

## 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—Gulf County, Florida		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
2	Albany sand	Not prime farmland
3	Alapaha loamy fine sand	Farmland of local importance
4	Aquents, gently undulating	Not prime farmland
5	Bladen fine sandy loam	Not prime farmland
6	Blanton sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
7	Bayvi and Dirego soils, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
8	Beaches	Not prime farmland
9	Ridgewood fine sand	Not prime farmland
10	Corolla fine sand, 1 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
11	Clarendon loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
12	Dothan-Fuquay complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
13	Dorovan-Croatan complex, depressional	Not prime farmland
14	Duckston-Duckston depressional complex, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
15	Wahee fine sandy loam	Not prime farmland
16	Ortega fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
17	Fuquay loamy fine sand	Not prime farmland
19	Lucy loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
20	Lynn Haven fine sand	Not prime farmland
21	Leefield loamy fine sand	Farmland of local importance
22	Leon fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
23	Maurepas muck, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
24	Mandarin fine sand	Not prime farmland
25	Meggett fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded	Farmland of local importance

Prime and other Important Farmlands--Gulf County, Florida		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
26	Ocilla loamy fine sand, overwash, occasionally flooded	Not prime farmland
27	Pelham loamy fine sand	Farmland of local importance
28	Plummer fine sand	Not prime farmland
30	Pantego and Bayboro soils, depressional	Not prime farmland
31	Pickney-Pamlico complex, depressional	Not prime farmland
32	Rains fine sandy loam	Not prime farmland
33	Resota fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
34	Pickney and Rutlege soils, depressional	Not prime farmland
35	Stilson loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
36	Sapelo sand	Not prime farmland
37	Scranton fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
38	Meadowbrook fine sand, occasionally flooded	Not prime farmland
39	Surrency mucky fine sand, depressional	Not prime farmland
40	Brickyard silty clay, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
41	Brickyard, Chowan, and Kenner soils, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
42	Pottsburg fine sand	Not prime farmland
44	Pamlico-Pickney complex, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
45	Croatan-Surrency complex, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
46	Corolla-Duckston complex, gently undulating, flooded	Not prime farmland
47	Newhan-Corolla complex, rolling	Not prime farmland
48	Kureb-Corolla complex, rolling	Not prime farmland
49	Quartzipsamments, undulating	Not prime farmland
50	Wahee-Mantachie-Ochlockonee complex, commonly flooded	Not prime farmland
51	Kennansville-Eulonia complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
52	Dothan loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
99	Water	Not prime farmland
100	Waters of the Gulf of Mexico	Not prime farmland

## Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Gulf County, Florida  
 Survey Area Data: Version 10, Sep 26, 2014