

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. 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 qualities, 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. It 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.

A recent trend in land use in some parts of the survey area 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.

The map units in the survey area that are considered prime farmland are listed in the following table. This list does not constitute a recommendation for a particular land use. On some soils included in the list, 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. The extent of each listed map unit is shown in the "Acres and Proportionate Extent of Soils" table. The location is shown on the detailed soil maps. The soil qualities that affect use and management are described in other tables in this document."

Map symbol	Mapunit name	Farmland Classification
059DC	Dennis silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
1051	Arisburg silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
1109	Bates loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
1187	Bucyrus silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
1516	Dennis silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
1518	Dennis silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
1639	Eram silty clay loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
2326	Kenoma silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
2741	Mason silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	All areas are prime farmland
3003	Okemah silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
3494	Summit silty clay loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
3816	Verdigris silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
3951	Woodson silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
3974	Wynona silt loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Bb	Bates loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Bc	Bates loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Cb	Catoosa silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
De	Dennis silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Df	Dennis silt loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Ec	Eram silty clay loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Gc	Grundy silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Ke	Kenoma silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Lu	Lula silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Mb	Mason silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Nf	Newtonia silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Ng	Newtonia silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Oh	Okemah silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Pc	Parsons silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Sn	Summit silty clay loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Vb	Verdigris silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
We	Welda silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Wo	Woodson silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
1953	Hepler silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
3026	Osage silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
3028	Osage silty clay, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
Hp	Hepler silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
La	Lanton silt loam, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
Ot	Osage silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
Ov	Osage silty clay, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained

