville silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
FhB	Fitchville silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
GdB	Germano sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
GdC2	Germano sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of local importance
GhB	Gilpin silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
GhC	Gilpin silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
GhD	Gilpin silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
GkC	Gilpin silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
GkC2	Gilpin silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
GnA	Glenford silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
GnB	Glenford silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
GnC	Glenford silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
GnC2	Glenford silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
GpA	Glenford silt loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
GuC	Guernsey silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
GuD	Guernsey silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
HaD	Hazleton channery sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
HaE	Hazleton channery sandy loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
HaF	Hazleton channery sandy loam, 35 to 70 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
HeF	Hazleton channery sandy loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes, very bouldery	Not prime farmland
HfF	Hazleton channery loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes, stony	Not prime farmland
HgD	Hazleton channery loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
HgE	Hazleton channery loam, 25 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
HgF	Hazleton channery loam, 40 to 60 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
HoB	Homewood silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
HoC	Homewood silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
Ht	Huntington silt loam, rarely flooded	All areas are prime farmland
JmA	Jimtown loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
KeB	Keene silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
KeC	Keene silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
KeC2	Keene silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
KfC	Keene silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
La	Landes sandy loam, rarely flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Lb	Landes loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Lo	Lobdell silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland

Prime and other Important Farmlands--Coshocton County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
LrB	Loudon silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
LrC	Loudon silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
LvC	Loudonville silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
LvD	Loudonville silt loam, 15 to 20 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
MaB	Markland silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
MaC	Markland silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
MaD2	Markland silt loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
McD2	Markland-Glenford complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
Mg	Melvin silt loam, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Mh	Melvin silt loam, ponded	Not prime farmland
MnA	Mentor silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
MnB	Mentor silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
MnC	Mentor silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
MnD	Mentor silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
MoC	Mentor silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
MrD2	Mentor silt loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
Ne	Newark silt loam, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
Nf	Newark silt loam, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Nn	Nolin silt loam, rarely flooded	All areas are prime farmland
No	Nolin silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Np	Nolin silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Or	Orrville silt loam, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
Pg	Pits, gravel	Not prime farmland
Ph	Pits, quarry	Not prime farmland
RcC	Richland silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
RcD	Richland silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
RdD	Rigley channery loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
ReF	Rigley fine sandy loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
RfC	Rigley loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
RgC	Rigley sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
RgD	Rigley sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
RgE	Rigley sandy loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
RhD	Rigley sandy loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
RkE	Rigley-Coshocton complex, 25 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
RIE	Rigley sandy loam, 25 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland

Prime and other Important Farmlands--Coshocton County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
SaD	Schaffemaker loamy sand, 12 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
SbF	Schaffemaker very bouldery loamy sand, 25 to 60 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Se	Sebring silt loam	Prime farmland if drained
Th	Tioga fine sandy loam, rarely flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Tk	Tioga fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Tm	Tioga fine sandy loam, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
To	Tioga-Urban land complex, rarely flooded	Not prime farmland
TsB	Titusville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
TsC	Titusville silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
Ud	Udorthents, loamy, hilly	Not prime farmland
Ug	Udorthents, loamy	Not prime farmland
Uh	Udorthents, loamy-skeletal	Not prime farmland
Up	Udorthents-Pits complex	Not prime farmland
W	Water	Not prime farmland
WaA	Watertown sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
WaB	Watertown sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
WaC	Watertown sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
WaD	Watertown sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
WaF	Watertown sandy loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Wb	Wappinger sandy loam, rarely flooded	All areas are prime farmland
WeC	Wellston silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
WfC	Wellston silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
WhC	Westmoreland silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
WhD	Westmoreland silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
WhE	Westmoreland silt loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
WkF	Westmoreland silt loam, 35 to 60 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
WIC2	Westmoreland-Coshocton complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
WmD	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
WmE	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 25 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
WnA	Wheeling silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
WnB	Wheeling silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
WrA	Wheeling-Urban land complex, nearly level	Not prime farmland
WtC	Westmoreland silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
WtC2	Westmoreland silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
WtE	Westmoreland silt loam, 25 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland

Prime and other Important Farmlands--Coshocton County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
Zp	Zipp silty clay loam, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Coshocton County, Ohio
Survey Area Data: Version 10, Sep 15, 2014