MAJOR LAND RESOURCE AREAS and LAND RESOURCE REGIONS

GENERAL
Land Resource Regions (LRRs) are a group of geographically associated major land resource areas (MLRAs). Different social, economic, and political cultures can be considered outgrowths of the various types of soils, crops, and climate that occur in the different regions. As a result, such terms as “corn belt” or “cotton belt” were coined to give relevance to their limits.

Major Land Resource Areas are geographically associated land resource units. They are subdivisions of LRR’s that exhibit more narrowly defined similarities in attributes as physiography, geology, climate, water, soils, biological resources, and land use. Identification of these areas is important in statewide agricultural planning and has value in interstate, regional, and national planning.

EXTENT IN WEST VIRGINIA
West Virginia exists within two land resource regions; LRR N – *East and Central Farming and Forest Region*, and LRR S – *Northern Atlantic Slope Diversified Farming Region*. Within LRR N, portions of MLRA’s 125, 126, 127, 128, and 130A exist. Within LRR S, a portion of MLRA 147 exists.

For more information on LRR’s and MLRA’s including extent maps see the reference.

REFERENCES