

Lynchburg Series

The Lynchburg series consists of somewhat poorly drained, nearly level soils on uplands. These soils formed in Coastal plain sediment. A seasonal high water table is at a depth of about 1 ½ feet. Gray mottles are within the zone affected by the high water table.

In a typical profile, the surface layer is dark-gray and pale-brown fine sandy loam about 10 inches thick. The subsoil is about 52 inches thick. The upper part of the subsoil is dominantly brownish-yellow, friable sandy clay loam mottled with light brownish gray and gray; the middle part is gray, friable sandy clay loam mottled with brownish yellow and strong brown; and the lower part is gray, friable sandy loam mottled with brownish yellow.

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

The Lynchburg soils in Pitt County are important for farming. Most of the acreage is cultivated or in pasture, and the rest is chiefly in forest. The seasonal high water table is the major limitation to use of these soils. In areas that are farmed, crops respond well to recommended applications of fertilizer and lime.

Representative profile of Lynchburg fine sandy loam, one-half mile east of Carson, one-half mile east of State Road No. 1550, and 100 feet west of a road in a cultivated field:

- Ap-0 to 7 inches, dark-gray (10YR 4/1) fine sandy loam; weak, fine, granular structure; very friable; many small roots; slightly acid; abrupt, smooth boundary.
- A2-7 to 10 inches, pale-brown (10YR 6/3) fine sandy loam; few, fine, distinct, brownish-yellow mottles; weak, medium, granular structure; very friable; many small and few medium roots; medium acid; clear, wavy boundary.
- B1t-10 to 13 inches, pale-brown (10YR 6/3) sandy clay loam; few medium, distinct, brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) mottles; weak, medium, subangular blocky structure; friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few medium roots and root channels; few, thin, patchy clay films on faces of peds; strongly acid; clear, wavy boundary.
- B21tg-13 to 19 inches, brownish-yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy clay loam; many, medium, distinct, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) mottles; and few, medium, distinct gray (10YR 5/1); weak, medium, subangular blocky structure; friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few medium clay roots and root channels; few, thin, patchy clay films on faces peds; on faces of old cracks, and in root channels; very strongly acid; gradual, wavy boundary.
- B22tg-19 to 41 inches, gray (10YR 6/1) sandy clay loam; many, medium, distinct, brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) and few, medium, distinct, strong-brown (7.5 YR 5/8) mottles; weak, medium, subangular blocky structure; friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few medium roots and root channels in the upper part of the horizon; few, thin, patchy clay films of faces of peds; very strongly acid; gradual, wavy boundary.
- B23tg-41 to 48 inches, gray (10YR 6/1) sandy clay loam; many medium, distinct, strong-brown (7.5YR 5/8) mottles; weak, medium, subangular blocky structure; friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few, thin, patchy clay films on faces of peds; very strongly acid; gradual, wavy boundary.
- B3g-48 to 62 inches, gray (10YR 6/1) sandy loam containing lenses of sandy clay loam; few, medium, distinct, brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) mottles; weak, coarse subangular blocky structure; friable; very strongly acid.

Thickness of the solum is 60 inches or more. The A horizon ranges from 8 to 20 inches in thickness. The Ap or A1 horizon is dark gray or gray, and the A2 horizon is pale brown to light olive brown. The B2 horizon is brownish yellow in the upper part and is gray in the lower part. It is friable sandy clay loam to sandy loam. Gray mottles are in the upper part of the B horizon, and the brownish-yellow and strong brown mottles are in the lower part. The B horizon is more than 40 inches thick. The C horizon is gray loamy sand or sandy loam to clay.

Lynchburg fine sandy loam (Ly) – This is a somewhat poorly drained soil on smooth flats and in slight depressions in the uplands. It occurs in areas of irregular shape that are 4 to 22 acres in size. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. The surface layer is dark-gray and pale brown fine sandy loam

about 10 inches thick. The subsoil is about 52 inches thick. The upper part of the subsoil is dominantly brownish-yellow, friable sandy clay loam mottled with light brownish gray and gray; the middle part is gray, friable sandy clay loam mottled with brownish yellow and strong brown; and the lower part is gray, friable sandy loam mottled with brownish yellow.

Included with this soil in mapping were small areas of soils that have a similar profile but that have a surface layer of loamy sand, loamy fine sand, or sandy loam. Also included were small areas of Goldsboro, Ocilla, Exum, and Rains soils.

Infiltration is moderate. Runoff is slow.

This soil is easy to keep in good tilth. It can be satisfactorily worked throughout a wide range of moisture content. Most of the acreage is cultivated or in pasture, and the rest is chiefly in forest. Wetness is a moderate limitation. If this soil is properly drained, however, it is well suited to all the locally grown crops. Areas that are farmed are used mainly for corn, soybeans, small grain, and pasture. Surface drains or tile drains, and in some places both surface drains and tile drains, are needed in cultivated areas. Capability unit IIw-2; woodland suitability group 2w8.