

# Prime Farmland

---

In this section, prime farmland is defined, and the soils in Woodruff County that are considered prime farmland are listed.

Prime farmland is one of several kinds of important farmland defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It is of major importance in meeting the Nation's short- and long-range needs for food and fiber. The acreage of high-quality farmland is limited, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture recognizes that government at local, State, and Federal levels, as well as individuals, must encourage and facilitate the wise use of our Nation's prime farmland.

Prime farmland soils, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, are soils that are best suited to food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops. Such soils have properties that favor the economic production of sustained high yields of crops. The soils need only to be treated and managed by acceptable farming methods. The moisture supply must be adequate, and the growing season must be sufficiently long. Prime farmland soils produce the highest yields with minimal expenditure of energy and economic resources. Farming these soils results in the least damage to the environment.

Prime farmland soils may presently be used as cropland, pasture, or woodland or for other purposes. They are used for food or fiber or are available for these uses. Urban or built-up land, public land, and water areas cannot be considered prime farmland. Urban or built-up land is any contiguous unit of land 10 acres or more in size that is used for such purposes as housing, industrial, and commercial sites, sites for institutions or public buildings, small parks, golf courses, cemeteries, railroad yards, airports, sanitary landfills, sewage treatment plants, and water-control structures. Public land is land not available for farming in National forests, National parks, military reservations, and State parks.

Prime farmland soils usually receive an adequate and dependable supply of moisture from precipitation or irrigation. The temperature and growing season are favorable. The acidity or alkalinity level of the soils is acceptable. The soils have few or no rocks and are permeable to water and air. They are not excessively

erodible or saturated with water for long periods and are not frequently flooded during the growing season. Slopes typically range from 0 to 3 percent, but may range to 8 percent.

The following map units are considered prime farmland in Woodruff County. The location of each map unit is shown on the detailed soil maps at the back of this publication. The extent of each unit is given in table A. The soil qualities that affect use and management are described in the section "Detailed Soil Map Units." This list does not constitute a recommendation for a particular land use.

Some soils that have a high water table and all soils that are frequently flooded during the growing season qualify as prime farmland only in areas where these limitations have been overcome by drainage measures or flood control. If applicable, the need for these measures is indicated in parentheses after the map unit name in the following list. Onsite evaluation is necessary to determine if the limitations have been overcome by corrective measures.

The soils identified as prime farmland in Woodruff County are:

AmA	Amagon silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes (where drained)
AsB	Askew fine sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes
BsA	Bosket loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes
BsB	Bosket loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes
BsC	Bosket loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
CaA	Calhoun silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes (where drained)
CIA	Calloway silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes
CIB	Calloway silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes
DbA	Dubbs silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes
DbB	Dubbs silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes
DuA	Dundee silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes
GrB	Grenada silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes
GuB	Grubbs silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes
HeA	Henry silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes (where drained)
JpA	Jackport silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes (where drained)

KbA	Kobel silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded (where drained)	TcA	Tichnor silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded (where drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season)
KIA	Kobel silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded (where drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season)	TiB	Tipp silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, rarely flooded
OaB	Oaklimeter slit loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	TpB	Tipp silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded (where drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season)
OvA	Overcup silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes (where drained)	WvA	Wiville fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes
PaB	Patterson fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	WvB	Wiville fine sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes
TaB	Taylorbay silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, rarely flooded	WvC	Wiville fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
TbB	Taylorbay silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded (where protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season)	YaB	Yancopin silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, rarely flooded
		YpB	Yancopin silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded (where protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season)