

## 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—Brevard County, Florida		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
2	Anclote sand, depressional	Not prime farmland
3	Anclote sand, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
4	Candler fine sand	Farmland of unique importance
5	Candler-Urban land complex	Not prime farmland
6	Basinger sand, depressional	Not prime farmland
7	Basinger sand	Not prime farmland
8	Bradenton fine sand, limestone substratum	Farmland of unique importance
9	Canaveral-Anclote complex, gently undulating	Not prime farmland
10	Canaveral-Urban land complex	Not prime farmland
11	Canova mucky peat, undrained	Not prime farmland
12	Chobee sandy loam, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
13	Chobee mucky loamy fine sand, depressional	Not prime farmland
14	Beaches	Not prime farmland
15	Cocoa sand	Farmland of unique importance
16	Copeland-Bradenton-Wabasso complex, limestone substratum	Farmland of unique importance
17	EauGallie sand	Farmland of unique importance
18	EauGallie, Winder, and Riviera soils, depressional	Not prime farmland
19	Riviera sand	Farmland of unique importance
20	Riviera and Winder soils	Not prime farmland
21	Riviera and Winder soils, depressional	Not prime farmland
22	Floridana sand, depressional	Not prime farmland
23	Floridana sand	Not prime farmland
24	Floridana, Chobee, and Felda soils, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland

Prime and other Important Farmlands--Brevard County, Florida		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
25	Canaveral-Palm Beach-Urban land complex	Not prime farmland
26	Holopaw sand	Not prime farmland
27	Holopaw sand, depressional	Not prime farmland
28	Immokalee sand	Not prime farmland
29	Malabar sand, high	Not prime farmland
30	Malabar sand	Not prime farmland
31	Malabar, Holopaw, and Pineda soils	Not prime farmland
32	Micco mucky peat, drained	Not prime farmland
33	Micco mucky peat, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
34	Everglades mucky peat, drained	Not prime farmland
35	Everglades mucky peat, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
36	Myakka sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Farmland of unique importance
37	Arents, sanitary land fill	Not prime farmland
38	Myakka sand, depressional	Not prime farmland
39	Myakka-Urban land complex	Not prime farmland
40	Oldsmar sand	Not prime farmland
41	Orsino fine sand	Not prime farmland
42	Palm Beach sand	Not prime farmland
43	Paola fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
44	Paola fine sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
45	Paola-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
46	Hilolo fine sand	Not prime farmland
47	Pineda sand	Farmland of unique importance
48	Delray sand, occasionally flooded	Not prime farmland
49	Pomello sand	Not prime farmland
50	Pomello-Urban land complex	Not prime farmland
51	Pompano sand	Not prime farmland
52	Quartzipsamments, smoothed	Not prime farmland
53	Satellite sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
54	St. Johns sand	Not prime farmland
55	St. Johns sand, depressional	Not prime farmland
56	St. Lucie fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
57	St. Lucie fine sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
58	Turnbull and Riomar soils, tidal	Not prime farmland
59	Udorhents, steep	Not prime farmland
60	Arents, moderately wet	Not prime farmland
62	Samsula muck, depressional	Not prime farmland
63	Tavares fine sand	Farmland of unique importance

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Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
64	Terra Ceia muck, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
66	Bessie muck, tidal	Not prime farmland
67	Tomoka muck, undrained	Not prime farmland
68	Tomoka muck, drained	Not prime farmland
69	Urban land	Not prime farmland
70	Valkaria sand	Not prime farmland
71	Wabasso sand	Farmland of unique importance
72	Welaka sand	Not prime farmland
73	Winder loamy sand	Not prime farmland
74	Smyrna fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
75	Boca fine sand	Not prime farmland
76	Bluff sandy clay loam, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
77	Gator muck, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
78	Scoggin sand	Not prime farmland
79	Paisley fine sand	Not prime farmland
80	Pompano-Placid complex	Not prime farmland
81	Pomona fine sand	Not prime farmland
82	Pomona fine sand, depressional	Not prime farmland
83	Myakka-St. Johns complex	Not prime farmland
84	Pinellas fine sand	Not prime farmland
85	Pomona-St. Johns complex	Not prime farmland
86	Daytona sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
87	Tusawilla fine sand	Not prime farmland
88	Electra fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
89	Canova muck, drained	Not prime farmland
90	Terra Ceia muck, drained	Not prime farmland
91	Anclote sand	Not prime farmland
99	Water	Not prime farmland
100	Waters of the Atlantic Ocean	Not prime farmland

### Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Brevard County, Florida  
 Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 10, 2014