Farmland of Local Importance
for
Town of Colrain, Massachusetts

In the Town of Colrain, Massachusetts, there is concern for certain additional farmlands for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops, not identified as prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland of statewide importance. In accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations title 7 part 657, lands in the Town of Colrain represented by the following soil survey map units as qualified are identified by the local agency concerned and approved by the signatories as farmland of local importance.

Farmland of local importance qualifying conditions take into consideration the highly erodible land and wetland compliance provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985 and associated USDA program eligibility however, farmland of local importance designations do not guarantee compliance with the Act.

Inventories of important farmland soil survey map units do not constitute a designation of any land area to a specific land use.

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Qualifier
30A	Raynham silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Where historically[1] drained, or growing season saturation in years of normal precipitation does not preclude crop production[2] viability.
31A	Walpole sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Where historically drained, or growing season saturation in years of normal precipitation does not preclude crop production viability.
70B	Ridgebury fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Where historically drained, or growing season saturation in years of normal precipitation does not preclude crop production viability.
71B	Ridgebury fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, extremely stony	Where historically drained, or growing season saturation in years of normal precipitation and the distribution of surface stones and boulders do not preclude crop production viability.
75B	Pillsbury fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Where historically drained, or growing season saturation in years of normal precipitation and the distribution of surface stones and boulders do not preclude crop production viability.
109B	Chatfield-Hollis complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes, rocky	Where the distribution of surface stones and boulders, rock outcrop, and shallow to bedrock soils allows crop production viability.

[1] Historically" defined as prior to December 23, 1985, in accordance with the wetland conservation provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985.

[2] Crop production is the process of managing land to grow and harvest food, feed, fiber, forage, and/or oilseed crops including fertilizing, pest control, irrigation, cultivating, and preparation for planting as applicable to the crop, and harvesting to maintain viable yields without causing excessive erosion. In addition to row crops, crop production includes hay and other feed crops, perennial fruit and nut crops, and improved pasture. Improved pasture is defined as grazing lands that are not in crop rotation and are planted primarily to forage species that receive periodic renovation and/or cultural treatments such as tillage, fertilization, mowing, and weed control.

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109C	Chatfield-Hollis complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, rocky	Where the distribution of surface stones and boulders, rock outcrop, and shallow to bedrock soils allows crop production viability.
109D	Chatfield-Hollis complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes, rocky	Where the distribution of surface stones and boulders, rock outcrop, and shallow to bedrock soils allows hay and/or perennial fruit crop production viability, and/or improved pasture.
109F	Chatfield-Hollis complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes, rocky	Where the distribution of surface stones and boulders, rock outcrop, and shallow to bedrock soils allows hay and/or perennial fruit crop production viability, and/or improved pasture.
116B	Millsite-Westminster complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes, rocky	Where the distribution of surface stones and boulders, rock outcrop, and shallow to bedrock soils allows crop production viability.
116C	Millsite-Westminster complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, rocky	Where the distribution of surface stones and boulders, rock outcrop, and shallow to bedrock soils allows crop production viability.
116D	Millsite-Westminster complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes, rocky	Where the distribution of surface stones and boulders, rock outcrop, and shallow to bedrock soils allows hay and/or perennial fruit crop production viability, and/or improved pasture.
116F	Millsite-Westminster complex, 25 to 50 percent slopes, rocky	Where the distribution of surface stones and boulders, rock outcrop, and shallow to bedrock soils allows hay and/or perennial fruit crop production viability, and/or improved pasture
118B	Colrain-Millsite complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes, rocky	Where the distribution of surface stones and boulders, rock outcrop, and shallow to bedrock soils allows crop production viability.
118C	Colrain-Millsite complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, rocky	Where the distribution of surface stones and boulders, rock outcrop, and shallow to bedrock soils allows crop production viability.
118D	Colrain-Millsite complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes, rocky	Where the distribution of surface stones and boulders, rock outcrop, and shallow to bedrock soils allows hay and/or perennial fruit crop production viability, and/or improved pasture.
125B	Charlton-Chatfield-Hollis complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes, rocky	Where the distribution of surface stones and boulders, rock outcrop, and shallow to bedrock soils allows crop production viability.
125C	Charlton-Chatfield-Hollis complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, rocky	Where the distribution of surface stones and boulders, rock outcrop, and shallow to bedrock soils allows crop production viability.
125D	Charlton-Chatfield-Hollis complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes, rocky	Where the distribution of surface stones and boulders, rock outcrop, and shallow to bedrock soils allows hay and/or perennial fruit crop production viability, and/or improved pasture.

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254D	Merrimac fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Where suited for hay and/or perennial fruit production, and/or improved pasture.
305D	Paxton fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Where suited for hay and/or perennial fruit production, and/or improved pasture.
306D	Paxton fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	Where suited for hay and/or perennial fruit production, and/or improved pasture.
370D	Shelburne fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Where suited for hay and/or perennial fruit production, and/or improved pasture.
371D	Shelburne fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	Where suited for hay and/or perennial fruit production, and/or improved pasture.
405D	Charlton fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Where suited for hay and/or perennial fruit production, and/or improved pasture.
420D	Canton fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Where suited for hay and/or perennial fruit production, and/or improved pasture.
421D	Canton fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	Where suited for hay and/or perennial fruit production, and/or improved pasture
466D	Colrain fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	Where suited for hay and/or perennial fruit production, and/or improved pasture
651	Udorthents, smoothed	Where sufficiently reclaimed to enable crop production viability and site meets soil safety standards for food/feed/forage production.
Source: Soil Survey of Franklin County, Massachusetts (MA011)		

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Daniel Wright Date
State Conservationist
USDA–Natural Resources
Conservation Service

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Bobby Slowinski Date
Chair, Planning Board
Town of Colrain, Massachusetts