
Map Symbol	Description
1	<p>BUXIN CLAY, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED</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 somewhat poorly drained, level soil is on the flood plain of the Red River. It is subject to occasional flooding for long periods. The soil is clayey throughout. Natural fertility is high. A seasonal high water table is near the surface in winter and spring. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. Cracks form when the soil dries. The soil has a very high shrink-swell potential.</p> <p>Soils in this group are wet, frequently flooded clayey soils with a moderately high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for bottomland hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods and more seedlings than the recommended rate should be planted to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 70, cottonwood 90, oaks and sweetgum is 80.</p>
2	<p>ARMISTEAD CLAY</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass and ryegrass. The clay content in the surface layer restricts the use of farm equipment during wet periods. A drainage system is needed to remove excess surface water. 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, somewhat poorly drained soil is on natural levees on the alluvial plain. It has a clayey surface layer and loamy subsoil. Natural fertility is high. Permeability is slow in the surface layer and moderately slow in the subsoil. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is low in the subsoil.</p> <p>Soils in this group are moderately wet, loamy and clayey with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate and seedling mortality is slight to moderate. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for</p>

Map Symbol	Description
3	<p>southern hardwood. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 110, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p> <p>BEAUREGARD SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 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 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.</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>
4	<p>BERNALDO FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and pastureland is good. Suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass and ryegrass. The main crops are corn, millet, grain sorghum, and truck crops. This soil is easy to keep in good tilth. Crops may suffer from lack of moisture during dry periods. Crop residue on the surface will help reduce erosion. Most crops and pasture plants respond to lime and a complete fertilizer.</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>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.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
5	<p>BONN SILT LOAM</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is poor. Suitable crops are soybeans and truck crops. Suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and ryegrass. Proper crop residue management will help maintain organic content. Most crops other than legumes respond fair to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>These are soils with low productivity and with toxic substances in the rooting zone. They are not generally suited for the production of commercial wood products.</p>
6	<p>WOODTELL FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 3 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 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.</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 loblolly and slash pine is 80, shortleaf pine is 70.</p>
7	<p>WOODTELL FINE SANDY LOAM, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. Suitable crops include corn, small grain, millet, ryegrass, soybeans, grain sorghum, and truck crops. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Conservation measures to reduce erosion are needed when this soil is used for</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>cultivated crops. Most crops respond well to lime and to complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This moderately well drained, gently sloping to moderately sloping soil is on side slopes on uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Perneability is very slow. The subsoil has a very high shrink-swell potential.</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 loblolly and slash pine is 80, shortleaf pine is 70.</p>
8	<p>WOODTELL FINE SANDY LOAM, 8 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>This soil is unsuited for cropland. The potential for pastureland is fair. Erosion is a hazard during pasture establishment. The main pasture plants are common bermudagrass, improved bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, and crimson clover. A complete fertilizer and lime are needed.</p> <p>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 moserately eroded.</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 loblolly and slash pine is 80, shortleaf pine is 70.</p>
9	<p>BETIS 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, 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.</p> <p>This somewhat excessively drained, very gently sloping or gently sloping, sandy soil is on uplands. It has a</p>

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	<p>very low available water capacity and very low natural fertility. Runoff is slow. Water moves rapidly through the soil.</p> <p>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.</p>
10	<p>BETIS LOAMY FINE SAND, 5 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>This soil is generally unsuited for cropland because of slope and the hazard of erosion. The potential for pastureland is fair. The main pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. The strong slopes present an erosion hazard during planting and limit the use of some farm equipment.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
11	<p>CASPIANA SILTY CLAY LOAM</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass and ryegrass. The clay content in the surface layer restricts the use of farm equipment during wet periods. A drainage system is needed to remove excess surface water. 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 well drained, level soil is on older natural levees on flood plains. It formed in alluvium deposited by the Red River. The soil is loamy throughout and has high natural fertility. Runoff is slow. In places, water collects in low spots for short periods after rains. Water and air move through the subsoil at a moderate rate. Adequate water is available to plants in most years.</p>

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	<p>Soils in this group are well drained and loamy with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. These soils are best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
12	<p>CASPIANA SILT LOAM</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. Traffic pans develop easily, but can be broken by chiseling or deep plowing. Land leveling will improve surface drainage. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops, respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This well drained, level or nearly level soil is on older natural levees on the flood plain of streams. It is loamy throughout and has high or moderately high natural fertility. Runoff is slow or medium. Water and air move through the subsoil at a moderate rate. Adequate water is available to plants in most years. The seasonal high water table is generally more than 6 feet below the surface, but in low places, it can rise to within 4 to 6 feet of the soil surface.</p> <p>Soils in this group are well drained and loamy with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. These soils are best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
13	<p>KEITHVILLE VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 2 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 is a moderately well drained, gently sloping soil on uplands. It is loamy in the surface layer and in the upper part of the subsoil. The lower part of the subsoil is clayey. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is slow or very slow through the lower part of the subsoil. Runoff is medium. The soil has a seasonal high water table. It has a high shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
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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.

14 GALLION SILT LOAM

The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. Traffic pans develop easily, but can be broken by chiseling or deep plowing. Land leveling will improve surface drainage. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops, respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.

This well drained, level or nearly level soil is on older natural levees on the flood plain of streams. It is loamy throughout and has high or moderately high natural fertility. Runoff is slow or medium. Water and air move through the subsoil at a moderate rate. Adequate water is available to plants in most years. The seasonal high water table is generally more than 6 feet below the surface, but in low places, it can rise to within 4 to 6 feet of the soil surface.

Soils in this group are well drained and loamy with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. These soils are best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.

15 GALLION SILTY CLAY LOAM

The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, grain sorghum, and rice. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, ryegrass, dallisgrass, tall fescue, and white clover. The clay content in the surface layer restricts the use of farm equipment during wet periods. A drainage system is needed. Crop residue management will help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to fertilizer. Lime may be needed.

This well drained, level soil is on older natural levees on flood plains. It formed in alluvium deposited by the Red River. The soil is loamy throughout and has high natural fertility. Runoff is slow. In places, water collects in low spots for short periods after rains. Water and air move through the

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	<p>subsoil at a moderate rate. Adequate water is available to plants in most years.</p> <p>Soils in this group are well drained and loamy with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. These soils are best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
16	<p>GORE SILT LOAM, 1 TO 5 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 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.</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 loblolly and slash pine is 80, shortleaf pine is 70.</p>
17	<p>MESSER VARIANT-GUYTON VARIANT COMPLEX, GENTLY UNDULATING</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 complex consists of areas of moderately well drained Messer Variant and poorly drained Guyton Variant. The soils are on parallel ridges and swales on terraces. Slopes range from 0 to 1 percent in the swales and up to 3 percent on the ridges. Both soils have a clayey surface layer and a loamy subsoil.</p>

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	<p>Natural fertility is low. The soils have 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> <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>
18	<p>GUYTON SOILS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED</p> <p>These soils are moderately well suited to cultivated crops. Late-planted crops, such as soybeans and grain sorghum, are better suited than other crops. The potential for pastureland is fair. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, singletary peas, and vetch. Grazing time is restricted during flood periods.</p> <p>These poorly drained, level soils are on alluvial plains of streams that drain the uplands. The mapped areas are about 60 percent Guyton soils and 20 percent soils that are better drained. The soils are subject to frequent flooding during any month of the year. They are loamy throughout and have low natural fertility. In most of the soils, a seasonal high water table is near the surface in winter and spring.</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>
19	<p>BRILEY LOAMY FINE SAND, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair.

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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
20	<p>MORELAND CLAY, GENTLY UNDULATING</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, clayey soil is on short irregular slopes in a ridge-and-swale topography on the flood plain. The soil is clayey throughout. Natural fertility is medium or high. Runoff is medium on the ridges. Water accumulates for short periods in the swales after rains. A seasonal high water table is near the surface in winter and spring. This soil has a very high shrink-swell potential.</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>

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21	<p>FORBING SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 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 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.</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 loblolly and slash pine is 80, shortleaf pine is 70.</p>
22	<p>MORELAND SILT LOAM</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 somewhat poorly drained, level soil is on the flood plain of the Red River. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is high. Runoff is slow. Water and air move very slowly through the subsoil. A seasonal high water table is near the surface for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is very high in the subsoil.</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,</p>

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23	<p>oaks and sweetgum 90.</p> <p>MORELAND SILTY CLAY LOAM</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 somewhat poorly drained, level soil is on the flood plain of the Red River. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is high. Runoff is slow. Water and air move very slowly through the subsoil. A seasonal high water table is near the surface for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is very high in the subsoil.</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>
24	<p>MORELAND CLAY</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans, cotton, grain sorghum, and rice. 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 erosion. Most crops, respond well to nitrogen. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This somewhat poorly drained, level soil is on flood plains. It formed in Red River alluvium. The soil has a clayey surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is high. Runoff is slow. Water and air move very slowly through the subsoil. A seasonal high water table is near the surface for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is very high in the subsoil.</p> <p>These are wet, clayey soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling</p>

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	<p>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>
25	<p>FORBING SILT LOAM, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. Suitable crops include corn, small grain, millet, ryegrass, soybeans, grain sorghum, and truck crops. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Conservation measures to reduce erosion are needed when this soil is used for cultivated crops. Most crops respond well to lime and to complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This moderately well drained, gently sloping to moderately sloping soil is on side slopes on uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is very slow. The subsoil has a very high shrink-swell potential.</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 loblolly and slash pine is 80, shortleaf pine is 70.</p>
26	<p>DARDEN 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, 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

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	for loblolly and slash pine is 80; shortleaf pine is 70.
27	<p>NORWOOD SILT LOAM</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. Traffic pans develop easily, but can be broken by chiseling or deep plowing. Land leveling will improve surface drainage. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops, respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This well drained, level soil is on natural levees on the Red River flood plain. It is loamy and alkaline throughout. Natural fertility is high. Movement of air and water through the soil is moderate. Runoff is slow. This soil dries quickly after rains.</p> <p>These are well drained, loamy soils with a very high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. These soils are best suited for bottomland hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 90, cottonwood 110, sweetgum 100-110, and oaks 90.</p>
28	<p>SACUL FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 5 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 moderately well drained, gently sloping soil is on ridgetops on uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Runoff is medium. 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.</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 loblolly and slash pine is 80, shortleaf pine is 70.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
29	<p>NORWOOD SILTY CLAY LOAM</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass and ryegrass. The clay content in the surface layer restricts the use of farm equipment during wet periods. A drainage system is needed to remove excess surface water. 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 well drained, level soil is on natural levees on the Red River flood plain. It is loamy and alkaline throughout. Natural fertility is high. Movement of air and water through the soil is moderate. Runoff is slow, and excess water accumulates for short periods after rains. This soil dries moderately slowly after rains.</p> <p>These are well drained, loamy soils with a very high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. These soils are best suited for bottomland hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 90, cottonwood 110, sweetgum 100-110, and oaks 90.</p>
30	<p>SACUL FINE SANDY LOAM, 5 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>This soil is unsuited for cropland. The potential for pastureland is fair. Erosion is a hazard during pasture establishment. The main pasture plants are common bermudagrass, improved bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, and crimson clover. A complete fertilizer and lime are needed.</p> <p>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.</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 loblolly and slash pine is 80, shortleaf pine is 70.</p>
31	<p>RUSTON FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 5 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</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>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 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
32	<p>SMITHDALE FINE SANDY LOAM, 12 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>This soil is generally unsuited for cropland because of slope and the hazard of erosion. The potential for pastureland is fair. The main pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. The strong slopes present an erosion hazard during planting and limit the use of some farm equipment.</p> <p>This well drained, strongly sloping or moderately steep soil is on side slopes on uplands. It is loamy and acid throughout. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is rapid. Movement of water and air through the soil is moderate. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.</p> <p>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.</p>
33	<p>SEVERN VERY FINE SANDY LOAM</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>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>This well drained, loamy soil is on parallel ridges and swales on natural levees on the Red River flood plain. It is protected from flooding by man-made levees. The soil is loamy throughout and has high fertility. Runoff is slow. Movement of water and air through the soil is moderate.</p> <p>Soils in this group are well drained and loamy with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. These soils are best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
34	<p>SEVERN VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, GENTLY UNDULATING</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, loamy soil is on parallel ridges and swales on natural levees on the Red River flood plain. It is protected from flooding by man-made levees. The soil is loamy throughout and has high fertility. Runoff is slow. Movement of water and air through the soil is moderate.</p> <p>Soils in this group are well drained and loamy with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. These soils are best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
35	<p>SEVERN VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED</p> <p>The potential for cropland is very poor due to subsidence, acidity and low bearing strength. The potential for pastureland is poor to fair due to acidity and low bearing strength. Seedbed preparation is very difficult. This soil will support good growth of bermudagrass. Moisture is adequate.</p> <p>This well drained, undulating soil is on parallel ridges and swales on natural levees on the Red River alluvial plain. The soil is subject to occasional flooding for brief to very long periods. This soil is loamy throughout and has high fertility. Runoff is slow. Movement of water and air through the soil is</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>moderate.</p> <p>Soils in this group are well drained and loamy with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. These soils are best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
36	<p>SEVERN VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, FREQUENTLY FLOODED</p> <p>These soils are moderately well suited to cultivated crops. Late-planted crops, such as soybeans and grain sorghum, are better suited than other crops. The potential for pastureland is fair. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, singletary peas, and vetch. Grazing time is restricted during flood periods.</p> <p>This well drained, undulating soil is on ridges and swales on the Red River alluvial plain. It is on the unprotected side of the man-made levee and is subject to frequent flooding. This soil is loamy throughout and has high fertility. Runoff is slow. Movement of water and air through the soil is moderate.</p> <p>Soils in this group are well drained and loamy with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. These soils are best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
37	<p>METCALF-MESSER COMPLEX</p> <p>These soils are not suited for crops or pastures. Wetness, hazard of flooding, salinity, and low strength are too severe for these uses.</p> <p>This complex consists of somewhat poorly drained Metcalf soil and moderately well drained Messer soil. The Messer soil is on low mounds and the Metcalf soil is in areas between mounds. The Metcalf soil has a loamy surface layer. The subsoil is loamy in the upper part and clayey in the lower part. The Messer soil is loamy throughout. Natural fertility is low in both soils. Permeability is very slow in the Metcalf soil and slow in the Messer soil. Both soils have a seasonally 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>

Map Symbol	Description
38	<p>GUYTON-MESSER COMPLEX</p> <p>These soils are not suited for crops or pastures. Wetness, hazard of flooding, salinity, and low strength are too severe for these uses.</p> <p>These Guyton and Messer soils are in a landscape of 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.</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> <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>
39	<p>WRIGHTSVILLE-MESSER COMPLEX</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 complex consists of poorly drained Wrightsville soil and moderately well drained Messer soil. The Messer soil is on low mounds and the Wrightsville soil is in areas between the mounds. The Wrightsville soil has a loamy surface layer and a clayey and loamy subsoil. The Messer soil is loamy throughout. Natural</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>fertility is low in both soils. Permeability is very slow in the Wrightsville soil and slow in the Messer soil. Both soils have 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> <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>
40	<p>BOWIE FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 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 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
41	<p>METH FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and pastureland is good. Suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass and ryegrass. The main crops are corn, millet, grain sorghum, and truck crops. This soil is easy to keep in good tilth. Crops may suffer from lack of moisture during dry periods. Crop residue on the</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>surface will help reduce erosion. Most crops and pasture plants respond to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This well drained, very gently sloping to gently sloping soil is on uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is medium. Water and air move very slowly through the subsoil. The subsoil has a high shrink-swell potential. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.</p> <p>These are well drained, loamy soils with a moderately high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly pine is 80, shortleaf is 70.</p>
42	<p>METH FINE SANDY LOAM, 3 TO 8 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 well drained, moderately sloping to strongly sloping soil is on uplands. It has a loamy or gravelly surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is rapid. Water and air move very slowly through the subsoil. The subsoil has a high shrink-swell potential. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.</p> <p>These are well drained, loamy soils with a moderately high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly pine is 80, shortleaf is 70.</p>
43	<p>MORELAND-URBAN LAND COMPLEX</p> <p>These soils are moderately well suited to cultivated crops. Late-planted crops, such as soybeans and grain sorghum, are better suited than other crops. The potential for pastureland is fair. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, singletary peas, and vetch. Grazing time is restricted during flood periods.</p> <p>This complex consists of level, somewhat poorly drained Moreland soil and Urban land. This complex is on the</p>

Map Symbol	Description
44	<p>alluvial plain of the Red River. The Moreland soil is clayey and alkaline throughout. Permeability is very slow. Natural fertility is high. The shrink-swell potential is very high. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring. The Urban land is covered by concrete, asphalt, buildings, or other impervious surfaces.</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> <p>NORWOOD-URBAN LAND COMPLEX</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 complex consists of the level, well drained Norwood soil and Urban lsnd. It is on natural levees on the Red River alluvial plain. The Norwood soil is loamy and alkaline throughout. Permeability is moderate. Natural fertility is high. The shrink-swell potential is low. The Urban land is covered by concrete, asphalt, buildings, or other impervious surfaces.</p> <p>These are well drained, loamy soils with a very high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. These soils are best suited for bottomland hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 90, cottonwood 110, sweetgum 100-110, and oaks 90.</p>
45	<p>WOODTELL-URBAN LAND COMPLEX, 3 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</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>needed.</p> <p>This complex consists of the gently sloping to moderately sloping, moderately well drained Woodtell soil and Urban land on side slopes on uplands. The Woodtell soil has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Permeability is very slow. Natural fertility is low. The shrink-swell potential in the subsoil is high. The Urban land is covered by concrete, asphalt, buildings, or other impervious surfaces.</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 loblolly and slash pine is 80, shortleaf pine is 70.</p>
46	<p>WOODTELL-URBAN LAND COMPLEX, 8 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>This complex consists of the strongly sloping to moderately steep, moderately well drained Woodtell soil and Urban land. It is on side slopes on uplands. The Woodtell soil has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Permeability is very slow. Natural fertility is low. The shrink-swell potential in the subsoil is high. The Urban land is covered by concrete, asphalt, buildings, or other impervious surfaces.</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 loblolly and slash pine is 80, shortleaf pine is 70.</p>
47	<p>URBAN LAND</p> <p>Urbanland consists of areas where more than 85 percent of the surface is covered by asphalt, concrete, buildings, or other impervious surfaces. Examples are parking lots, oil storage tank farms, industrial parks, and shopping centers.</p>
48	<p>KEITHVILLE-URBAN LAND COMPLEX, 2 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>This complex consists of the gently sloping, moderately well drained Keithville soil and Urban land. It is on ridgetops on uplands. The Keithville soil has loamy surface and subsurface layers. The subsoil is loamy in the upper part and clayey in the lower part. Permeability is very slow in the subsoil. Natural fertility is low. The shrink-swell potential in the subsoil is high. The Keithville soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring. The Urban land</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>is covered by concrete, asphalt, buildings, or other impervious surfaces.</p> <p>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.</p>
49	<p>FORBING-URBAN LAND COMPLEX, 2 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>This complex consists of the gently sloping to moderately sloping, moderately well drained Forbing soil and Urban land. It is on uplands. The Forbing soil has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Permeability is very slow. Natural fertility is low. The shrink-swell potential in the subsoil is very high. The Urban land is covered by concrete, asphalt, buildings, and other impervious surfaces.</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 loblolly and slash pine is 80, shortleaf pine is 70.</p>
50	<p>GUYTON-URBAN LAND COMPLEX</p> <p>This complex consists of the level, poorly drained Guyton soil and Urban land on the alluvial plain of minor streams. The Guyton soil is loamy throughout. It has a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring. Permeability is slow. Natural fertility is low. The Urban land is mainly concrete lined ditch channels, buildings, or hard surfaced roads.</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>
51	<p>RUSTON-URBAN LAND COMPLEX, 2 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>This complex consists of the gently sloping to moderately sloping, well drained Ruston soil and Urban</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>land on uplands. The Ruston soil is loamy throughout. Permeability is moderate. Natural fertility is low. The Urban land is covered by concrete, asphalt, buildings, and other impervious surfaces.</p>
	<p>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.</p>
