

AdD - ADAMS LOAMY SAND, 15 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES

SOIL RATING FOR CROP GROWTH - POOR

SOIL RATING FOR WOODLAND PRODUCTIVITY - HIGH

LAND CAPABILITY CLASS AND SUB CLASS - 7e

➤ HYDROLOGIC GROUP - A

LAND CAPABILITY CLASSES FOR MINERAL SOILS

CLASS 1	LAND IN THIS CLASS EITHER HAS NO OR ONLY VERY SLIGHT LIMITATIONS THAT RESTRICT ITS USE FOR THE PRODUCTION OF COMMON AGRICULTURAL CROPS.
CLASS 2	LAND IN THIS CLASS HAS MINOR LIMITATIONS THAT REQUIRE GOOD ONGOING MANAGEMENT PRACTISES OR SLIGHTLY RESTRICT THE RANGE OF CROPS, OR BOTH.
CLASS 3	LAND IN THIS CLASS HAS LIMITATIONS THAT REQUIRE MODERATELY INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT PRACTISES OR MODERATELY RESTRICT THE RANGE OF CROPS, OR BOTH.
CLASS 4	LAND IN THIS CLASS HAS LIMITATIONS THAT REQUIRE SPECIAL MANAGEMENT PRACTISES OR SEVERELY RESTRICT THE RANGE OF CROPS, OR BOTH.
CLASS 5	LAND IN THIS CLASS HAS LIMITATIONS THAT RESTRICT ITS CAPABILITY TO PRODUCING PERENNIAL FORAGE CROPS OR OTHER SPECIALLY ADAPTED CROPS.
CLASS 6	LAND IN THIS CLASS IS NONARABLE BUT IS CAPABLE OF PRODUCING NATIVE AND OR UNCULTIVATED PERENNIAL FORAGE CROPS.
CLASS 7	LAND IN THIS CLASS HAS NO CAPABILITY FOR ARABLE OR SUSTAINED NATURAL GRAZING.

The four hydrologic soil groups are:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

LAND CAPABILITY SUBCLASSES FOR MINERAL SOILS

E	EROSION:
S	SHALLOW TO BEDROCK, DROUGHTY, OR STONY
W	EXCESS WATER:

If a soil is assigned to a **dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D)**, the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas.

NON-IRRIGATED YIELD ESTIMATE:

CORN SILAGE - 0 tons/acre
GRASS HAY - 0 tons/acre
GRASS / LEGUME HAY - 0 tons/acre
PASTURE - 0 AUM

WATER TABLE	MONTH	DEPTH
	JAN - DEC	NONE

FLOODING - NONE

AVERAGE YIELDS / ACRE NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

- The estimated yields per acre reflect the productive capacity of each soil for each of the principal crops. Yields are likely to increase as new production technology is developed. The productivity of a given soil compared with that of other soil, however, is not likely to change.
- Yields are those that can be expected under a high level of management. Absence of a yield, or 0, indicates that the soil is not suited to the crop or the crop is not grown on the soil.
- The yields are based mainly on the experience and records of farmers, conservationists, and extension agents. Available yield data from nearby counties and results of field trials and demonstrations also are considered.
- **AUM = "Animal Unit Month"**. The amount of forage or feed required to feed one animal unit (one cow, one horse, one mule, five sheep, or five goats) for 30 days.