

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—Tuscarawas County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
AaB	Aaron silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
AaC	Aaron silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
AbB	Aaron silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
AnC2	Aaron silty clay loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
BeB	Berks silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BfC	Berks channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BfD	Berks channery silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BfE	Berks channery silt loam, 25 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BfF	Berks channery silt loam, 40 to 70 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BkC	Berks shaly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BkD	Berks shaly silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BkE	Berks channery silt loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BkF	Berks channery silt loam, 35 to 70 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BmD	Bethesda loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BnB	Bethesda channery clay loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BnC	Bethesda channery clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BnD	Bethesda channery clay loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BnF	Bethesda channery clay loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BpC	Bethesda very channery clay loam, 8 to 20 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BpF	Bethesda very channery clay loam, 20 to 70 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BrC	Berks channery silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BsF	Bethesda channery silty clay loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BtA	Bogart variant loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland

Prime and other Important Farmlands--Tuscarawas County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
BtB	Bogart variant loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Ca	Canadice silty clay loam	Not prime farmland
CbA	Caneadea silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CcA	Caneadea silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CdC	Canfield silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
CeB	Canfield silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CeC	Canfield silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Cg	Chagrin silt loam, alkaline phase	All areas are prime farmland
ChB	Coshocton silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
ChC	Coshocton silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
ChC2	Coshocton silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
CkB	Chili gravelly loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CkC	Chili gravelly loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
CIA	Chili silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CIB	Chili silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CIC	Chili silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CmA	Chili silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CnB	Chili-Urban land complex, undulating	Not prime farmland
CoA	Conotton gravelly loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
CoB	Conotton gravelly loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
CoD	Conotton gravelly loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
CpB	Coshocton silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
CpC2	Coshocton silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
CpD	Coshocton silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CrD	Coshocton loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CsC	Coshocton-Guernsey silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
CsD	Coshocton-Guernsey silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
CsE	Coshocton-Guernsey silt loams, 25 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CtC	Coshocton-Guernsey very stony silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
CtD	Coshocton-Guernsey very stony silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
CuB	Chili loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CvB	Conotton gravelly loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CvD2	Conotton gravelly loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Not prime farmland
CxF2	Chili and Conotton gravelly loams, 25 to 50 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Not prime farmland
CyB	Coshocton-Keene silt loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
EkA	Elkinsville silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland

Prime and other Important Farmlands--Tuscarawas County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
FaE	Fairpoint silty clay loam, 25 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
FbA	Fitchville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
FbB	Fitchville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
FcA	Fitchville silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
FcB	Fitchville silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
FdA	Fitchville silt loam, clayey substratum, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
FdB	Fitchville silt loam, clayey substratum, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
FeB	Fitchville-Urban land complex, undulating	Not prime farmland
FoB	Fairpoint silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
FoC	Fairpoint silt loam, 8 to 20 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
GaB	Gilpin silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
GaC	Gilpin silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
GbB	Gilpin silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
GcD	Gilpin silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
GdB	Glenford silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
GdC	Glenford silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
GdC2	Glenford silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
GeC	Glenford silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
GfB	Glenford silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
GfC	Glenford silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
GgB	Guernsey silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
GgC	Guernsey silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
GgD	Guernsey silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
GgD2	Guernsey silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
GrC2	Guernsey silty clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
GrD2	Guernsey silty clay loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
HaE	Hazleton channery sandy loam, 25 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
HbF	Hazleton channery sandy loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes, very bouldery	Not prime farmland
HeC	Hazleton channery loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
HeD	Hazleton channery loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
HeE	Hazleton channery loam, 25 to 40 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
HeF	Hazleton channery loam, 40 to 60 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
HfF	Hazleton channery loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes, stony	Not prime farmland
HgF	Hazleton extremely bouldery loam, 25 to 60 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
HkF	Hazleton loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes, very bouldery	Not prime farmland
Ho	Holton silt loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
JbA	Jimtown loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained

Prime and other Important Farmlands--Tuscarawas County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
KcB	Keene silt loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
KdB	Keene silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
KeB	Keene silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
KeC	Keene silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
LcE2	Licking silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Not prime farmland
Ln	Linwood mucky silt loam, ponded	Not prime farmland
LoB	Loudonville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
LoD	Loudonville silt loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
LoD2	Loudonville silt loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Not prime farmland
LwD	Lowell-Westmoreland silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Mc	Melvin silt loam, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
MeB	Mentor silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
MrB	Morristown loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
MrC	Morristown loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
MrD	Morristown loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
MrF	Morristown loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
No	Nolin silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Or	Orrville silt loam, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
Pt	Pits, gravel	Not prime farmland
Pu	Pits, quarry	Not prime farmland
PwB	Plainfield loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
PyB	Plainfield loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
PyC	Plainfield loamy sand, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
ReB	Ravenna silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
RgC	Rigley sandy loam, 8 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 40 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
RiC	Rigley sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
RuA	Rush silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Se	Sebring silt loam	Prime farmland if drained
ShC3	Shinrock silty clay loam, 8 to 20 percent slopes, severely eroded	Not prime farmland
SpA	Sparta loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
To	Tioga loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Tr	Tioga fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Ua	Udorthents, hilly	Not prime farmland
Uc	Udorthents-Pits complex	Not prime farmland
UpC	Upshur silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland

Prime and other Important Farmlands--Tuscarawas County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
UrC2	Upshur silty clay loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
W	Water	Not prime farmland
WbA	Weinbach silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
WeC	Westmoreland silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
WhC	Westmoreland silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
WhC2	Westmoreland silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
WhD	Westmoreland silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
WhE	Westmoreland silt loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
WhF	Westmoreland silt loam, 35 to 60 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
WkC	Westmoreland-Coshocton silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
WkD	Westmoreland-Coshocton silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
WIC2	Westmoreland-Coshocton complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
WnC	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
WnD	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
WnE	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 25 to 40 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
WrA	Wheeling loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
WsA	Wheeling-Urban land complex, nearly level	Not prime farmland
WtA	Wheeling silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
WtB	Wheeling silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
WtC	Wheeling silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
WuD2	Wooster silt loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
WxA	Wheeling loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Tuscarawas County, Ohio
 Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 15, 2014