

# Prime Farmland

Milwaukee and Waukesha Counties, Wisconsin

[Only the soils considered prime farmland are listed. Urban or built-up areas of the soils listed are not considered prime farmland. If a soil is prime farmland only under certain conditions, the conditions are specified in parenthesis after the soil name]

Map symbol	Soil name
Am	Alluvial land (Prime farmland if drained)
AsA	Ashkum silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes (Prime farmland if drained)
AzA	Aztalan loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (Prime farmland if drained)
AzB	Aztalan loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
BIA	Blount silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes (Prime farmland if drained)
BnB	Boyer sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes
BsA	Brookston silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes (Prime farmland if drained)
Cw	Colwood silt loam (Prime farmland if drained)
DdA	Dodge silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
DdB	Dodge silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
Dt	Drummer silt loam, gravelly substratum (Prime farmland if drained)
EsA	Elliott silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes (Prime farmland if drained)
FmA	Fox sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
FmB	Fox sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
FnB	Fox sandy loam, loamy substratum, 2 to 6 percent slopes
FoA	Fox loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
FoB	Fox loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
FsA	Fox silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
FsB	Fox silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
FtB	Fox silt loam, loamy substratum, 2 to 6 percent slopes
Gd	Gilford loam (Prime farmland if drained)
GrA	Grays silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
GrB	Grays silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
GtB	Griswold silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
GwB	Griswold silt loam, mottled subsoil variant, 2 to 6 percent slopes (Prime farmland if drained)
HeA	Hebron loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
HeB	Hebron loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
HmB	Hochheim loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
HmB2	Hochheim loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded
JuA	Juneau silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes
KeA	Kane silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes (Prime farmland if drained)
KIA	Kendall silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes (Prime farmland if drained)
KnB	Kewaunee silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
KwA	Knowles silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
KwB	Knowles silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
LmB	Lamartine silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes (Prime farmland if drained)
Lo	Lawson silt loam (Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season)
MaA	Manawa silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes (Prime farmland if drained)
MeB	Markham silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
MgA	Martinton silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes (Prime farmland if drained)
MhA	Matherton sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes (Prime farmland if drained)
MmA	Matherton silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes (Prime farmland if drained)
MoA	Mayville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
MoB	Mayville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
MtA	Mequon silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes (Prime farmland if drained)
MvB	Miami sandy loam, sandy loam substratum, 2 to 6 percent slopes
MxB	Miami loam, sandy loam substratum, 2 to 6 percent slopes

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Map symbol	Soil name
Mzb	Montgomery silty clay loam (Prime farmland if drained)
MzdB	Morley silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
MzdB2	Morley silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded
MzfA	Mundelein silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes (Prime farmland if drained)
Na	Navan silt loam (Prime farmland if drained)
OmB	Oshtemo loamy sand, 1 to 6 percent slopes
OnB	Oshtemo sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes
OuB	Ozaukee silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
OuB2	Ozaukee silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded
Ph	Pella silt loam (Prime farmland if drained)
Pm	Pella silt loam, moderately shallow variant (Prime farmland if drained)
PrA	Pistakee silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes (Prime farmland if drained)
SaA	St. Charles sandy loam, gravelly substratum, 1 to 3 percent
ScA	St. Charles silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
ScB	St. Charles silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
SeA	St. Charles silt loam, gravelly substratum, 0 to 2 percent
SeB	St. Charles silt loam, gravelly substratum, 2 to 6 percent
Sg	Sawmill silt loam, calcareous variant (Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season)
ShA	Saylesville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
ShB	Saylesville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
ShB2	Saylesville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded
Sm	Sebewa silt loam (Prime farmland if drained)
ThA	Theresa silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
ThB	Theresa silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
ThB2	Theresa silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded
VsA	Virgil silt loam, gravelly substratum, 0 to 3 percent slopes (Prime farmland if drained)
Wa	Wallkill silt loam (Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season)
WdB	Warsaw sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
WeA	Warsaw loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
WeB	Warsaw loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
WhA	Warsaw silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
WmA	Wasepi sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes (Prime farmland if drained)
Ww	Wet alluvial land (Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season)

## Prime Farmland

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 this 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 table entitled "Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils". The location is shown on the detailed soil maps.