

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—Morrow County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
AcB	Alexandria silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
AcC2	Alexandria silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Not prime farmland
AcD2	Alexandria silt loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Not prime farmland
AdB	Amanda silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
AdC2	Amanda silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
AdD2	Amanda silt loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
AdE2	Amanda silt loam, 18 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
BeA	Bennington silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
BeB	Bennington silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
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
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
BvA	Bogart silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CaB	Canfield silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CaB2	Canfield silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	All areas are prime farmland
CaC	Canfield silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CaC2	Canfield silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
Cb	Carlisle muck	Not prime farmland
CcB	Cardington silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CcC2	Cardington silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Not prime farmland

Prime and other Important Farmlands--Morrow County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
CdB	Centerburg silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CdC	Centerburg silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CdC2	Centerburg silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
ChB	Chili loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
ChC	Chili loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CkF	Colyer Variant silt loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Co	Condit silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
GaB	Gallman silt loam, loamy substratum, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
GaC	Gallman silt loam, loamy substratum, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
GmD2	Glynwood silt loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
Gwd1C1	Glynwood silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Gwd5C2	Glynwood clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
Gwe5B2	Glynwood clay 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
Gwg1C1	Glynwood silt loam, ground moraine, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Gwg5C2	Glynwood clay loam, ground moraine, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
Ho	Holly silt loam	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Lo	Lobdell silt loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Ly	Luray silty clay loam	Prime farmland if drained
Mf	Milford silty clay loam	Prime farmland if drained
Mg	Millgrove silt loam	Prime farmland if drained
MoD2	Morley silt loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
Ne	Newark silt loam, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
ObA	Ockley loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
ObB	Ockley loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
OcB	Ockley silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
OcC	Ockley silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Os	Olmsted silty clay loam	Prime farmland if drained
Pk	Pewamo silt loam, overwash	Prime farmland if drained
Pm	Pewamo silty clay loam	Prime farmland if drained
Ps	Pits, gravel	Not prime farmland
ReB	Ravenna silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
RsB	Rittman silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
RsC	Rittman silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
RsC2	Rittman silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
Sg	Shoals silt loam	Not prime farmland

Prime and other Important Farmlands--Morrow County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
Sh	Shoals silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
SkA	Sleeth silt loam, loamy substratum, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
Sn	Sloan silty clay loam, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
So	Sloan silty clay loam, sandy substratum, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
Tg	Tioga loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Ud	Udorthents, loamy	Not prime farmland
W	Water	Not prime farmland
WaA	Wadsworth silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
WaB	Wadsworth silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
WhA	Wheeling silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
WhB	Wheeling silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
WsB	Wooster silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
WsB2	Wooster silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded	All areas are prime farmland
WsC	Wooster silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
WsC2	Wooster silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
WsD2	Wooster silt loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
WsE2	Wooster silt loam, 18 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
WsF	Wooster silt loam, 25 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Morrow County, Ohio
 Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 19, 2014