

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
AWA	WRIGHTSVILLE-VIDRINE (ACADIA) SILT LOAMS, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	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.
AdB	ACADIA SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	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.
CaA	FROST (CARROLL) SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	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.
CrA	CROWLEY SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	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.
CrB	CROWLEY SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	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.
IbA	JUDICE (IBERIA) SILTY CLAY, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	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.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
JeA	JEANERETTE SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	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.
JnA	JUDICE (JEANERETTE) SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	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.
MaA	MOWATA (MIDLAND) SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	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.
MbA	MOWATA (MIDLAND) SILT LOAM, THICK SURFACE, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	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.
McA	MIDLAND SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	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.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
MxA	MIDLAND-CROWLEY COMPLEX, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	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.
OvB2	COTEAU (OLIVIER) SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	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.
PaA	PATOUTVILLE SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	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.
PaB2	PATOUTVILLE SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	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.
RcB2	COTEAU (RICHLAND) SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	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.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Sd	GORE SOILS (SLOPING LAND, LOAMY AND CLAYEY SEDIMENTS)	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.
Wa	BASILE, WRIGHTSVILLE, AND ARAT SOILS (WET ALLUVIAL LAND)	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.
WyA	WRIGHTSVILLE-VIDRINE SILT LOAMS, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	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.