

Nontechnical soil descriptions describe soil properties or management considerations specific to a soil map unit or group of map units. These descriptions are written in terminology that nontechnical users of soil survey information can understand.

Nontechnical soil descriptions are a powerful tool for creating reports. These high quality, easy to read reports can be generated by conservation planners and others for distribution to land users. Soil map unit descriptions and the map unit interpretation database are the basis for these descriptions.

Map Symbol	Description
AWA	WRIGHTSVILLE-VIDRINE (ACADIA) SILT LOAMS, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES

The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. Wetness is the main limitation. Suitable crops are soybeans, corn, truck crops and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are small grains, ryegrass, common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, vetch and tall fescue. Drainage is needed when this soil is cultivated. Drop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter and reduce crusting. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.

These somewhat poorly drained Acadia soils and poorly drained Wrightsville soils are on broad, nearly level areas on the terrace uplands. The soils are so closely intermingled on the landscape that they could not be mapped separately at the scale used. Both soils have loamy surface and subsurface layers and a clayey subsoil. They are very strongly acid in the upper part of the profile and have low natural fertility. Surface runoff is slow, and permeability is very slow. The soils have a seasonal high water table for long periods during winter and spring. They have a high shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.

This map unit has severe limitations for dwellings, local roads and streets, and most sanitary facilities. Wetness from a seasonal high water table, very slow permeability, high or very high shrink-swell potential, and low strength as it affects roads are the main limitations. Erosion can be a hazard in sloping areas. Drainage is needed for most urban uses. Roads should be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load. Very slow permeability and the high water table increase the possibility of failure of septic tank absorption fields. If buildings are constructed on this soil, foundations and footings need to be strengthened and properly designed to prevent structural damage as a result of shrinking and swelling. Revegetating disturbed areas around construction sites as soon as possible helps to control erosion.

This group consists of wet, occasionally to frequently flooded loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate to severe. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are well suited for either southern pine or hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, cottonwood 90-100, green ash, water oak and sweetgum 90.</p> <p>Soils in this group are wet and clayey with a moderately high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate. This is due primarily to excess water, silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are suited to either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 80, oaks and sweetgum 80.</p>
AdB	<p>ACADIA SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. Wetness is the main limitation. Suitable crops are soybeans, corn, truck crops and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are small grains, ryegrass, common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, vetch and tall fescue. Drainage is needed when this soil is cultivated. Drop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter and reduce crusting. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This somewhat poorly drained, very gently sloping soil is on side slopes on uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. The soil is acid throughout and has low fertility. Runoff is medium. Water and air move very slowly through the subsoil. The soil has a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring. The clayey subsoil has a high shrink-swell potential.</p> <p>This map unit has severe limitations for dwellings, local roads and streets, and most sanitary facilities. Wetness from a seasonal high water table, very slow permeability, high or very high shrink-swell potential, and low strength as it affects roads are the main limitations. Erosion can be a hazard in sloping areas. Drainage is needed for most urban uses. Roads should be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load. Very slow permeability and the high water table increase the possibility of failure of septic tank absorption fields. If buildings are constructed on this soil, foundations and footings need to be strengthened and properly designed to prevent structural damage as a result of shrinking and swelling. Revegetating disturbed areas around construction sites as soon as possible helps to control erosion.</p>

Map	Description
Symbol	<p>These are slightly to moderately wet, acid, loamy and clayey soils. The potential for productivity is high. Equipment limitations are moderate due to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are well suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
CaA	FROST (CARROLL) SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES
	<p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. Wetness is the main limitation. Suitable crops are soybeans, corn, truck crops and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are small grains, ryegrass, common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, vetch and tall fescue. Drainage is needed when this soil is cultivated. Drop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter and reduce crusting. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p>
	<p>This nearly level, poorly drained soil is on broad flats on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess and is loamy throughout the profile. Soil reaction is quite acid in the upper 20 inches of the profile. Natural fertility is medium. Water runs slowly off the soil surface, and it moves slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table ranges from near the soil surface to about 1.5 feet below the surface. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.</p>
	<p>This map unit is poorly suited for urban development and to use as rural homesites. The soil has severe limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities. Wetness, slow or moderately slow permeability, and low strength, as it affects roads are the main limitations. The moderate shrink-swell potential is also a limitation to dwellings. Drainage should be provided around homesites. Wetness can be reduced by using shallow ditches and providing the proper grade. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly during rainy periods because of wetness and slow or moderately slow permeability. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. Footings and foundations of buildings ought to be reinforced to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the soil. Roads can be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.</p>
	<p>This group consists of wet, occasionally to frequently flooded loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and</p>

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	<p>seedling mortality is moderate to severe. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are well suited for either southern pine or hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, cottonwood 90-100, green ash, water oak and sweetgum 90.</p>
CrA	<p>CROWLEY SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. The short irregular slopes and wetness in swales are unfavorable factors for this use. Suitable crops are soybeans and cotton. Suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, dallisgrass, ryegrass, tall fescue and white clover. Drainage is needed in swales. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops respond well to fertilizer.</p> <p>This somewhat poorly drained, level or nearly level soil is on broad, convex slopes on uplands. It has a thick, loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Runoff is slow. Water and air move very slowly through the subsoil. A seasonal high water table is near the surface in winter and spring. Natural fertility is low to medium. The subsoil has a high shrink-swell potential.</p> <p>This map unit has severe limitations for dwellings, local roads and streets, and most sanitary facilities. Wetness from a seasonal high water table, very slow permeability, high or very high shrink-swell potential, and low strength as it affects roads are the main limitations. Erosion can be a hazard in sloping areas. Drainage is needed for most urban uses. Roads should be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load. Very slow permeability and the high water table increase the possibility of failure of septic tank absorption fields. If buildings are constructed on this soil, foundations and footings need to be strengthened and properly designed to prevent structural damage as a result of shrinking and swelling. Revegetating disturbed areas around construction sites as soon as possible helps to control erosion.</p> <p>This group consists of wet, occasionally to frequently flooded loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate to severe. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are well suited</p>

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	<p>for either southern pine or hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, cottonwood 90-100, green ash, water oak and sweetgum 90.</p>
CrB	<p>CROWLEY SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. Suitable crops include corn, millet, grain sorghum, ryegrass, soybeans, and truck crops. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. The short irregular slopes on this soil restricts the use of some farm equipment. Conservation tillage or terraces with contour farming are needed to reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to lime and complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This somewhat poorly drained, very gently sloping soil is on side slopes on uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. The soil is acid throughout and has low fertility. Runoff is medium. Water and air move very slowly through the subsoil. The soil has a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring. The clayey subsoil has a high shrink-swell potential.</p> <p>This map unit has severe limitations for dwellings, local roads and streets, and most sanitary facilities. Wetness from a seasonal high water table, very slow permeability, high or very high shrink-swell potential, and low strength as it affects roads are the main limitations. Erosion can be a hazard in sloping areas. Drainage is needed for most urban uses. Roads should be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load. Very slow permeability and the high water table increase the possibility of failure of septic tank absorption fields. If buildings are constructed on this soil, foundations and footings need to be strengthened and properly designed to prevent structural damage as a result of shrinking and swelling. Revegetating disturbed areas around construction sites as soon as possible helps to control erosion.</p> <p>This group consists of wet, occasionally to frequently flooded loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate to severe. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are well suited for either southern pine or hardwood. Silvicultural</p>

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IbA	<p>JUDICE (IBERIA) SILTY CLAY, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. Drainage is needed to remove excess water. Land leveling will improve drainage. Crop residue management will help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This level, poorly drained, clayey soil is on flats and in depressional areas on the terrace uplands. It formed in old alluvium. The soil is clayey throughout the profile. It has a darker surface layer that contains more organic matter than most other soils in the parish. Natural fertility is moderately high. Surface runoff and permeability are very slow. A seasonal high water table is near the surface for long periods in winter and spring. The soil has a high shrink-swell potential.</p> <p>This map unit has severe limitations for dwellings, local roads and streets, and most sanitary facilities. Wetness from a seasonal high water table, very slow permeability, high or very high shrink-swell potential, and low strength as it affects roads are the main limitations. Erosion can be a hazard in sloping areas. Drainage is needed for most urban uses. Roads should be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load. Very slow permeability and the high water table increase the possibility of failure of septic tank absorption fields. If buildings are constructed on this soil, foundations and footings need to be strengthened and properly designed to prevent structural damage as a result of shrinking and swelling. Revegetating disturbed areas around construction sites as soon as possible helps to control erosion.</p> <p>This group consists of wet, occasionally to frequently flooded loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate to severe. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are well suited for either southern pine or hardwood. Silvicultural</p>

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JeA JEANERETTE SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES

The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. Drainage is needed to remove excess water. Land leveling will improve drainage. Crop residue management will help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.

This level to nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is in broad areas on the terrace uplands. The soil is loamy throughout the profile. It has neutral or slightly acid reaction in the upper part of the profile and moderately alkaline reaction in the lower part. Natural fertility is medium or high. This soil has a darker surface layer that contains more organic matter than most other soils in the parish. Water and air move moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1 to 2.5 feet below the surface. This soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.

This map unit is poorly suited for urban development and to use as rural homesites. The soil has severe limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities. Wetness, slow or moderately slow permeability, and low strength, as it affects roads are the main limitations. The moderate shrink-swell potential is also a limitation to dwellings. Drainage should be provided around homesites. Wetness can be reduced by using shallow ditches and providing the proper grade. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly during rainy periods because of wetness and slow or moderately slow permeability. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. Footings and foundations of buildings ought to be reinforced to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the soil. Roads can be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.

Soils in this group are moderately wet, loamy and clayey with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate and seedling

Map Symbol	Description
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mortality is slight to moderate. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for southern hardwood. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 110, oaks and sweetgum 90.

Map Symbol	Description
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JnA JUDICE (JEANERETTE) SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES

The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. Drainage is needed to remove excess water. Land leveling will improve drainage. Crop residue management will help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.

This level to nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is in broad areas on the terrace uplands. The soil is loamy throughout the profile. It has neutral or slightly acid reaction in the upper part of the profile and moderately alkaline reaction in the lower part. Natural fertility is medium or high. This soil has a darker surface layer that contains more organic matter than most other soils in the parish. Water and air move moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1 to 2.5 feet below the surface. This soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.

This map unit has severe limitations for dwellings, local roads and streets, and most sanitary facilities. Wetness from a seasonal high water table, very slow permeability, high or very high shrink-swell potential, and low strength as it affects roads are the main limitations. Erosion can be a hazard in sloping areas. Drainage is needed for most urban uses. Roads should be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load. Very slow permeability and the high water table increase the possibility of failure of septic tank absorption fields. If buildings are constructed on this soil, foundations and footings need to be strengthened and properly designed to prevent structural damage as a result of shrinking and swelling. Revegetating disturbed areas around construction sites as soon as possible helps to control erosion.

This group consists of wet, occasionally to frequently flooded loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate to severe. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are well suited for either southern pine or hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on

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	these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, cottonwood 90-100, green ash, water oak and sweetgum 90.
MaA	<p>MOWATA (MIDLAND) SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans, cotton, corn, grain sorghum, and rice. Suitable pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. This soil can be worked only within a narrow range of moisture content. A drainage system is needed. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This poorly drained, level soil is on the terrace uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is low. A seasonal high water table is near the surface for long periods in winter and spring. Runoff is very slow and water stands in low places for short periods after rains. The soil has a high shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.</p> <p>This map unit has severe limitations for dwellings, local roads and streets, and most sanitary facilities. Wetness from a seasonal high water table, very slow permeability, high or very high shrink-swell potential, and low strength as it affects roads are the main limitations. Erosion can be a hazard in sloping areas. Drainage is needed for most urban uses. Roads should be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load. Very slow permeability and the high water table increase the possibility of failure of septic tank absorption fields. If buildings are constructed on this soil, foundations and footings need to be strengthened and properly designed to prevent structural damage as a result of shrinking and swelling. Revegetating disturbed areas around construction sites as soon as possible helps to control erosion.</p> <p>This group consists of wet, occasionally to frequently flooded loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate to severe. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are well suited for either southern pine or hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, cottonwood 90-100, green ash,</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	water oak and sweetgum 90.
MbA	<p>MOWATA (MIDLAND) SILT LOAM, THICK SURFACE, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans, cotton, corn, grain sorghum, and rice. Suitable pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. This soil can be worked only within a narrow range of moisture content. A drainage system is needed. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This poorly drained, level soil is in depressional areas on the terrace uplands or the Gulf Coastal Prairie. It has a silt loam surface layer that is 2 feet thick over a clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is low to medium. A seasonal high water table is near the surface for long periods in winter and spring. Runoff is very slow, and water stands in low places for long periods after rains. The soil has a high shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.</p> <p>This map unit has severe limitations for dwellings, local roads and streets, and most sanitary facilities. Wetness from a seasonal high water table, very slow permeability, high or very high shrink-swell potential, and low strength as it affects roads are the main limitations. Erosion can be a hazard in sloping areas. Drainage is needed for most urban uses. Roads should be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load. Very slow permeability and the high water table increase the possibility of failure of septic tank absorption fields. If buildings are constructed on this soil, foundations and footings need to be strengthened and properly designed to prevent structural damage as a result of shrinking and swelling. Revegetating disturbed areas around construction sites as soon as possible helps to control erosion.</p> <p>This group consists of wet, occasionally to frequently flooded loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate to severe. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are well suited for either southern pine or hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for loblolly</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	and slash pine is 90, cottonwood 90-100, green ash, water oak and sweetgum 90.
McA	<p>MIDLAND SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans, cotton, corn, grain sorghum, and rice. Suitable pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. This soil can be worked only within a narrow range of moisture content. A drainage system is needed. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This poorly drained, level soil is on the Gulf Coastal Prairie. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. The surface layer is acid, and the subsoil is moderately alkaline. Natural fertility is medium. Surface runoff and permeability are very slow. A seasonal high water table is near the surface for long periods during winter and spring. The soil has a high shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.</p> <p>This map unit has severe limitations for dwellings, local roads and streets, and most sanitary facilities. Wetness from a seasonal high water table, very slow permeability, high or very high shrink-swell potential, and low strength as it affects roads are the main limitations. Erosion can be a hazard in sloping areas. Drainage is needed for most urban uses. Roads should be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load. Very slow permeability and the high water table increase the possibility of failure of septic tank absorption fields. If buildings are constructed on this soil, foundations and footings need to be strengthened and properly designed to prevent structural damage as a result of shrinking and swelling. Revegetating disturbed areas around construction sites as soon as possible helps to control erosion.</p> <p>These are wet, clayey soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Only tree species adapted to wet clay soils should be planted. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
MxA	<p>MIDLAND-CROWLEY COMPLEX, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans, cotton, corn, grain sorghum, and rice. Suitable pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. This soil can be worked only within a narrow range of moisture content. A drainage system is needed. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>These poorly drained Midland soils and somewhat poorly drained Crowley soils are on broad flats on the Gulf Coastal Prairie. The Midland soil is in flat or concave positions and the Crowley soil is on low, convex ridges. The soils are so closely intermingled on the landscape that they could not be mapped separately at the scale used. Both soils have a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is low to medium. Surface runoff is slow, and water stands in low places for long periods after rains. Permeability is very slow. The soils have a high shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.</p> <p>This map unit has severe limitations for dwellings, local roads and streets, and most sanitary facilities. Wetness from a seasonal high water table, very slow permeability, high or very high shrink-swell potential, and low strength as it affects roads are the main limitations. Erosion can be a hazard in sloping areas. Drainage is needed for most urban uses. Roads should be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load. Very slow permeability and the high water table increase the possibility of failure of septic tank absorption fields. If buildings are constructed on this soil, foundations and footings need to be strengthened and properly designed to prevent structural damage as a result of shrinking and swelling. Revegetating disturbed areas around construction sites as soon as possible helps to control erosion.</p> <p>These are wet, clayey soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Only tree species adapted to wet clay soils should be planted. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
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This group consists of wet, occasionally to frequently flooded loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate to severe. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are well suited for either southern pine or hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods.

Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, cottonwood 90-100, green ash, water oak and sweetgum 90.

OvB2 COTEAU (OLIVIER) SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED

The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are corn, millet, ryegrass, and soybeans. Suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, tall fescue, and vetch. Traffic pans develop easily, but can be broken by chiseling or deep plowing. Ditching will improve surface drainage. Crop residue on the surface will reduce erosion. Most crops, other than legumes respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers are usually needed.

This very gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soil is on terrace uplands. It formed in loess and is loamy throughout the profile. Some of the surface layer has been lost to erosion, and in places the subsoil is exposed at the surface. Rills and shallow gullies are common. Natural fertility is medium. Surface runoff is medium, and permeability is moderately slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table during winter and spring.

This soil is moderately well suited for urban development. It has only moderate limitations for dwellings and severe limitations for most sanitary facilities and local roads and streets. Wetness and the moderate shrink-swell potential are the main limitations for dwellings and small commercial buildings. Wetness and slow or moderately slow permeability are the main limitations to such uses as septic tank absorption fields and sanitary landfills. Low strength is the main limitation to local roads and streets. Wetness can be reduced by using shallow ditches and providing the proper grade. Lagoons, self-contained sewage disposal units, or community disposal systems should be used to dispose of sewage properly. The subgrades and bases of roads and streets

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>can be strengthened to overcome the limited ability of the soil to support a load. Disturbed areas around construction sites should be revegetated as soon as possible to control erosion.</p> <p>These are wet soils with a very high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate and seedling mortality is slight to moderate. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 100, cottonwood 100-110, oaks and sweetwum 100.</p>
PaA	<p>PATOUTVILLE SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suitable crops are soybeans and small grains. The suitable pasture plants are bahiagrass, common bermudagrass, white clover, vetch, and fescue. Proper row arrangement, field ditches, and vegetated outlets are needed to remove excess surface water. Crops respond to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on broad areas on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess and is loamy throughout the profile. The surface layer is acid, and natural fertility is only medium. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is 2 to 3 feet below the surface during December through May. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.</p> <p>This map unit is poorly suited for urban development and to use as rural homesites. The soil has severe limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities. Wetness, slow or moderately slow permeability, and low strength, as it affects roads are the main limitations. The moderate shrink-swell potential is also a limitation to dwellings. Drainage should be provided around homesites. Wetness can be reduced by using shallow ditches and providing the proper grade. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly during rainy periods because of wetness and slow or moderately slow permeability. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. Footings and foundations of buildings ought to be reinforced to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the soil. Roads can be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>These are wet soils with a very high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate and seedling mortality is slight to moderate. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 100, cottonwood 100-110, oaks and sweetwum 100.</p>
PaB2	<p>PATOUTVILLE SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are corn, millet, ryegrass, and soybeans. Suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, tall fescue, and vetch. Traffic pans develop easily, but can be broken by chiseling or deep plowing. Ditching will improve surface drainage. Crop residue on the surface will reduce erosion. Most crops, other than legumes respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers are usually needed.</p> <p>This very gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess and is loamy throughout the profile. The soil is acid and has low to medium fertility. Some of the surface layer has been lost to erosion, and in places the subsoil is mixed into the plow layer. Rills and shallow gullies are common. Water and air move slowly through the soil. Surface runoff is medium. A seasonal high water table is 2 to 3 feet below the surface for long periods during December through May. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.</p> <p>This map unit is poorly suited for urban development and to use as rural homesites. The soil has severe limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities. Wetness, slow or moderately slow permeability, and low strength, as it affects roads are the main limitations. The moderate shrink-swell potential is also a limitation to dwellings. Drainage should be provided around homesites. Wetness can be reduced by using shallow ditches and providing the proper grade. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly during rainy periods because of wetness and slow or moderately slow permeability. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. Footings and foundations of buildings ought to be reinforced to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the soil. Roads can be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.</p>

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	<p>These are wet soils with a very high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate and seedling mortality is slight to moderate. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 100, cottonwood 100-110, oaks and sweetgum 100.</p>
RcB2	<p>COTEAU (RICHLAND) SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. Pasture plants are tall fescue, and white clover. Traffic pans develop easily, but can be broken by chiseling or deep plowing. Proper row direction is needed to help control erosion. Crop residue management will also help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This very gently sloping, moderately well drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess. The soil is loamy throughout, and it has a fragipan in the subsoil that restricts root growth and limits the amount of water available to plants. Natural fertility is only medium. Some of the surface layer has been lost to erosion. In places, the subsoil is exposed at the surface or part of it is mixed into the plow layer. Permeability is moderately slow in the fragipan. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan for long periods in winter and spring.</p> <p>This soil is moderately well suited for urban development and to use as homesites. The main limitations are wetness, slow permeability, and low strength as it affects roads. A seasonal high water table perches on the fragipan for long periods, and drainage should be provided around dwellings. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly during rainy periods. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. Roads can be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load. The hazard of erosion is increased if the soil is left exposed during site development.</p> <p>These are wet soils with a very high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate and seedling mortality is slight to moderate.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 100, cottonwood 100-110, oaks and sweetgum 100.</p>
Sd	<p>GORE SOILS (SLOPING LAND, LOAMY AND CLAYEY SEDIMENTS)</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. Suitable crops include corn, millet, grain sorghum, ryegrass, soybeans, and truck crops. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. The short irregular slopes on this soil restricts the use of some farm equipment. Conservation tillage or terraces with contour farming are needed to reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to lime and complete fertilizer.</p> <p>These soils are on side slopes along natural drains and major streams. Slopes are short. They range from 3 to 8 percent, but the dominant gradient is about 3 percent. Typically, the soils have a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil, but the soil texture can vary within short distances. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is medium to rapid. Permeability is very slow. The shrink-swell potential is high in the subsoil. A seasonal high water table is perched on the subsoil in winter and spring.</p> <p>This map unit has severe limitations for dwellings, local roads and streets, and most sanitary facilities. Wetness from a seasonal high water table, very slow permeability, high or very high shrink-swell potential, and low strength as it affects roads are the main limitations. Erosion can be a hazard in sloping areas. Drainage is needed for most urban uses. Roads should be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load. Very slow permeability and the high water table increase the possibility of failure of septic tank absorption fields. If buildings are constructed on this soil, foundations and footings need to be strengthened and properly designed to prevent structural damage as a result of shrinking and swelling. Revegetating disturbed areas around construction sites as soon as possible helps to control erosion.</p> <p>These are well drained to slightly wet, clayey soils with a moderately high potential for productivity. Slight to moderate erosion hazard and moderate equipment limitations due to clay subsoil. These soils are best suited for southern pine. Site index for</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	loblolly and slash pine is 80, shortleaf pine is 70.
Wa	<p>BASILE, WRIGHTSVILLE, AND ARAT SOILS (WET ALLUVIAL LAND)</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. Wetness is the main limitation. Suitable crops are soybeans, corn, truck crops and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are small grains, ryegrass, common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, vetch and tall fescue. Drainage is needed when this soil is cultivated. Drop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter and reduce crusting. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>These soils are on the flood plains of active streams. They are subject to frequent flooding. Typically, the soils have a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil; but the textures can vary within short distances. Natural fertility generally is low. A seasonal high water table is near the surface for long periods in winter and spring. The soils have a high shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.</p> <p>Soils in this group are wet and clayey with a moderately high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate. This is due primarily to excess water, silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are suited to either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 80, oaks and sweetgum 80.</p> <p>Soils in this group are very wet, mineral and organic. The water table is at or above the surface most of the time. They have a moderate potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. The nature of these soils will dictate that silvicultural operations be limited to extremely dry weather periods, if at all. More seedlings than the recommended rate should be planted to ensure a stand. These soils are best suited for water tolerant hardwoods and cypress. Site index for green ash and water tupelo is 60.</p> <p>These are wet, frequently flooded, loamy and clay soils with a moderate potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods and more than the recommended rate of seedlings should be planted to ensure a stand. These soils are moderately suited for southern pines or hardwood.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
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WyA WRIGHTSVILLE-VIDRINE SILT LOAMS, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES

The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. Wetness is the main limitation. Suitable crops are soybeans, corn, truck crops and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are small grains, ryegrass, common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, vetch and tall fescue. Drainage is needed when this soil is cultivated. Drop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter and reduce crusting. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.

These poorly drained Wrightsville soils and somewhat poorly drained Vidrine soils are on the terrace uplands. The Wrightsville soil is on broad flats and makes up most of the map unit. The Vidrine soil is on low circular mounds or smoothed mound areas and makes up a lesser part of the map unit. Both soils have a loamy surface layer and a clayey and loamy subsoil. Both soils have low fertility. Permeability is very slow in the Wrightsville soil and slow in the Vidrine soil. A seasonal high water table is present in both soils for long periods in winter and spring. Surface runoff is slow on the Wrightsville soil and medium on the Vidrine soil. The shrink-swell potential is high in both soils. Slopes range from less than 1 percent on the Wrightsville soil to about 3 percent on the Vidrine soil.

This map unit has severe limitations for dwellings, local roads and streets, and most sanitary facilities. Wetness from a seasonal high water table, very slow permeability, high or very high shrink-swell potential, and low strength as it affects roads are the main limitations. Erosion can be a hazard in sloping areas. Drainage is needed for most urban uses. Roads should be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load. Very slow permeability and the high water table increase the possibility of failure of septic tank absorption fields. If buildings are constructed on this soil, foundations and footings need to be strengthened and properly designed to prevent structural damage as a result of shrinking and swelling. Revegetating disturbed areas around construction sites as soon as possible helps to control erosion.

This group consists of wet, occasionally to frequently flooded loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate to severe. This is due

Map Symbol	Description
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primarily to excess water. These soils are well suited for either southern pine or hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods.

Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, cottonwood 90-100, green ash, water oak and sweetgum 90.

Soils in this group are wet and clayey with a moderately high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate. This is due primarily to excess water, silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are suited to either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 80, oaks and sweetgum 80.