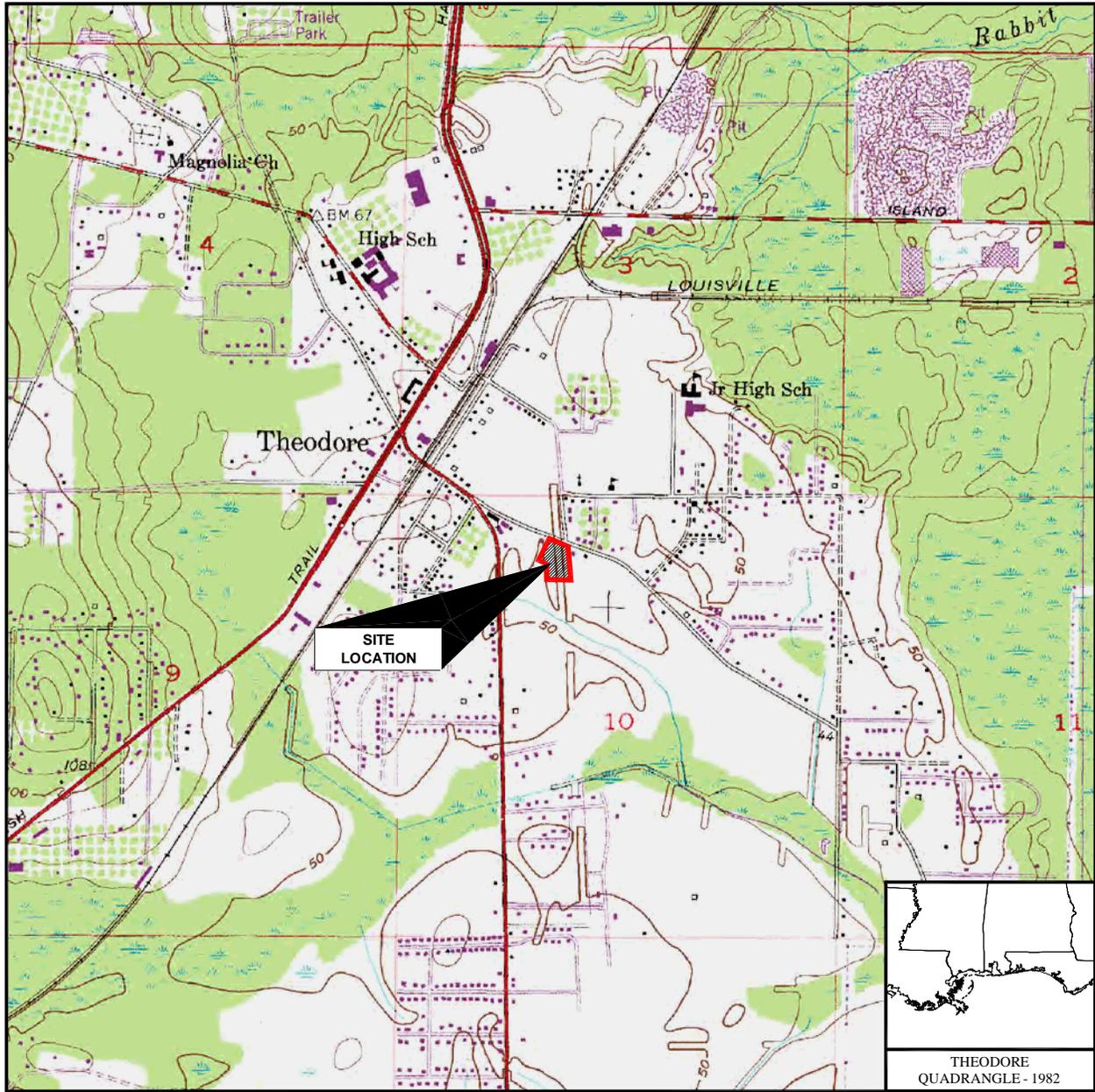
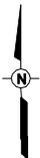
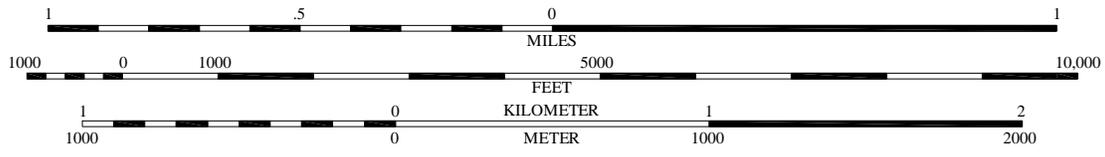


APPENDIX A
FIGURES

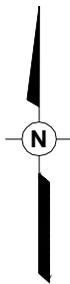


SCALE: 1 : 24,000



Z:\Bryan Jones\213410\ea\213410-01.dwg, 1 s.m., 6/17/2010 3:11:36 PM, mike hood

 PPM CONSULTANTS, INC.		CITY OF MOBILE PROPOSED THEODORE FIRE STATION OLD MILITARY ROAD THEODORE, ALABAMA	SITE LOCATION MAP	FIGURE NUMBER 1
DRAWN BY: JMH	DRAWN DATE: 6/17/10			
PROJECT NUMBER: BRYAN	BILLING GROUP: JONES			



0 100 200

SCALE: 1"=200'
(Approximate)

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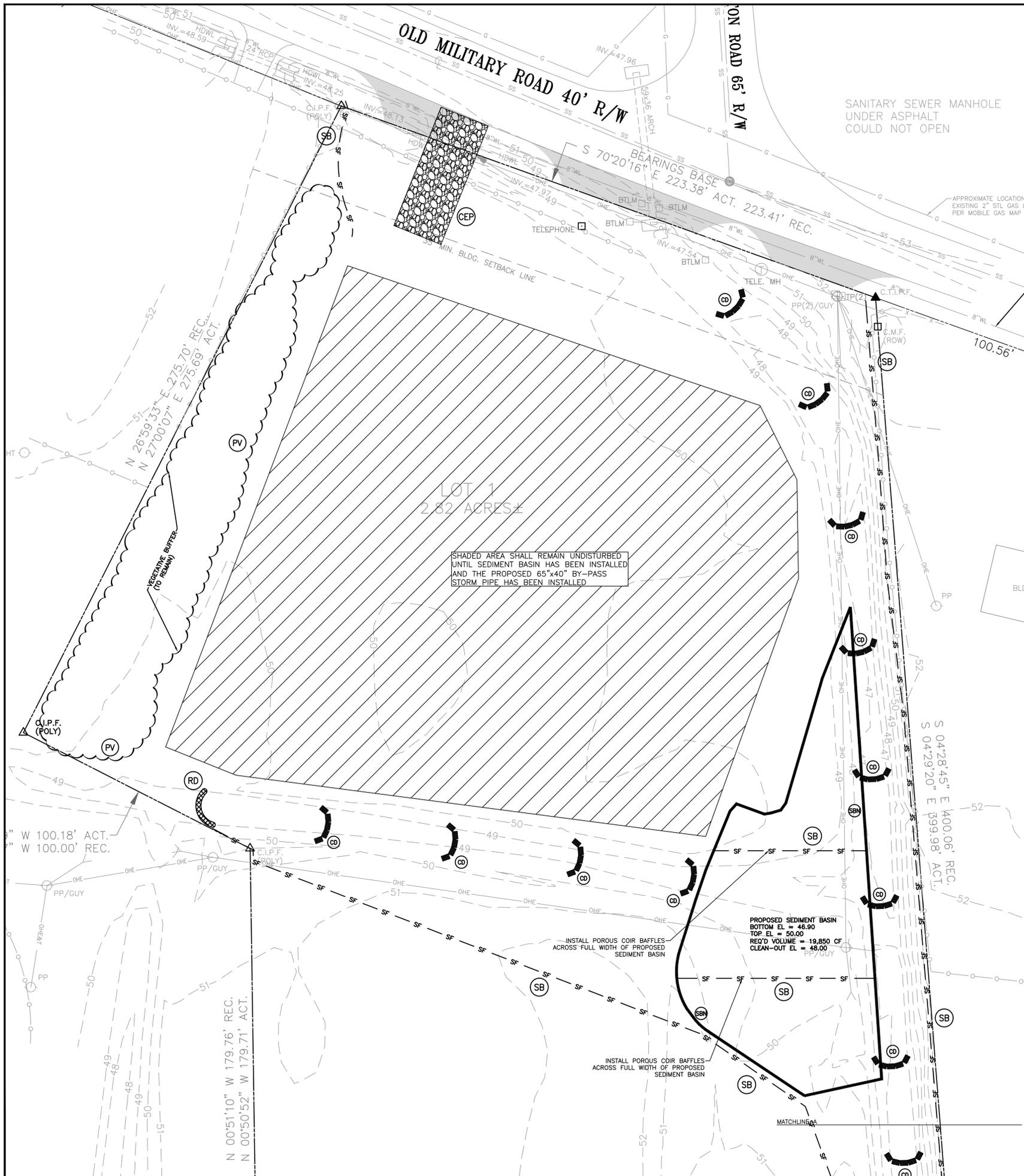
PPM PPM CONSULTANTS, INC.	
DRAWN BY: JM	DRAWN DATE: 6/17/10
PROJECT NUMBER: BRYAN	BILLING GROUP: JONES

CITY OF MOBILE
PROPOSED THEODORE FIRE STATION
 OLD MILITARY ROAD
 THEODORE, ALABAMA

AERIAL MAP

FIGURE NUMBER
2

P:\2010\5010\10-5010-0001 City of Mobile Fire Station\Drawings\Civil\Plan Sheets\Sheet C6.0_BMP_PLAN.dwg



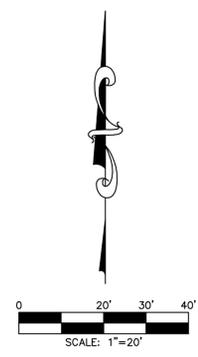
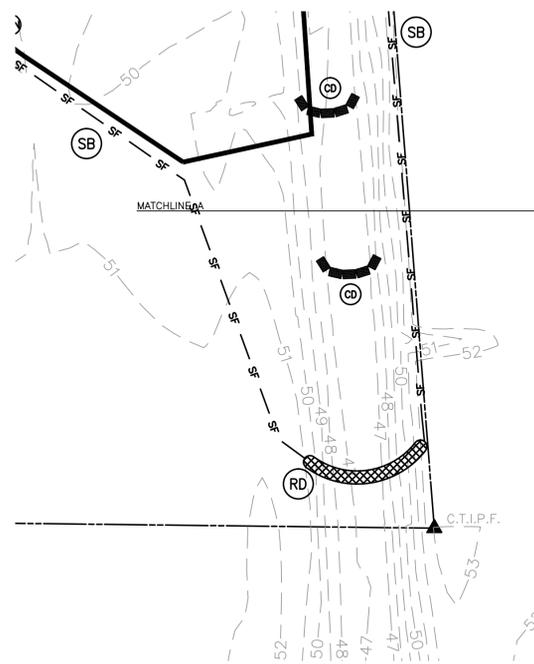
PAVING LEGEND



- NOTES:
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REFER TO THE CBMP PLAN PREPARED FOR THIS SITE FOR GUIDANCE ON INSTALLING AND COMPLETING THE REQUIRED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN.
 - THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE AND PERIMETER EROSION CONTROL MEASURES PRIOR TO BEGINNING ANY LAND CLEARING OPERATIONS.
 - THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CLEAR ONLY THE LAND NECESSARY TO INSTALL THE PROPOSED 65'x40" "BY-PASS" STORM DRAINAGE PIPE AS SHOWN ON THE GRADING AND DRAINAGE PLAN.
 - UPON COMPLETION OF THE "BY-PASS" STORM DRAINAGE PIPE, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL THE PROPOSED SEDIMENT BASIN AS INDICATED ON THE PLANS AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ALABAMA HANDBOOK FOR EROSION, SEDIMENT CONTROL, AND STORM WATER MANAGEMENT ON CONSTRUCTION SITES AND URBAN AREAS, 2009 EDITION.
 - THE CONTRACTOR SHALL STABILIZE ALL DE-NUDED SOILS WITH A ROLL EROSION CONTROL BLANKET, NORTH AMERICAN GREEN S150 OR EQUAL, TO PREVENT EROSION OF SLOPES.

LEGEND OF MEASURES FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

- CONSTRUCTION EXIT PAD
- PRESERVATION OF VEGETATION
- CHECK DAM
- SEDIMENT BARRIER
- SEDIMENT BASIN
- ROCK FILTER DAM



watermark
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NEW FIRE STATION
CITY OF MOBILE FIRE DEPARTMENT
7050 MILITARY ROAD THEODORE, ALABAMA
CITY OF MOBILE PROJECT NO. FD-004-10

PROJECT NO: 10-000

REVISIONS:

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION

ISSUE DATE: 3-26-10



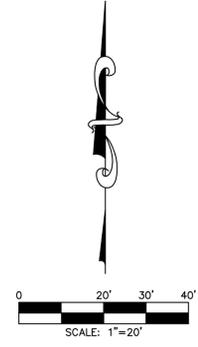
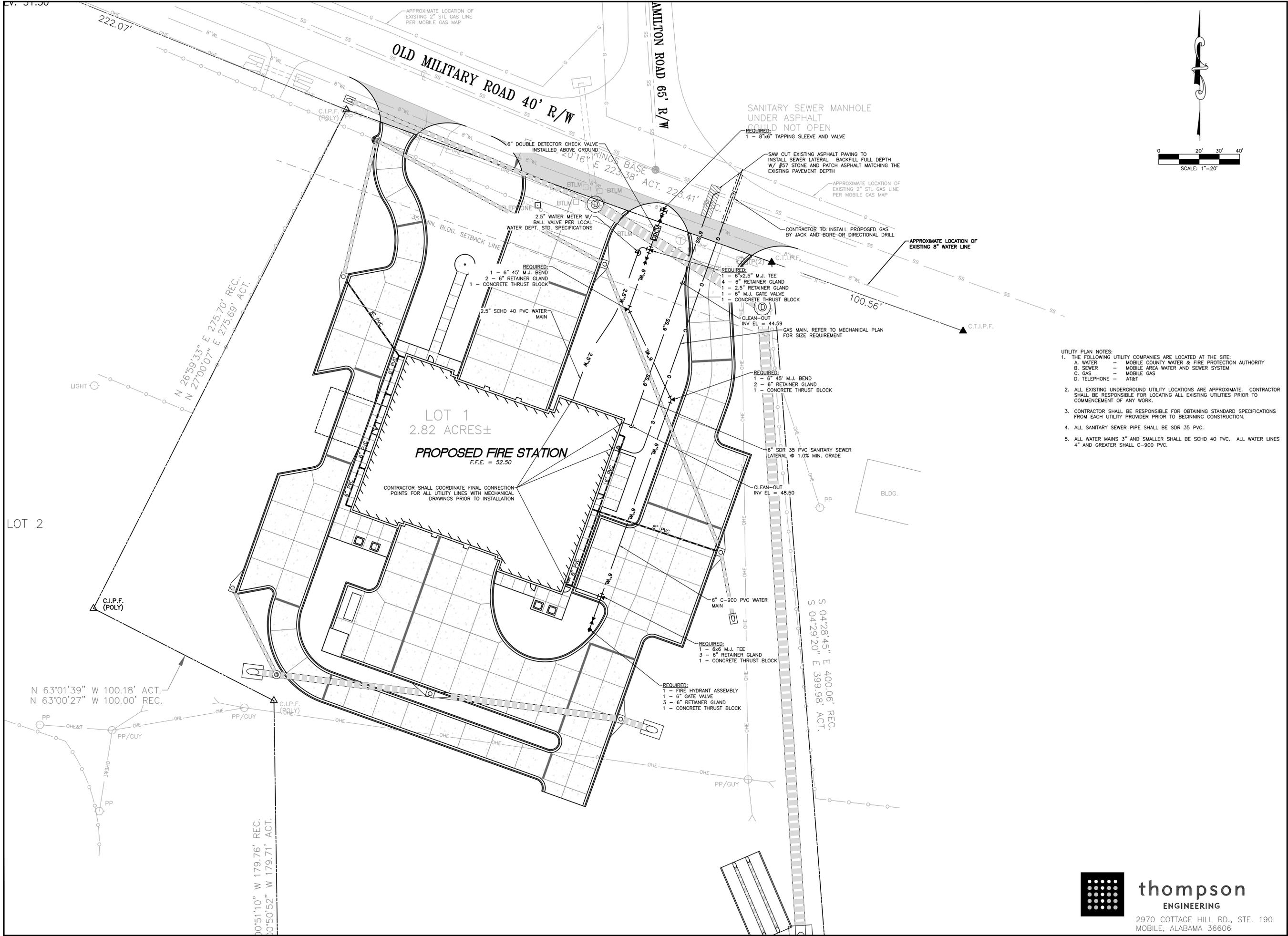
THIS DRAWING REPRESENTS DESIGN PREPARED BY WATERMARK DESIGN GROUP LLC FOR SPECIFIC USE ON THIS PROJECT AND IS NOT TO BE COPIED, REPRODUCED, OR ALTERED WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE WATERMARK DESIGN GROUP REPRESENTATIVE AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE THIS USE.

UNAUTHORIZED USE IS SUBJECT TO LEGAL ACTION UNDER STATE AND FEDERAL LAW.

SHEET TITLE:
SITE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN #
SHEET NUMBER:
C6.0

thompson
ENGINEERING
2970 COTTAGE HILL RD., STE. 190
MOBILE, ALABAMA 36606

P:\2010\5010\10-5010-0001 City of Mobile Fire Station\Drawings\Civil\Plan Plot Sheets\Sheet C7.0_Utility Plan.dwg



- UTILITY PLAN NOTES:**
- THE FOLLOWING UTILITY COMPANIES ARE LOCATED AT THE SITE:
 A. WATER - MOBILE COUNTY WATER & FIRE PROTECTION AUTHORITY
 B. SEWER - MOBILE AREA WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM
 C. GAS - MOBILE GAS
 D. TELEPHONE - AT&T
 - ALL EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITY LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR LOCATING ALL EXISTING UTILITIES PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF ANY WORK.
 - CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FROM EACH UTILITY PROVIDER PRIOR TO BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION.
 - ALL SANITARY SEWER PIPE SHALL BE SDR 35 PVC.
 - ALL WATER MAINS 3" AND SMALLER SHALL BE SCHD 40 PVC. ALL WATER LINES 4" AND GREATER SHALL BE C-900 PVC.

watermark
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NEW FIRE STATION
 CITY OF MOBILE FIRE DEPARTMENT
 7050 MILITARY ROAD THEODORE, ALABAMA
 CITY OF MOBILE PROJECT NO. FD-004-10

PROJECT NO: 10-000

REVISIONS:

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION

ISSUE DATE: 3-26-10



THIS DRAWING REPRESENTS DESIGN PREPARED BY WATERMARK DESIGN GROUP LLC FOR SPECIFIC USE ON THIS PROJECT AND IS NOT TO BE COPIED, REPRODUCED OR ALTERED WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE WATERMARK DESIGN GROUP REPRESENTATIVE AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE THIS USE.

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SHEET TITLE:
 SITE UTILITY PLAN

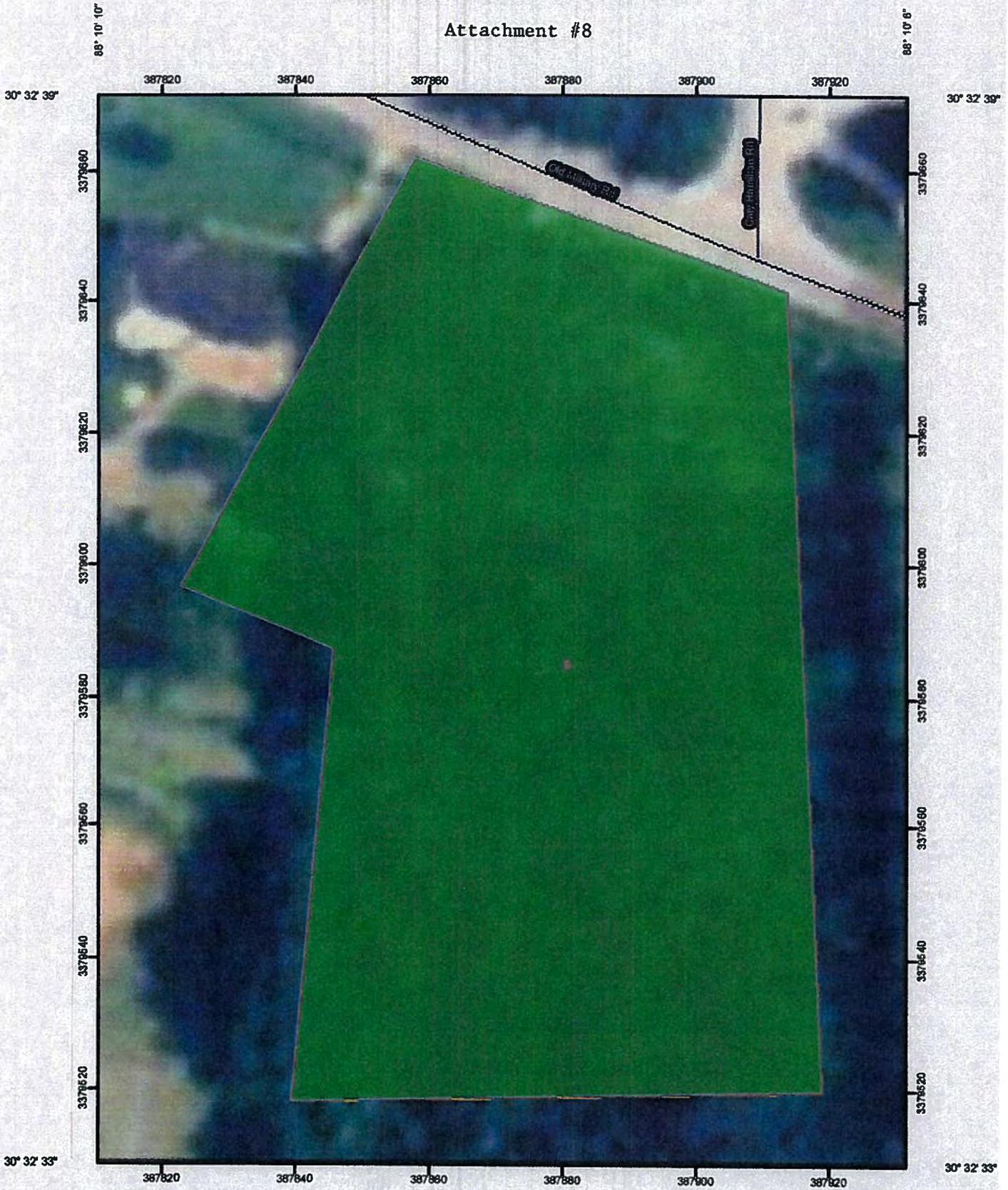
SHEET NUMBER:
 C7.0

thompson
 ENGINEERING
 2970 COTTAGE HILL RD., STE. 190
 MOBILE, ALABAMA 36606

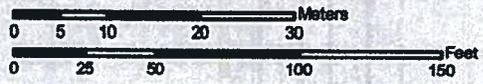
APPENDIX B
WEB SOIL SURVEY

Small Commercial Buildings—Mobile County, Alabama
(Proposed Site for Construction of Fire Station in Theodore)

Attachment #8



Map Scale: 1:777 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.



MAP LEGEND

- Area of Interest (AOI)
 - Area of Interest (AOI)
- Soils
 - Soil Map Units
- Soil Ratings
 - Very limited
 - Somewhat limited
 - Not limited
 - Not rated or not available
- Political Features
 - Cities
- Water Features
 - Oceans
 - Streams and Canals
- Transportation
 - Rails
 - Interstate Highways
 - US Routes
 - Major Roads
 - Local Roads

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:777 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.
 The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.
 Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 16N NAD83

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Mobile County, Alabama
 Survey Area Data: Version 5, Jul 18, 2006

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 8/20/2006

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Small Commercial Buildings

Small Commercial Buildings— Summary by Map Unit — Mobile County, Alabama						
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
9	Benndale sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not limited	Benndale (85%)		2.5	100.0%
			Malbis (2%)			
			Poarch (2%)			
			Heidel (2%)			
			Bama (2%)			
			Troup (1%)			
Totals for Area of Interest					2.5	100.0%

Small Commercial Buildings— Summary by Rating Value		
Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Not limited	2.5	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		2.5 100.0%

Description

Small commercial buildings are structures that are less than three stories high and do not have basements. The foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility (which is inferred from the Unified classification of the soil). The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the specified use. "Not limited" indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. "Somewhat limited" indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. "Very limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

The map unit components listed for each map unit in the accompanying Summary by Map Unit table in Web Soil Survey or the Aggregation Report in Soil Data Viewer are determined by the aggregation method chosen. An aggregated rating class is shown for each map unit. The components listed for each map unit are only those that have the same rating class as listed for the map unit. The percent composition of each component in a particular map unit is presented to help the user better understand the percentage of each map unit that has the rating presented.

Other components with different ratings may be present in each map unit. The ratings for all components, regardless of the map unit aggregated rating, can be viewed by generating the equivalent report from the Soil Reports tab in Web Soil Survey or from the Soil Data Mart site. Onsite investigation may be needed to validate these interpretations and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Land Capability Classification

The land capability classification of map units in the survey area is shown in this table. This classification shows, in a general way, the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops (United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 1961). Crops that require special management are excluded. The soils are grouped according to their limitations for field crops, the risk of damage if they are used for crops, and the way they respond to management. The criteria used in grouping the soils do not include major and generally expensive landforming that would change slope, depth, or other characteristics of the soils, nor do they include possible but unlikely major reclamation projects. Capability classification is not a substitute for interpretations designed to show suitability and limitations of groups of soils for rangeland, for forestland, or for engineering purposes.

In the capability system, soils are generally grouped at three levels: capability class, subclass, and unit.

Capability classes, the broadest groups, are designated by the numbers 1 through 8. The numbers indicate progressively greater limitations and narrower choices for practical use. The classes are defined as follows:

- Class 1 soils have slight limitations that restrict their use.
- Class 2 soils have moderate limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require moderate conservation practices.
- Class 3 soils have severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require special conservation practices, or both.
- Class 4 soils have very severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require very careful management, or both.
- Class 5 soils are subject to little or no erosion but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.
- Class 6 soils have severe limitations that make them generally unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.
- Class 7 soils have very severe limitations that make them unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to grazing, forestland, or wildlife habitat.
- Class 8 soils and miscellaneous areas have limitations that preclude commercial plant production and that restrict their use to recreational purposes, wildlife habitat, watershed, or esthetic purposes.

Capability subclasses are soil groups within one class. They are designated by adding a small letter, *e*, *w*, *s*, or *c*, to the class numeral, for example, 2*e*. The letter *e* shows that the main hazard is the risk of erosion unless close-growing plant cover is maintained; *w* shows that water in or on the soil interferes with plant growth or cultivation (in some soils the wetness can be partly corrected by artificial drainage); *s* shows that the soil is limited mainly because it is shallow, droughty, or stony; and *c*, used in only some parts of the United States, shows that the chief limitation is climate that is very cold or very dry.

In class 1 there are no subclasses because the soils of this class have few limitations. Class 5 contains only the subclasses indicated by *w*, *s*, or *c* because the soils in class 5 are subject to little or no erosion.

Report—Land Capability Classification

Land Capability Classification— Mobile County, Alabama				
Map unit symbol and name	Pct. of map unit	Component name	Land Capability Subclass	
			Nonirrigated	Irrigated
9—Benndale sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes				
	85	Benndale	2s	—

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Mobile County, Alabama
 Survey Area Data: Version 5, Jul 18, 2006

Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping

Soil properties influence the development of building sites, including the selection of the site, the design of the structure, construction, performance after construction, and maintenance. This table shows the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect local roads and streets, shallow excavations, and lawns and landscaping.

The ratings in the table are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect building site development. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the table indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Local roads and streets have an all-weather surface and carry automobile and light truck traffic all year. They have a subgrade of cut or fill soil material; a base of gravel, crushed rock, or soil material stabilized by lime or cement; and a surface of flexible material (asphalt), rigid material (concrete), or gravel with a binder. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of excavation and grading and the traffic-supporting capacity. The properties that affect the ease of excavation and grading are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, the amount of large stones, and slope. The properties that affect the traffic-supporting capacity are soil strength (as inferred from the AASHTO group index number), subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), the potential for frost action, depth to a water table, and ponding.

Shallow excavations are trenches or holes dug to a maximum depth of 5 or 6 feet for graves, utility lines, open ditches, or other purposes. The ratings are based on the soil properties that influence the ease of digging and the resistance to sloughing. Depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, the amount of large stones, and dense layers influence the ease of digging, filling, and compacting. Depth to the seasonal high water table, flooding, and ponding may restrict the period when excavations can be made. Slope influences the ease of using machinery. Soil texture, depth to the water table, and linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential) influence the resistance to sloughing.

Lawns and landscaping require soils on which turf and ornamental trees and shrubs can be established and maintained. Irrigation is not considered in the ratings. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth and trafficability after vegetation is established. The properties that affect plant growth are reaction; depth to a water table; ponding; depth to bedrock or a cemented pan; the available water capacity in the upper 40 inches; the content of salts, sodium, or calcium carbonate; and sulfidic materials. The properties that affect trafficability are flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, stoniness, and the amount of sand, clay, or organic matter in the surface layer.

Information in this table is intended for land use planning, for evaluating land use alternatives, and for planning site investigations prior to design and construction. The information, however, has limitations. For example, estimates and other data generally apply only to that part of the soil between the surface and a depth of 5 to 7 feet. Because of the map scale, small areas of different soils may be included within the mapped areas of a specific soil.

The information is not site specific and does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation of the soils or for testing and analysis by personnel experienced in the design and construction of engineering works.

Government ordinances and regulations that restrict certain land uses or impose specific design criteria were not considered in preparing the information in this table. Local ordinances and regulations should be considered in planning, in site selection, and in design.

Report—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping

[Onsite investigation may be needed to validate the interpretations in this table and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. The table shows only the top five limitations for any given soil. The soil may have additional limitations]

Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping— Mobile County, Alabama							
Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
9—Benndale sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes							
Benndale	85	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Mobile County, Alabama
 Survey Area Data: Version 5, Jul 18, 2006

Flooding Frequency Class—Mobile County, Alabama
(Proposed Site for Construction of Fire Station in Theodore)

Attachment #11



MAP LEGEND

 Area of Interest (AOI)	 Area of Interest (AOI)
 Soils	 Soil Map Units
Soil Ratings	None 
	Very Rare 
	Rare 
	Occasional 
	Frequent 
	Very Frequent 
Political Features	 Cities
Water Features	 Oceans
	 Streams and Canals
Transportation	 Rails
	 Interstate Highways
	 US Routes
	 Major Roads
	 Local Roads

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:777 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.
 The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.
 Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 16N NAD83

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Mobile County, Alabama
 Survey Area Data: Version 5, Jul 18, 2006

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 8/20/2006

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Flooding Frequency Class

Flooding Frequency Class— Summary by Map Unit — Mobile County, Alabama				
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
9	Berndale sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	None	2.5	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			2.5	100.0%

Description

Flooding is the temporary inundation of an area caused by overflowing streams, by runoff from adjacent slopes, or by tides. Water standing for short periods after rainfall or snowmelt is not considered flooding, and water standing in swamps and marshes is considered ponding rather than flooding.

Frequency is expressed as none, very rare, rare, occasional, frequent, and very frequent.

"None" means that flooding is not probable. The chance of flooding is nearly 0 percent in any year. Flooding occurs less than once in 500 years.

"Very rare" means that flooding is very unlikely but possible under extremely unusual weather conditions. The chance of flooding is less than 1 percent in any year.

"Rare" means that flooding is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions. The chance of flooding is 1 to 5 percent in any year.

"Occasional" means that flooding occurs infrequently under normal weather conditions. The chance of flooding is 5 to 50 percent in any year.

"Frequent" means that flooding is likely to occur often under normal weather conditions. The chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in any year but is less than 50 percent in all months in any year.

"Very frequent" means that flooding is likely to occur very often under normal weather conditions. The chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in all months of any year.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: More Frequent

Beginning Month: January

Ending Month: December

Depth to Water Table—Mobile County, Alabama
(Proposed Site for Construction of Fire Station in Theodore)

Attachment #12



MAP LEGEND

- Area of Interest (AOI)
 -  Area of Interest (AOI)
- Soils
 -  Soil Map Units
- Soil Ratings
 -  0 - 25
 -  25 - 50
 -  50 - 100
 -  100 - 150
 -  150 - 200
 -  > 200
- Political Features
 -  Cities
- Water Features
 -  Oceans
 -  Streams and Canals
- Transportation
 -  Rails
 -  Interstate Highways
 -  US Routes
 -  Major Roads
 -  Local Roads

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:777 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.
 The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000. Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 16N NAD83

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Mobile County, Alabama
 Survey Area Data: Version 5, Jul 18, 2006

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 8/20/2006

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Depth to Water Table

Depth to Water Table— Summary by Map Unit — Mobile County, Alabama				
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (centimeters)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
9	Benndale sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	>200	2.5	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			2.5	100.0%

Description

"Water table" refers to a saturated zone in the soil. It occurs during specified months. Estimates of the upper limit are based mainly on observations of the water table at selected sites and on evidence of a saturated zone, namely grayish colors (redoximorphic features) in the soil. A saturated zone that lasts for less than a month is not considered a water table.

This attribute is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this soil property, only the representative value is used.

Rating Options

Units of Measure: centimeters

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Lower

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

Beginning Month: January

Ending Month: December

Prime and other Important Farmlands (IA)

This table lists the map units in the survey area that are considered important farmlands. Important farmlands consist of prime farmland, unique farmland, and farmland of statewide or local importance. This list does not constitute a recommendation for a particular land use.

In an effort to identify the extent and location of important farmlands, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, in cooperation with other interested Federal, State, and local government organizations, has inventoried land that can be used for the production of the Nation's food supply.

Prime farmland 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 quality, 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. The water supply is dependable and of adequate quality. Prime farmland 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.

For some of the soils identified in the table as prime farmland, 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.

A recent trend in land use in some areas 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.

Unique farmland is land other than prime farmland that is used for the production of specific high-value food and fiber crops, such as citrus, tree nuts, olives, cranberries, and other fruits and vegetables. It has the special combination of soil quality, growing season, moisture supply, temperature, humidity, air drainage, elevation, and aspect needed for the soil to economically produce sustainable high yields of these crops when properly managed. The water supply is dependable and of adequate quality. Nearness to markets is an additional consideration. Unique farmland is not based on national criteria. It commonly is in areas where there is a special microclimate, such as the wine country in California.

In some areas, land that does not meet the criteria for prime or unique farmland is considered to be *farmland of statewide importance* for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. The criteria for defining and delineating farmland of statewide importance are determined by the appropriate State agencies. Generally, this land includes areas of soils that nearly meet the requirements for prime farmland and that economically produce high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Some areas may produce as high a yield as prime farmland if conditions are favorable. Farmland of statewide importance may include tracts of land that have been designated for agriculture by State law.

In some areas that are not identified as having national or statewide importance, land is considered to be *farmland of local importance* for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. This farmland is identified by the appropriate local agencies. Farmland of local importance may include tracts of land that have been designated for agriculture by local ordinance.

Report—Prime and other Important Farmlands (IA)

Prime farmland Land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, fiber, forage, oilseed, and other agricultural crops with minimum inputs of fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, and labor, and without intolerable soil erosion. (7U.S.C. 4201(c)(1)(A)) Additional Farmland of Statewide Importance All additional land of Land Capability Class I, II, III, or IV that does not meet the definition of Prime Farmland.

Prime and other Important Farmlands (IA)— Mobile County, Alabama		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
9	Berndale sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Mobile County, Alabama
 Survey Area Data: Version 5, Jul 18, 2006

Forestland Productivity

This table can help forestland owners or managers plan the use of soils for wood crops. It shows the potential productivity of the soils for wood crops.

Potential productivity of merchantable or common trees on a soil is expressed as a site index and as a volume number. The site index is the average height, in feet, that dominant and codominant trees of a given species attain in a specified number of years. The site index applies to fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stands. Commonly grown trees are those that forestland managers generally favor in intermediate or improvement cuttings. They are selected on the basis of growth rate, quality, value, and marketability. More detailed information regarding site index is available in the "National Forestry Manual," which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or on the Internet.

The volume of wood fiber, a number, is the yield likely to be produced by the most important tree species. This number, expressed as cubic feet per acre per year and calculated at the age of culmination of the mean annual increment (CMAI), indicates the amount of fiber produced in a fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stand.

Trees to manage are those that are preferred for planting, seeding, or natural regeneration and those that remain in the stand after thinning or partial harvest.

Reference:

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National forestry manual.

Report—Forestland Productivity

Forestland Productivity— Mobile County, Alabama				
Map unit symbol and soil name	Potential productivity			Trees to manage
	Common trees	Site Index	Volume of wood fiber	
			<i>Cu ft/ac</i>	
0—Benndale sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes				
Benndale	Loblolly pine	94	143	Loblolly pine, Longleaf pine, Slash pine
	Longleaf pine	79	100	
	Slash pine	94	172	

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Mobile County, Alabama
Survey Area Data: Version 5, Jul 18, 2006