Prime Farmland Soils: soils that have the finest texture, highest productivity, and are the most productive. They are well suited for a wide range of agriculture, including grains, vegetables, and fruits. These soils are highly productive, and their productivity is maintained through good farming practices. They require adequate moisture and nutrients to support high crop yields.

Lands of agricultural importance: areas that are well suited for agricultural production but may not meet the criteria for being classified as prime farmland. These areas can still support high crop yields with proper management.

Low priority farmland: areas that are not well suited for agricultural production. These areas may have limitations that make them less productive, such as poor soil quality, low fertility, or limited access to water.

SCALE 1:24,000 when map is printed at original size (48 x 36 in)

DATA SOURCES

USDA, Agricultural Research Service, National Soil Survey Center; USDA, Soil Conservation Service; USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service; Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station; Department of Agriculture, Connecticut State Geologist; Connecticut College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences; University of Connecticut; State of Connecticut GIS Data; University of Connecticut, Institute of Technology; USDA, Farm Service Agency; University of Massachusetts at Amherst; USDA, NRCS; USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service; USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service; USDA, Soil Conservation Service; USDA, Agricultural Research Service.