

## *Lakeland Series*

The Lakeland series consists of excessively drained, nearly level and gently sloping soils on uplands and stream terraces. These soils formed in Coastal Plain and alluvial sediment. A seasonal high water table is below a depth of 5 feet.

In a typical profile, the surface layer is dark-brown sand about 7 inches thick. The next layer is brownish-yellow, loose fine sand that extends to a depth of about 29 inches. Below that layer and extending to a depth of about 82 inches is loose coarse sand that is brownish yellow in the upper part and is pale yellow in the lower part.

Natural fertility, the content of organic matter, and available water capacity are all very low. Permeability is rapid, and shrink swell potential is low. In areas that have not received lime, reaction is medium acid to strongly acid.

The Lakeland soils in Pitt County are of only minor importance for farming. About half of the acreage is cultivated or in pasture, and the rest is chiefly in forest and in housing developments or other nonfarm uses. The major limitations to use of these soils are very low natural fertility, very low available water capacity, and droughtiness. These soils are also subject to soil blowing and they lose plant nutrients readily as a result of leaching. Where crops are grown, response to recommended applications of fertilizer and lime is rather poor.

Representative profile of Lakeland sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes, 1 mile west of Greenville, 80 feet west of wildlife access from State Highway Commission's sandpit, at west end of Greenville Airport:

Ap-0 to 7 inches, dark-brown (10YR 4/3) sand; single grain; loose; few small roots; strongly acid; abrupt, smooth boundary.

C1-7 to 29 inches, brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) fine sand; single grain; loose; few small roots in upper 6 inches of horizon; sand grains are coated; strongly acid; gradual, wavy boundary.

C2-29 to 68 inches, brownish-yellow (10YR 6/6) coarse sand; single grain; loose; few fine pebbles; sand grains are coated; medium acid, gradual, wavy boundary.

C3-68 to 82 inches, pale-yellow (2.5 Y 7/4) coarse sand; single grain; loose; few fine pebbles; medium acid.

Combined thickness of the sandy horizon is more than 80 inches. The Ap or A1 horizon is dark grayish brown or dark brown and is 5 to 10 inches thick. The C horizon is brownish yellow to pale yellow and had a texture of fine sand to coarse sand.

**Lakeland sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes (LaB)** – This is an excessively drained, sandy soil in broad, undulating areas and on rounded divides in the uplands and on stream terraces. It occurs in areas of irregular shape that are 4 to 25 acres in size. The surface layer is dark-brown sand about 7 inches thick. It is underlain by a layer of brownish-yellow, loose fine sand that extends to a depth of about 29 inches. Below that layer to a depth of about 82 inches, is loose coarse sand that is brownish yellow in the upper part and is pale yellow in the lower part.

Included with this soil in mapping were a few areas of soils that have a similar profile but that have slopes of more than 6 percent; a few areas in which the surface layer is fine sand; and small areas of Alaga, Chipley, Pactolus, and Wagram soils.

Infiltration is rapid. Runoff is slow.

This soil is fairly easy to keep in good tilth and can be satisfactorily worked throughout a wide range of moisture content. About half of the acreage is cultivated or in pasture, and the rest is chiefly in forest or in housing developments and other nonfarm uses. This soil is fairly well suited to most of the locally grown crops. Because of the thick layers of sand, however, very low natural fertility, droughtiness, and susceptibility to soil blowing are very severe limitations in cultivated areas. In addition, this soil loses plant nutrients readily as a result of leaching. Practices that effectively control soil blowing and that maintain productivity are needed. Capability unit IVs-1; woodland suitability group 4s2.

