The type occurs as narrow creek bottoms, and is encountered in all sections of the county. Some of this soil occurs along every stream in the county, but many of the areas are too narrow to be shown on the map. The widest areas are little more than one-fourth mile across.

The surface soil of the Huntington silt loam consists of 8 to 12 inches of a brown or yellowish-brown silt loam or silty clay loam. The subsoil is not altogether typical of the Huntington silt loam as elsewhere mapped, in that the yellow is more frequently mottled with gray. While the subsoil in places is a light-brown silty clay loam, it is more frequently a silty clay loam to silty clay of a mottled gray and yellow color. In the shale region the subsoil is somewhat sandy in places, and in the gneiss and granite region it is sandy and gritty. The largest area of the type is developed along Jordan Creek in the limestone region. The surface soil in this area is a brown silt loam, and the subsoil is a light-brown silty clay loam to silty clay.

The surface of the type is flat and but a few feet above the creek beds. The land, except in some of the larger areas, has very poor drainage and is wet for a large part of the time. Practically all of the type is subject to overflow. It is generally used for pasture or mowing land, some of the native grass being cut for hay. In a few places the land is cultivated. The soil is well adapted to corn, and yields of this crop are good. Wheat, oats, timothy, and clover also make fair yields on the well-drained areas.

Along the talus slopes of the mountain ridges in the southern part of the county several soils have been differentiated. These are the Dekalb stony loam, the Dekalb loam, and the Murrill loam. They contain abundant fragments of the crystalline rocks forming the ridges. Some of these areas have been cleared and cultivated.

In the area of Triassic shales and conglomerates of the southeastern parts of Lower Milford and Upper Saucon townships several soil types have been noted, including the Penn gravelly loam, Penn shale loam, Penn stony loam, Penn silt loam, Montalto stony loam, Montalto clay loam, Lickdale clay loam, Lansdale silt loam, and Lansdale stony loam. These soils are mainly red. Where the cobbles are not too abundant the soils are fertile and readily cultivated.

The limestone area with a cover of glacial loam, sand, and gravel extending across Hanover Township as a band about a mile in width from Bethlehem to the Lehigh River and a short distance into Whitehall Township contains soil designated as the Wheeling gravelly loam and Wheeling loam. They are scarcely separable from the Hagerstown loam in characteristics and uses.

Besides these soils there are some stony areas, especially in the South Mountain ridges, where soil is lacking, various dumps about the old mine holes, and piles of slag near the old iron furnaces.

**AGRICULTURE**

The position of Lehigh County in agriculture deserves some attention in connection with the discussion of the soils of the county. Some of the census figures are therefore given. The county leads all other counties of the State in the production of Irish potatoes.