

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—Jackson County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
AkB	Allegheny loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
AkC	Allegheny loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
AkD	Allegheny loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BaD	Barkcamp gravelly loamy sand, 8 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BbE	Bethesda silty clay loam, 20 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BdD	Bethesda channery silty clay loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BhB	Bethesda shaly clay loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BhD	Bethesda shaly clay loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BhE	Bethesda shaly clay loam, 25 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BkD	Bethesda channery clay loam, 8 to 20 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BkE	Bethesda channery clay loam, 20 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BmC	Blairton-Rarden-Gilpin association, rolling	Not prime farmland
BrD	Brownsville channery silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BsF	Brownsville-Shelocta association, steep	Not prime farmland
ChD	Clymer loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CkB	Clymer silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CkC	Clymer silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CoB	Coolville silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CrD	Cruze silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CtB	Coolville-Tilsit silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Cub1AO	Cuba silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Dd	Dumps	Not prime farmland
Dm	Dumps, mine	Not prime farmland

Prime and other Important Farmlands--Jackson County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
Dol1A1	Doles silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
ErC	Ernest silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
ErD	Ernest silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
FaB	Fairpoint silty clay loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
FaD	Fairpoint silty clay loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
FbB	Fairpoint channery silty clay loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
FbD	Fairpoint channery silty clay loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
FcB	Fairpoint clay loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
FcC	Fairpoint clay loam, 8 to 20 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
GbC	Germano-Gilpin complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
GbD	Germano-Gilpin complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
GbE	Germano-Gilpin complex, 25 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
GhC	Gilpin-Tilsit complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
GIRZE1	Gilpin-Rarden association, steep	Not prime farmland
GpC	Gilpin silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Ha	Haymond silt loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
LaG1D1	Latham-Gilpin silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Lah1D1	Latham silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
LaSXD1	Latham-Steinsburg complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
LaSZE1	Latham-Steinsburg association, steep	Not prime farmland
LhW1D2	Latham-Wharton silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
LiLXD1	Lily-Latham complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
LiRXD1	Lily-Rarden complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
LtC	Lily loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
LtD	Lily loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
MdA	McGary silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
MfA	McGary silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
MgA	McGary silt loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
MoC	Monongahela loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
MpC2	Monongahela silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
Omu1A1	Omulga silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Omu1B1	Omulga silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Omu1C1	Omulga silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Or	Orrville silt loam, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Pb	Piopolis 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--Jackson County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
Pc	Piopolis silt loam, ponded	Not prime farmland
Pio1AF	Piopolis 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
Pio1AP	Piopolis silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, ponded	Not prime farmland
Pop1AF	Pope silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Pop6AF	Pope fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Pop6AR	Pope fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, rarely flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Pt	Pits, quarry	Not prime farmland
Pv	Pope sandy loam, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Pw	Pope fine sandy loam, rarely flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Px	Pope silt loam, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Py	Pope loam, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Rar1B1	Rarden silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Rar1C1	Rarden silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Rar1C2	Rarden silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
RcC	Richland silt loam, clayey substratum, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
RgC	Rigley sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
RgD	Rigley sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
RgLXD1	Rigley-Latham complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
RgLZE1	Rigley-Latham association, steep	Not prime farmland
RgRXD1	Rigley-Rarden complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
RgRZE1	Rigley-Rarden association, steep	Not prime farmland
RmE	Rigley-Clymer association, steep	Not prime farmland
RrG	Rigley-Rock outcrop association, very steep	Not prime farmland
RrG1C1	Rarden-Gilpin silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
RrG1C2	Rarden-Gilpin silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
RrG1D1	Rarden-Gilpin silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
RrG1D2	Rarden-Gilpin silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
RrSZE1	Rarden-Steinsburg association, steep	Not prime farmland
RrW1C2	Rarden-Wharton silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
RrW1D2	Rarden-Wharton silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
SbE	Shelocta-Brownsville association, steep	Not prime farmland
SbF	Shelocta-Brownsville association, very steep	Not prime farmland
SeF	Shelocta-Steinsburg association, very steep	Not prime farmland

Prime and other Important Farmlands--Jackson County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
ShLZE1	Shelocta-Latham association, steep	Not prime farmland
ShRZE1	Shelocta-Rarden association, steep	Not prime farmland
Sk	Skidmore gravelly loam, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
SkP1AF	Stokly-Philo silt loams, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Sm	Skidmore silt loam, occasionally flooded	Not prime farmland
SrE	Steinsburg-Clymer association, steep	Not prime farmland
St	Stendal silt loam, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
Stn1AO	Stendal silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
SWLZE1	Shelocta-Wharton-Latham association, steep	Not prime farmland
TeB	Tilsit silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
To	Tioga loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
TrA	Tygart silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
Ud	Udorthents	Not prime farmland
W	Water	Not prime farmland
WeB	Wellston silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
WeC	Wellston silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
WhC	Wharton silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
WhD	Wharton silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
WhL1C1	Wharton-Latham silt loams, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
WhL1D1	Wharton-Latham silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
WhL1E1	Wharton-Latham silt loams, 25 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Wya1B1	Wyatt silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Wya3C2	Wyatt silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
Wya3D2	Wyatt silty clay loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Jackson County, Ohio
 Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 18, 2014