

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

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

Map Symbol	Description
AE	ALLEMANDS PEAT This soil is unsuited for cropland or pastureland. This organic soil is level, very poorly drained, and fluid. It is in freshwater marshes. The soil is fluid muck in the upper part and fluid clay in the lower part. This soil has low strength and poor trafficability. The total subsidence potential is high.
AN	AQUENTS, 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 level, poorly drained soils are forming in hydraulically deposited fill material dredged from nearby marshes or swamps during the construction of waterways. The soils are slightly saline or saline, and they are stratified with mucky, clayey, loamy, and sandy layers. They are fluid in the lower part of the profile. These soils are subject to frequent flooding. They have a seasonal high water table throughout the year. The soils have low strength. The total subsidence potential is medium or high.
AR	ARAT MUCKY SILT LOAM This soil is unsuited for cropland or pastureland. This soil is level, very poorly drained, and fluid. It is a mineral soil that is in swamps. The soil is loamy and fluid throughout, or it has a mucky surface layer and a loamy underlying material. Permeability is slow. The total subsidence potential is medium. The soil has low strength or capacity to support a load. 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.

Map Symbol	Description
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Ac ACADIA SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES

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

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 eather 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.

BA BARBARY MUCKY CLAY

This soil is unsuited for cropland or pastureland.

This soil is level and very poorly drained. It is a very fluid mineral soil in swamps. This soil is ponded and flooded most of the time. Typically, the soil has a muck surface layer and a gray, very fluid clay underlying material. This soil has low strength. The total subsidence potential is medium. If the soil is drained, it can have a very high shrink-swell potential.

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.

Map Symbol	Description
BB	<p>BASILE AND GUYTON SILT LOAMS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED</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 soils are level and poorly drained. They are on the narrow flood plains of small streams. The soils are subject to frequent flooding. Both soils are loamy throughout. Permeability is slow. Natural fertility is low. The soils have a seasonal high water table for long periods 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> <p>These are wet, frequently flooded, loamy and clay soils with a moderate potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods and more than the recommended rate of seedlings should be planted to ensure a stand. These soils are moderately suited for southern pines or hardwood.</p>
Bh	<p>BIENVILLE LOAMY FINE SAND, 1 TO 3 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 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.</p> <p>Soils in this group are well drained and sandy with a</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	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.
Bn	<p>BIENVILLE-CAHABA-GUYTON-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 the somewhat excessively drained Bienville soil, the well drained Cahaba soil, and the poorly drained Guyton soil. The soils are on low parallel ridges and in depressional areas on stream terraces. The Bienville soil is sandy throughout. The Cahaba and Guyton soils have a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.</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> <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> <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>
Bo	<p>BRIMSTONE SILT LOAM</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</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>high water table for long periods in winter and spring.</p> <p>These are moderately wet, silty soils with a moderately high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate. Seedling mortality is severe due to a 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.</p>
CO	<p>CLOVELLY MUCK</p> <p>This soil is unsuited for cropland or pastureland.</p> <p>This very poorly drained, very fluid, slightly saline, organic soil is in brackish marshes. It is flooded and ponded most of the time. The soil has a thick, fluid mucky surface layer and a fluid clayey underlying material. It has low strength and poor trafficability. The total subsidence potential is high.</p>
Cd	<p>CADDO-MESSER SILT LOAMS</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. The short irregular slopes and wetness in swales are unfavorable factors for this use. Suitable crops are soybeans and cotton. Suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, dallisgrass, ryegrass, tall fescue and white clover. Drainage is needed in swales. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops respond well to fertilizer.</p> <p>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> <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</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>seedling mortality is moderate to severe. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are well suited for either southern pine or hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, cottonwood 90-100, green ash, water oak and sweetgum 90.</p>
Ch	<p>CAHABA 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>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>
Cr	<p>CROWLEY-VIDRINE SILT LOAMS</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans and cotton. Pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue and white clover. Drainage is needed in swales. Land grading will improve surface drainage. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen fertilizer.</p> <p>These Crowley and Vidrine soils are on broad slightly convex areas on the Gulf Coastal Prairie. The Crowley soil is poorly drained and makes up most of the acreage. The Vidrine soil is somewhat poorly drained. It is on smooth mound areas and microridges. Both soils have a loamy surface layer and a clayey and loamy subsoil. They are acid throughout the crop rooting zone and have low natural fertility. Permeability is very slow in the Crowley soil and slow in the Vidrine soil. Surface runoff is slow on both soils. The</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>shrink-swell potential is high.</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>
Dm	<p>DUMPS</p> <p>This miscellaneous area consists of refuse dumps and sanitary landfills. Dumps are nearly level to sloping. The areas consist of successive layers of compacted refuse and thin soil layers.</p>
GB	<p>GED CLAY</p> <p>This soil is unsuited for cropland or pastureland.</p> <p>This firm mineral soil is level and very poorly drained. It is in freshwater marshes. The surface layer is a fluid clay or mucky clay. The subsoil is firm clay. The soil is ponded or flooded most of the time. Permeability is very slow. The shrink-swell potential is high.</p>
GC	<p>GENTILLY MUCK</p> <p>These soils are unsuited for cropland and pastureland.</p> <p>This very poorly drained, fluid, mineral soil is in brackish marshes. It is flooded or ponded most of the time. The soil has a fluid mucky surface layer and a fluid clayey underlying material. It has low strength and poor trafficability. The total subsidence potential is medium.</p>
GU	<p>GUYTON SILT LOAM, FREQUENTLY FLOODED</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 level, poorly drained soil is on flood plains. It is subject to frequent flooding. The soil is loamy throughout. It has low natural fertility. Surface runoff and permeability are slow. A seasonal high water table ranges from the surface to a depth of about 1.5 feet.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
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This group consists of wet, occasionally to frequently flooded loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate to severe. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are well suited for either southern pine or hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, cottonwood 90-100, green ash, water oak and sweetgum 90.

Ge GLENMORA SILT LOAM, 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 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.

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.

Gg GORE SILT LOAM, 1 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 moderately well drained, very gently sloping to gently sloping soil is on uplands. It has a loamy

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>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>
Go	<p>GUYTON SILT LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</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>
Gy	<p>GUYTON-MESSER SILT LOAMS</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</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>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>
Ju	JUDICE SILTY CLAY LOAM
	<p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. Drainage is needed to remove excess water. Land leveling will improve drainage. Crop residue management will help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p>
	<p>This level, poorly drained soil is on broad flats on the terrace uplands. It formed in alluvium. It has an acid or neutral silty clay loam surface layer and a moderately alkaline silty clay subsoil. This soil has a darker surface layer that contains more organic matter than most other soils in the parish. Natural fertility is medium to moderately high. Surface runoff is very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the subsoil. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface for long periods during December through April. The soil has a high shrink-swell potential in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.</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</p>

Map Symbol	Description
Kd	<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>
	<p>KINDER-MESSER SILT LOAMS</p>
	<p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans and cotton. Pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue and white clover. Drainage is needed in swales. Land grading will improve surface drainage. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen fertilizer.</p>
	<p>These Kinder and Messer soils are in a landscape of broad flats and many pimple mounds. Most of the mounds have been smoothed for farming. Messer soil is on the mounds, or smoothed mound areas and Kinder soil is on the flats. Slope ranges from 0 to 1 percent. The Kinder 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>

Map Symbol	Description
LE	<p>LAROSE MUCKY CLAY</p> <p>This soil is unsuited for cropland or pastureland.</p> <p>This soil is level, very poorly drained, and fluid. It is a mineral soil that is in freshwater marshes. The surface layer is fluid and mucky. The underlying material is fluid clay and mucky clay. This soil has a medium total subsidence potential. It has low strength.</p>
Lt	<p>LETON SILT LOAM</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 soil is level and poorly drained. It is subject to rare flooding. The soil is on broad flats and in slightly depressional areas on terraces. Typically, the soil is acid and loamy throughout. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is slow or moderately slow. Water runs off the surface at a slow rate and stands in low places for short to long periods after rains. A seasonal high water table is near the surface for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is low or moderate.</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>
Mb	<p>MALBIS 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</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>pasture plants respond to 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>
Mg	<p>MESSER SILT LOAM, 1 TO 8 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 gently sloping and moderately sloping, moderately well drained soil is on terraces. It is loamy throughout. Permeability is slow. Natural fertility is low. 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>
Mh	<p>MESSER-GUYTON SILT LOAMS, GENTLY UNDULATING</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 complex consists of the gently undulating,</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>moderately well drained Messer soil and the poorly drained Guyton soil on terraces. The Messer soil is on narrow ridges and the Guyton soil is in swales. Both soils are loamy throughout. Permeability is slow. Natural fertility is low. Both soils have a seasonal high water table in winter and spring. The Guyton soil is subject to rare flooding.</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>
Mn	<p>MIDLAND 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 level, poorly drained soil is on terraces. It has an acid, loamy surface layer and a clayey and loamy subsoil that is alkaline. Permeability is very slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring. Natural fertility is medium. The shrink-swell potential in the subsoil is high.</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>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
Mr	<p>MOREY LOAM</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. Drainage is needed to remove excess water. Land leveling will improve drainage. Crop residue management will help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This level, poorly drained soil is on terraces. It is loamy throughout and has a surface layer that typically is darker than most surrounding soils. Permeability is slow. Natural fertility is medium. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring. It is subject to rare flooding.</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>
Mt	<p>MOWATA-VIDRINE 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>This complex consists of the poorly drained Mowata soil and the somewhat poorly drained Vidrine soil. The Vidrine soil is on small mounds or smoothed mound areas. The Mowata soil is in areas between the mounds. Both soils have a loamy surface layer and a clayey and loamy subsoil. Permeability is very slow or slow. Natural fertility is medium. Both soils have a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.</p> <p>This group consists of wet, occasionally to frequently</p>

Map Symbol	Description
UA	<p>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> <p>These areas consist of gravel pits, sand pits, and borrow pits. Borrow pits are areas from which soil material has been removed for use in constructing roads and developing commercial and residential areas.</p>
	UDIFLUVENTS, 1 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES
UN	<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 map unit consists of sandy to clayey soil material that has been excavated from other places during the construction of waterways. Relief ranges from 1 to 15 feet. Slope gradient ranges from 1 to 20 percent. The soil material has medium fertility. The soils are moderately well drained to poorly drained. Permeability is very slow to moderate.</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>
	UNA SILTY CLAY LOAM, FREQUENTLY FLOODED
	<p>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.</p> <p>This level, poorly drained soil is on flood plains. It is subject to frequent flooding. The surface layer is loamy, and the subsoil is clayey and loamy. The soil</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>is acid throughout. Permeability is very slow. Natural fertility is low. The soil has a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is moderate.</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>
Up	<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>
Ur	<p>URBO SILTY CLAY LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This level, poorly drained soil is on flood plains. It is subject to occasional flooding. The surface layer is loamy, and the subsoil is clayey and loamy. The soil is acid throughout. Permeability is very slow. Natural fertility is low. The soil has a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is moderate.</p> <p>This group consists of wet, occasionally to frequently flooded loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate to severe. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are well suited for either southern pine or hardwood. Silvicultural</p>

Map Symbol	Description
Vn	<p>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> <p>VIDRINE 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 very gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soil is on terraces. It has a loamy surface layer and a loamy and clayey subsoil. Permeability is slow. Natural fertility is medium. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential in the subsoil is high.</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>