

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.

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AcB ACADIA SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES

The potential for cropland and pasture is good. Erosion is the main hazard when this soil is cultivated. The suitable crops are corn and soybeans. The suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, ryegrass, and crimson clover. Crop residue use and conservation tillage or terracing and contour farming are needed to reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.

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.

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.

AcC ACADIA SILT LOAM, 3 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES

This soil is poorly suited to cropland and moderately well suited to pasture. It is limited mainly by poor tilth, low fertility, and a severe erosion hazard. Suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Residue left on or near the surface helps to conserve moisture, maintain tilth, control erosion. Lime and fertilizer are generally needed.

This somewhat poorly drained, gently sloping soil is on uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. The soil is acid throughout and has low fertility. Runoff is medium to rapid. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is perched upon the clayey subsoil in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is high.

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

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either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, oaks and sweetgum 90.

BaB BEARHEAD-MERRYVILLE COMPLEX, GENTLY UNDULATING

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.

These gently undulating, well drained and poorly drained soils are on stream terraces. The Bearhead soil is on mounds or ridges, and the Merryville soil is on flat areas or in swales. The Merryville soil is subject to rare flooding. Both soils have a loamy surface layer and a loamy and sandy subsoil. Natural fertility is low. The soils have a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.

These are well drained, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 90 and shortleaf pine is 80.

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.

BdB BEAUREGARD SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES

The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. Suitable crops are millet, small grains, ryegrass, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. The main pasture plants are bermudagrass, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Contour farming or conservation tillage is needed to control runoff and help reduce erosion. Most crops respond

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well to lime and a complete fertilizer.

This moderately well drained, very gently sloping soil is on broad areas on uplands. It is loamy throughout. Runoff is slow, and water and air move slowly through the subsoil. The soil is wet for long periods because of slow runoff and a seasonal high water table.

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.

BdC BEAUREGARD SILT LOAM, 3 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES

The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suited crops are wheat, and corn. The main pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Conservation tillage is needed to reduce erosion when this soil is used for cropland. Crop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter content, and reduce crusting. Most crops will need lime and a complete fertilizer.

This moderately well drained, very gently sloping to gently sloping soil is on uplands. It is loamy throughout and has plinthite in the lower part of the subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is medium, and water and air move moderately slowly through the soil.

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.

BkC BETIS FINE SAND, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES

The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. Crops such as watermelons and peanuts are well suited. Suitable pasture plants include bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. This soil is fairly easy to keep in good tilth. It is easy to work when moist but traction is poor when dry. Proper management of crop residue will help to reduce erosion.

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Conservation tillage or contour farming is needed when this soil is cropped. Response to fertilizer is fair. Lime is generally needed.

This somewhat excessively drained, very gently sloping or gently sloping, sandy soil is on uplands. It has a very low available water capacity and very low natural fertility. Runoff is slow. Water moves rapidly through the soil.

Soils in this group are well drained and sandy with moderately high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are moderate. These soils are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 80; shortleaf pine is 70.

BkD BETIS FINE SAND, 5 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES

The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. Crops such as watermelons and peanuts are well suited. Suitable pasture plants include bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. This soil is fairly easy to keep in good tilth. It is easy to work when moist but traction is poor when dry. Proper management of crop residue will help to reduce erosion. Conservation tillage or contour farming is needed when this soil is cropped. Response to fertilizer is fair. Lime is generally needed.

This somewhat excessively drained, strongly sloping to steep, sandy soil is on uplands. It has a very low available water capacity and very low natural fertility. Runoff is slow. Water moves rapidly through the soil.

Soils in this group are well drained and sandy with moderately high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are moderate. These soils are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 80; shortleaf pine is 70.

BmC BIENVILLE LOAMY FINE SAND, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES

The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. Crops such as watermelons and peanuts are well suited. Suitable pasture plants include bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. This soil is fairly easy to keep in good tilth. It is easy to work when moist but traction is poor when dry. Proper management of crop residue will help to reduce erosion.

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Conservation tillage or contour farming is needed when this soil is cropped. Response to fertilizer is fair. Lime is generally needed.

This very gently sloping or gently sloping, somewhat excessively drained soil is on low stream terraces. It is sandy throughout. Permeability is moderately rapid. The available water capacity is low or very low. Natural fertility is low. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.

Soils in this group are well drained and sandy with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are moderate. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, shortleaf 80.

BnB BIENVILLE-GUYTON COMPLEX, GENTLY UNDULATING

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.

These gently undulating, somewhat excessively drained Bienville soils and poorly drained Guyton soils are on terraces. The Bienville soil is on low ridges. It is sandy throughout and has a low available water capacity. The Guyton soil is in swales, and it is subject to rare flooding. The Guyton soil is loamy throughout. It has a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring. Natural fertility is low in both soils.

Soils in this group are well drained and sandy with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are moderate. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, shortleaf 80.

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.

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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.

BpB BLEVINS VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES

The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. Suitable crops are millet, small grains, ryegrass, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. The main pasture plants are bermudagrass, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Contour farming or conservation tillage is needed to control runoff and help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.

This well drained, very gently sloping to gently sloping soil is on uplands. It is loamy and acid throughout. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is medium. Water and air move through the soil at a moderate rate. Plant roots penetrate this soil easily. The soil dries quickly after rains. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.

These are well drained, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 90 and shortleaf pine is 80.

BpC BLEVINS VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 3 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES

The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suited crops are wheat, and corn. The main pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Conservation tillage is needed to reduce erosion when this soil is used for cropland. Crop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter content, and reduce crusting. Most crops will need lime and a complete fertilizer.

This well drained, very gently sloping to gently sloping soil is on uplands. It is loamy and acid throughout. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is medium. Water and air move through the soil at a moderate rate. Plant roots penetrate this soil easily. The soil dries quickly after rains. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.

These are well drained, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious

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management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 90 and shortleaf pine is 80.

BpD BLEVINS VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 5 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES

The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suited crops are wheat, and corn. The main pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Conservation tillage is needed to reduce erosion when this soil is used for cropland. Crop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter content, and reduce crusting. Most crops will need lime and a complete fertilizer.

This well drained, gently sloping to moderately sloping soil is on uplands. It is loamy and acid throughout. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is rapid. Movement of air and water through the soil is moderate. Plant roots penetrate the soil easily. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.

These are well drained, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 90 and shortleaf pine is 80.

ByC BOYKIN LOAMY FINE SAND, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES

The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. Crops such as watermelons and peanuts are well suited. Suitable pasture plants include bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. This soil is fairly easy to keep in good tilth. It is easy to work when moist but traction is poor when dry. Proper management of crop residue will help to reduce erosion. Conservation tillage or contour farming is needed when this soil is cropped. Response to fertilizer is fair. Lime is generally needed.

This well drained, gently sloping soil is on uplands. It has thick sandy surface and subsurface layers and a loamy subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is slow. Water and air move rapidly through the sandy surface and subsurface layers, and they move at a moderate rate through the loamy subsoil. The available water capacity is low.

Soils in this group are well drained and sandy with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations

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and seedling mortality are moderate. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, shortleaf 80.

ByD BOYKIN LOAMY FINE SAND, 5 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES

The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suited crops are wheat, and corn. The main pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Conservation tillage is needed to reduce erosion when this soil is used for cropland. Crop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter content, and reduce crusting. Most crops will need lime and a complete fertilizer.

This is a well drained, strongly sloping to moderately steep soil on uplands. It has thick sandy surface and subsurface layers and a loamy subsoil. The soil has low fertility and a low or moderate available water capacity. Permeability is rapid in the upper part of the soil and moderate in the lower part. Surface runoff is medium.

Soils in this group are well drained and sandy with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are moderate. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, shortleaf 80.

BzA BRIMSTONE SILT LOAM

The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. Crops such as watermelons and peanuts are well suited. Suitable pasture plants include bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. This soil is fairly easy to keep in good tilth. It is easy to work when moist but traction is poor when dry. Proper management of crop residue will help to reduce erosion. Conservation tillage or contour farming is needed when this soil is cropped. Response to fertilizer is fair. Lime is generally needed.

This level, poorly drained soil is on low terraces. It is loamy throughout and contains a high concentration of sodium in the subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is very slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring.

These are moderately wet, silty soils with a moderately high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate. Seedling mortality is severe due to a

Map Symbol	Description
	high sodium content. More seedlings than the recommended rate should be planted to ensure a stand. These soils are suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 80, sweetgum and water oak 80.
CYA	<p>CYPRESS SILTY CLAY LOAM, FREQUENTLY FLOODED</p> <p>These level, very poorly drained soils are in low, depressional areas on the alluvial plain. They formed in alluvium and are clayey throughout their profiles. These soils are ponded or flooded most of the time. Water and air move very slowly through the soils. The soils have high fertility. The shrink-swell potential is very high, but the soils seldom dry enough to shrink and crack. Slopes are less than 1 percent.</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>
CdA	<p>CADDO-MESSER SILT LOAMS</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 Caddo and Messer soils are in broad areas on the terrace uplands. The Caddo soil is poorly drained and is in swales and on level areas. It makes up most of the map unit. The Messer soil is moderately well drained and is on mounds and low ridges. Both soils are acid and loamy throughout the profile. Permeability is slow in both soils. Runoff is slow on the Caddo soil and medium on the Messer soil. Both soils have a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<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> <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, water oak and sweetgum 90.</p>
ChB	<p>CAHABA FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES</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 well drained, very gently sloping or gently sloping soil is on low stream terraces. It is loamy throughout, or it has a sandy surface layer and a loamy subsoil. Runoff is medium. Water and air move at a moderate rate through the subsoil. The soil dries quickly after rains. Plants are damaged by a lack of moisture during dry periods in summer and fall.</p> <p>Soils in this group are well drained and loamy with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are well suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
DoC	<p>DOUCETTE LOAMY FINE SAND, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. Crops such as watermelons and peanuts are well suited. Suitable pasture plants include bermudagrasses,</p>

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bahiagrass, and crimson clover. This soil is fairly easy to keep in good tilth. It is easy to work when moist but traction is poor when dry. Proper management of crop residue will help to reduce erosion. Conservation tillage or contour farming is needed when this soil is cropped. Response to fertilizer is fair. Lime is generally needed.

This well drained, gently sloping soil is on uplands. It has thick sandy surface and subsurface layers and a loamy subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is slow. Water and air move rapidly through the sandy surface and subsurface layers, and they move at a moderate rate through the loamy subsoil. The available water capacity is low.

These are excessively drained, sandy soils with a moderately high potential for productivity. Erosion hazard and equipment limitations are slight to moderate. Seedling mortality is severe. More seedlings than the recommended rate should be planted on these soils to ensure a stand. These soils are best suited for southern pine. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 80, shortleaf pine 70.

DoD DOUCETTE LOAMY FINE SAND, 5 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES

The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suited crops are wheat, and corn. The main pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Conservation tillage is needed to reduce erosion when this soil is used for cropland. Crop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter content, and reduce crusting. Most crops will need lime and a complete fertilizer.

This is a well drained, strongly sloping to moderately steep soil on uplands. It has thick sandy surface and subsurface layers and a loamy subsoil. The soil has low fertility and a low or moderate available water capacity. Permeability is rapid in the upper part of the soil and moderate in the lower part. Surface runoff is medium.

These are excessively drained, sandy soils with a moderately high potential for productivity. Erosion hazard and equipment limitations are slight to moderate. Seedling mortality is severe. More seedlings than the recommended rate should be planted on these soils to ensure a stand. These soils are best suited for southern pine. Site index for loblolly and

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slash pine is 80, shortleaf pine 70.

DuC DUBACH FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES

The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suited crops are wheat, and corn. The main pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Conservation tillage is needed to reduce erosion when this soil is used for cropland. Crop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter content, and reduce crusting. Most crops will need lime and a complete fertilizer.

This gently sloping, well drained and moderately well drained soil is on terraces. It is loamy throughout the profile. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is medium. Permeability is moderate through the upper part of the subsoil and moderately slow through the lower part. The soil has a seasonal high water table.

These are well drained, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 90 and shortleaf pine is 80.

DxB DUBACH-BEARHEAD FINE SANDY LOAMS, GENTLY UNDULATING

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.

These gently undulating, well drained and moderately well drained soils are on terraces. The Bearhead soil is on circular mounds. Dubach soil is well drained and loamy throughout. The Bearhead soil is moderately well drained. It has a loamy surface layer and a loamy and sandy subsoil. Natural fertility in both soils is low. Permeability is moderately slow or moderate.

These are well drained, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 90

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and shortleaf pine is 80.

GRE GORE VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 5 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES

This soil is not suited for crop production due to the steep slopes. The potential for pastureland is poor. A limited number of pasture plants are adapted. Most crops respond somewhat poorly to fertilizers. Lime is generally needed. This soil is very erodible.

This moderately well drained, moderately sloping to strongly 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 rapid, and water moves very slowly through the subsoil. The subsoil has a very high shrink-swell potential. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.

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 loblolly and slash pine is 80, shortleaf pine is 70.

GRF GORE VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 12 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES

This soil is not suited for crop production due to the steep slopes. The potential for pastureland is poor. A limited number of pasture plants are adapted. Most crops respond somewhat poorly to fertilizers. Lime is generally needed. This soil is very erodible.

This moderately well drained, moderately sloping to strongly sloping soil is on side slopes on uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Runoff is rapid. Water and air move slowly or very slowly through the subsoil. The soil is acid throughout and has low fertility. The subsoil has a high shrink-swell potential. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.

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 loblolly and slash pine is 80, shortleaf pine is 70.

GXA GUYTON-IUKA COMPLEX, FREQUENTLY FLOODED

These soils are not suited for crops or pastures. These level soils are on narrow flood plains. They are

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subject to frequent flooding. The poorly drained Guyton soil is in low areas. The moderately well drained Iuka soil is on ridges and natural levees. The Guyton soil is loamy throughout. It has slow permeability. The Iuka soil has a loamy surface layer and a sandy and loamy underlying material. Both soils have a seasonal high water table in winter and spring. Natural fertility is low.

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.

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.

GYA GUYTON-OUACHITA SILT LOAMS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED

These soils are not suited for crops or pastures. Wetness, hazard of flooding, salinity, and low strength are too severe for these uses.

These soils are level or nearly level. They are on flood plains of major streams. The soils are subject to frequent flooding. They are loamy throughout. The Guyton soil is poorly drained. It is in level and depressional areas. The Ouachita soil is well drained. It is on low ridges. During winter and spring, a seasonal high water table rises to near the surface in the Guyton soil.

These soils are well drained, loamy soils with a very high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. These soils are suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for green ash is 100, cotton wood 110-120, oak and sweetgum 100, loblolly and slash pine 90-110.

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	<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, water oak and sweetgum 90.</p>
GnB	<p>GLENMORA SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES</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 moderately well drained, very gently sloping soil is on uplands. It is loamy throughout. Natural fertility is moderately low. Runoff is medium. Water and air move slowly through the subsoil. A seasonal high water table is about 2 to 3 feet below the surface in winter and spring. The subsoil has a moderate shrink-swell potential.</p> <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>
GrC	<p>GORE VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>This soil is poorly suited to cropland and moderately well suited to pasture. It is limited mainly by poor tilth, low fertility, and a severe erosion hazard. Suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Residue left on or near the surface helps to conserve moisture, maintain tilth, control erosion. Lime and fertilizer are generally needed.</p>

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This moderately well drained, very gently sloping to gently sloping soil is on uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. The soil is acid throughout and has low fertility. Runoff is medium, and water moves very slowly through the subsoil. The shrink-swell potential is high or very high in the subsoil. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.

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 loblolly and slash pine is 80, shortleaf pine is 70.

GtA GUYTON SILT LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED

The potential for cropland and pastureland is poor. Flooding is too severe for most crops in most years. If planted late and if flooding can be controlled, soybeans, and grain sorghum can be grown. The main suitable pasture plant is common bermudagrass. Crop residue on the surface will reduce erosion. Most crops respond fairly well to lime and a complete fertilizer.

This level, poorly drained soil is in depressional areas. It is occasionally flooded, ponded, or otherwise saturated for long periods in winter and spring. The soil is acid and loamy throughout. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is slow or very slow. Runoff is very slow to ponded. The shrink-swell potential is low.

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.

GwA GUYTON-MESSER SILT LOAMS

These soils are not suited for crops or pastures. Wetness, hazard of flooding, salinity, and low strength are too severe for these uses.

These Guyton and Messer soils are in a landscape of

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broad flats and many pimple mounds. Messer soil is on the mounds, and Guyton soil is on the flats. Slopes range from less than 1 percent on the flats to 5 percent on the mounds. The Guyton soil is poorly drained, and the Messer soil is moderately well drained. Both soils are loamy throughout and have a seasonal high water table during the winter and spring. Permeability is slow in both soils. Natural fertility is low.

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.

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.

HaB HAINESVILLE LOAMY FINE SAND, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES

The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. Crops such as watermelons and peanuts are well suited. Suitable pasture plants include bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. This soil is fairly easy to keep in good tilth. It is easy to work when moist but traction is poor when dry. Proper management of crop residue will help to reduce erosion. Conservation tillage or contour farming is needed when this soil is cropped. Response to fertilizer is fair. Lime is generally needed.

This nearly level, somewhat excessively drained soil is on terraces or terrace remnants. It is subject to rare flooding. The soil is sandy throughout. It has rapid permeability and a very low or low available water capacity. Natural fertility is low. The soil has a seasonal high water table for short periods in winter and spring.

Soils in this group are well drained and sandy with a

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high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are moderate. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, shortleaf 80.

IUA IUKA-MANTACHIE COMPLEX, FREQUENTLY FLOODED

The potential for cropland is very poor. Flooding is too severe for most crops. The potential for pastureland is poor. Flooding restricts choice of plants. Common bermudagrass and bahiagrass can be grown but grazing time has to be restricted during flood periods.

This complex consists of the moderately well drained Iuka soil and the somewhat poorly drained Mantachie soil on flood plains. The soils are subject to frequent flooding. The Iuka soil is on convex slopes and the Mantachie soil is in low, level areas. Both soils are loamy throughout. They have a seasonal high water table in winter and spring. Natural fertility is low.

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.

KbB KIRBYVILLE-NIWANA FINE SANDY LOAMS, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES

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.

This complex consists of areas of very gently sloping Kirbyville and Niwana soils on uplands. The Kirbyville soil is on ridgetops and side slopes. It is somewhat poorly drained. The Niwana soil is on circular mounds. It is moderately well drained. Both soils are loamy throughout. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is

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moderate. The soils have a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.

These are poorly drained, deep, nearly level and gently sloping soils on upland with a high potential for productivity. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly pine is 105 and slash pine 98. Erosion hazard and seedling mortality are slight; equipment limitations are moderate and plant competition is severe.

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.

KoB KOLIN SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES

The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. Suitable crops are millet, small grains, ryegrass, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. The main pasture plants are bermudagrass, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Contour farming or conservation tillage is needed to control runoff and help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.

This moderately well drained, very gently sloping or gently sloping soil is on terraces. It is loamy in the upper part of the subsoil and clayey in the lower part. Natural fertility is low or moderately low. Runoff is slow to medium. Water and air move slowly or very slowly through the clayey part of the subsoil. A seasonal high water table is perched on the clayey subsoil for long periods in winter and spring. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.

These are slightly wet, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate due primarily to excess water. Soils in this group are best suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 80, oaks and sweetgum is 80.

KoC KOLIN SILT LOAM, 3 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES

The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suited crops are wheat, and corn. The main pasture plants are bermudagrasses,

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bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Conservation tillage is needed to reduce erosion when this soil is used for cropland. Crop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter content, and reduce crusting. Most crops will need lime and a complete fertilizer.

This moderately well drained, very gently sloping or gently sloping soil is on terraces. It is loamy in the upper part of the subsoil and clayey in the lower part. Natural fertility is low or moderately low. Runoff is slow to medium. Water and air move slowly or very slowly through the clayey part of the subsoil. A seasonal high water table is perched on the clayey subsoil for long periods in winter and spring. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.

These are slightly wet, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate due primarily to excess water. Soils in this group are best suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 80, oaks and sweetgum is 80.

MbB MALBIS FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES

The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. Suitable crops are millet, small grains, ryegrass, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. The main pasture plants are bermudagrass, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Contour farming or conservation tillage is needed to control runoff and help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.

This moderately well drained, very gently sloping to gently sloping soil is on uplands. It is loamy throughout and has plinthite in the lower part of the subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is medium, and water and air move moderately slowly through the soil.

These are well drained, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 90 and shortleaf pine is 80.

MbC MALBIS FINE SANDY LOAM, 3 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES

The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suited crops are wheat,

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and corn. The main pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Conservation tillage is needed to reduce erosion when this soil is used for cropland. Crop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter content, and reduce crusting. Most crops will need lime and a complete fertilizer.

This moderately well drained, very gently sloping to gently sloping soil is on uplands. It is loamy throughout and has plinthite in the lower part of the subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is medium, and water and air move moderately slowly through the soil.

These are well drained, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 90 and shortleaf pine is 80.

MbD MALBIS FINE SANDY LOAM, 5 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES

This soil is poorly suited to cropland and moderately well suited to pasture. It is limited mainly by poor tilth, low fertility, and a severe erosion hazard. Suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Residue left on or near the surface helps to conserve moisture, maintain tilth, control erosion. Lime and fertilizer are generally needed.

This moderately sloping, moderately well drained soil is on uplands. It is loamy throughout the profile. Permeability is moderately slow. Surface runoff is medium. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.

These are well drained, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 90 and shortleaf pine is 80.

MuA MERRYVILLE-BEARHEAD COMPLEX

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

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needed. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.

These gently undulating, well drained and poorly drained soils are on stream terraces. The Bearhead soil is on mounds or ridges, and the Merryville soil is on flat areas or in swales. The Merryville soil is subject to rare flooding. Both soils have a loamy surface layer and a loamy and sandy subsoil. Natural fertility is low. The soils have a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.

These are well drained, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 90 and shortleaf pine is 80.

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.

OsB OSIER SAND, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES

The potential for cropland is very poor. Flooding is too severe for most crops. The potential for pastureland is poor. Flooding restricts choice of plants. Common bermudagrass and bahiagrass can be grown but grazing time has to be restricted during flood periods.

These poorly drained, nearly level to moderately sloping soils are on footslopes adjacent to drainageways on uplands. They have a thick, sandy surface layer and a loamy subsoil, or they are sandy throughout. The soils are acid throughout and have low fertility. Runoff is medium. Water seeps to the surface most of the year.

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
	<p>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>
Pg	<p>PITS</p> <p>This soil is not suited for crop production due to the steep slopes. The potential for pastureland is poor. A limited number of pasture plants are adapted. Most crops respond somewhat poorly to fertilizers. Lime is generally needed. This soil is very erodible.</p> <p>This map unit consists of open excavations from which sand and gravel have been removed. The areas range from gently sloping to steeply sloping. They generally are barren of vegetation.</p>
Rh	<p>RIVERWASH</p> <p>The potential for cropland is very poor. Flooding is too severe for most crops. The potential for pastureland is poor. Flooding restricts choice of plants. Common bermudagrass and bahiagrass can be grown but grazing time has to be restricted during flood periods.</p> <p>This miscellaneous area consists of level to gently sloping, excessively drained, sandy deposits of sandbars along river channels. The areas are subject to frequent flooding. The soil has a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring. The areas are washed and reworked by the river so often that they support little or no vegetation.</p>
RuB	<p>RUSTON FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. Suitable crops are millet, small grains, ryegrass, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. The main pasture plants are bermudagrass, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Contour farming or conservation tillage is needed to control runoff and help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This well drained, very gently sloping to gently sloping soil is on uplands. It is loamy and acid throughout. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is medium.</p>

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Water and air move through the soil at a moderate rate. Plant roots penetrate this soil easily. The soil dries quickly after rains. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.

These are well drained, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 90 and shortleaf pine is 80.

RuC RUSTON FINE SANDY LOAM, 3 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES

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.

This well drained, very gently sloping to gently sloping soil is on uplands. It is loamy and acid throughout. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is medium. Water and air move through the soil at a moderate rate. Plant roots penetrate this soil easily. The soil dries quickly after rains. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.

These are well drained, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 90 and shortleaf pine is 80.

RuD RUSTON FINE SANDY LOAM, 5 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES

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.

This well drained, gently sloping to moderately sloping

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soil is on uplands. It is loamy and acid throughout. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is rapid. Movement of air and water through the soil is moderate. Plant roots penetrate the soil easily. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.

These are well drained, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 90 and shortleaf pine is 80.

SpC SPURGER FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES

The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suited crops are wheat, and corn. The main pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Conservation tillage is needed to reduce erosion when this soil is used for cropland. Crop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter content, and reduce crusting. Most crops will need lime and a complete fertilizer.

This very gently sloping or gently sloping, moderately well drained soil is on terraces or uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey and loamy subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is slow. The shrink-swell potential in the subsoil is moderate or high. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.

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 loblolly and slash pine is 80, shortleaf pine is 70.

SuB SUGARTOWN VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES

The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. Suitable crops are millet, small grains, ryegrass, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. The main pasture plants are bermudagrass, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Contour farming or conservation tillage is needed to control runoff and help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.

This very gently sloping or gently sloping, moderately well drained soil is on terraces or uplands. It has a

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>loamy surface layer and a clayey and loamy subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is slow. The shrink-swell potential in the subsoil is moderate or high. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.</p> <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>
SuC	<p>SUGARTOWN VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 3 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suited crops are wheat, and corn. The main pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Conservation tillage is needed to reduce erosion when this soil is used for cropland. Crop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter content, and reduce crusting. Most crops will need lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This very gently sloping or gently sloping, moderately well drained soil is on terraces or uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey and loamy subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is slow. The shrink-swell potential in the subsoil is moderate or high. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.</p> <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>
SuD	<p>SUGARTOWN VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 5 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>This soil is poorly suited to cropland and moderately well suited to pasture. It is limited mainly by poor tilth, low fertility, and a severe erosion hazard. Suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Residue left on or near the surface helps to conserve moisture, maintain tilth, control erosion. Lime and fertilizer are generally needed.</p>

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This moderately sloping, moderately well drained soil is on uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey and loamy subsoil. Permeability is slow. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is medium. The shrink-swell potential in the subsoil is high. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.

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.

URA URBO AND MANTACHIE SOILS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED

The potential for cropland is very poor. Flooding is too severe for most crops. The potential for pastureland is poor. Flooding restricts choice of plants. Common bermudagrass and bahiagrass can be grown but grazing time has to be restricted during flood periods.

These nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soils are on flood plains. They are frequently flooded. The Urbo soil is in low, flat areas and the Mantachie soil is on convex ridges. The Urbo soil has a clayey surface layer and subsoil. Permeability is very slow. The Mantachie soil is loamy throughout. Permeability is moderate. Natural fertility is low in both soils. The soils have a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring.

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.

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.

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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.