

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
Ar	<p>ALLIGATOR CLAY, FREQUENTLY FLOODED</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. These soils can be worked only within a narrow range of moisture content. A drainage system is needed. Land grading and smoothing will improve drainage. Most crops respond well to fertilizers. Lime may be needed.</p> <p>This level, poorly drained or somewhat poorly drained soil is at low elevations on the alluvial plain. It is flooded frequently for very long periods. This soil is clayey throughout or it has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is high. Surface runoff is very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. The seasonal high water table is near the soil surface. This soil has a very high shrink-swell potential. Slopes are less than 1 percent.</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>
At	<p>ARENTS, LOAMY AND CLAYEY</p> <p>The potential for cropland is poor and the potential for pastureland is fair. The soil is generally not suited to continuous cultivation because of the severe hazard of erosion. Crops suited are grain sorghum and wheat. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, ryegrass, and crimson clover. Terraces with contour farming are needed to control runoff and reduce erosion when this soil is used for cropland. Most crops will need lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This map unit consists of well drained to somewhat poorly drained soils on spoil banks along streams and bayous. The soils range from clay to sandy loam, and they are stratified in most places. Slopes range from 3 to 20 percent. Some areas have been smoothed.</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
	southern hardwood. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 110, oaks and sweetgum 90.
BR	<p>BRIMSTONE - PRENTISS ASSOCIATION, 0 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>The poorly drained Brimstone soil and the moderately well drained Prentiss soil are on low stream terraces. The Brimstone soil is on flats, and the Prentiss soil is on low convex ridges. Both soils are loamy throughout. They have a seasonal high water table in winter and spring. The Brimstone soil is alkaline throughout and has a high level of sodium in the subsoil. It is subject to rare flooding. The Prentiss soil has a fragipan.</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>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>
Bb	<p>BAYOUDAN CLAY, 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 needed.</p> <p>This moderately sloping, moderately well drained soil is on uplands. The soil is acid and clayey throughout. Permeability is very slow. Surface runoff is medium.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
Bc	<p>Natural fertility is low. The soil has 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>
Ch	<p>BAYOUDAN CLAY, 8 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>This soil is not suited for crop production due to the steep slopes. The potential for pastureland is poor. A limited number of pasture plants are adapted. Most crops respond somewhat poorly to fertilizers. Lime is generally needed. This soil is very erodible.</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is on uplands. The landscape is hilly uplands where ridgetops are narrow and strongly sloping and side slopes are steep. Landslides are common. The soil is acid and clayey throughout. Permeability is very slow. Surface runoff is rapid or very rapid. Fertility is low. The soil has 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> <p>CAHABA FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. Pasture plants are 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, 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</p>

Map Symbol	Description
FZ	<p data-bbox="483 254 1344 365">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 data-bbox="483 401 1344 457">FRIZZELL-GUYTON-PROVIDENCE ASSOCIATION, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p data-bbox="483 493 1344 785">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 data-bbox="483 821 1344 1058">The moderately well drained Frizzell and Providence soils and the poorly drained Guyton soil are on low terraces. The Frizzell and Providence soils are on low ridges and circular mounds; the Guyton soil is on broad flats. All of the soils are loamy throughout. They have a seasonal high water table in winter and spring. Permeability is slow in the Frizzell and Guyton soils and moderately slow in the Providence soil.</p> <p data-bbox="483 1094 1344 1234">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 data-bbox="483 1270 1344 1478">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 data-bbox="483 1514 1344 1837">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
Fa	<p>FALKNER 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 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 nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on broad ridgetops on uplands. It has a loamy surface layer. The subsoil is loamy in the upper part and clayey in the lower part. Natural fertility is low. The soil has a seasonal high water table. It has a high shrink-swell potential in the subsoil. Permeability is very slow. Surface runoff is medium.</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>
Fe	<p>FORESTDALE SILTY CLAY 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 level, poorly drained soil is on low stream terraces. It is subject to occasional flooding. The soil has a loamy surface layer and a clayey and loamy subsoil. Permeability is very slow. Natural fertility is medium. The soil has a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring.</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 southern hardwood. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 110, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
GY	<p>GUYTON AND OUACHITA SILT LOAMS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED</p> <p>The potential for cropland is very poor. Flooding is</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>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>These soils are level or nearly level. They are on flood plains of major streams. The soils are subject to frequent flooding. They are loamy throughout. The Guyton soil is poorly drained. It is in level and depressional areas. The Ouachita soil is well drained. It is on low ridges. During winter and spring, a seasonal high water table rises to near the surface in the Guyton soil.</p> <p>These soils are well drained, loamy soils with a very high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. These soils are suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for green ash is 100, cotton wood 110-120, oak and sweetgum 100, loblolly and slash pine 90-110.</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>
Go	<p data-bbox="483 1272 756 1293">GALLION 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</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>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>
Gr	<p>GORE SILT LOAM, 2 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>This soil is poorly suited to cropland and moderately well suited to pasture. It is limited mainly by poor tilth, low fertility, and a severe erosion hazard. Suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Residue left on or near the surface helps to conserve moisture, maintain tilth, control erosion. Lime and fertilizer are generally needed.</p> <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>
He	<p>HEBERT 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 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 in high positions on natural levees of streams and former streams. The soil has a silt loam surface layer and a silty clay loam subsoil. It has medium to high natural fertility. Water runs slowly off the surface, and it moves through the soil at a moderately slow rate. A seasonal high water table is in the soil for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>potential is moderate 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 southern hardwood. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 110, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
Hh	<p>HEBERT SILT LOAM, GENTLY UNDULATING, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED</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 gently undulating, somewhat poorly drained soil is in low areas on the flood plain. It is subject to occasional flooding. The landscape is low to high ridges and swales between ridges. Slopes are short and choppy and range from 0 to 5 percent. The soil is loamy throughout. Permeability is moderately 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 moderate.</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 southern hardwood. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 110, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
Hn	<p>HEBERT 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 level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on the natural levees of streams on the alluvial plain. The</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>soil has a silty clay loam surface layer and subsoil. Runoff is slow, and water stands in low places for short periods after rains. Permeability is moderately slow. Natural fertility is medium. A seasonal high water table is in the soil for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is moderate 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 southern hardwood. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 110, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
Hs	<p>HEBERT-STERLINGTON SILT LOAMS, 0 TO 2 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 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 complex consists of the nearly level, somewhat poorly drained Hebert soil and the well drained Sterlington soil on alluvial plains. The Sterlington soil is on low ridges. The Hebert soil is in level areas and in swales or drainageways. The Hebert soil is subject to rare flooding. Both soils are loamy throughout. Permeability is moderately slow in the Hebert soil and moderate in the Sterlington soil. Natural fertility is medium. The Hebert soil has 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. These soils are best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</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 southern hardwood. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 110, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
IB	<p>IUKA FINE SANDY LOAM, FREQUENTLY 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 level, moderately well drained soil is on low ridges on the narrow flood plains of small streams. The soil is loamy throughout. It is frequently flooded and has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring. Included is a poorly drained soil in flat areas between ridges. Permeability is moderate. Natural fertility is low.</p> <p>These are wet soils with a very high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate and seedling mortality is slight to moderate. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 100, cottonwood 100-110, oaks and sweetwum 100.</p>
LA	<p>LARUE-SMITHDALE ASSOCIATION, MODERATELY STEEP</p> <p>This soil is unsuited for cropland; the erosion hazard is too severe. The potential for pastureland is poor. The steep slopes, low fertility, limited choice of plants, and droughtiness are unfavorable features for this use. Erosion is a hazard during pasture establishment. Suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. A complete fertilizer and lime are needed.</p> <p>This complex consists of well drained soils on uplands. The landscape is moderately sloping to strongly sloping ridgetops and moderately steep and steep side slopes. The Larue soil has thick sandy surface and subsurface layers and a loamy subsoil. The Smithdale soil is on side slopes. The Larue soil has thick sandy surface and subsurface layers and a loamy subsoil. The Smithdale soil is loamy throughout. Natural fertility is low in both soils. The Larue soil can be somewhat droughty to plants.</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
	<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>
OC	<p>OLLA-CADEVILLE ASSOCIATION, STEEP</p> <p>This soil is not suited for crop production due to the steep slopes. The potential for pastureland is poor. A limited number of pasture plants are adapted. Most crops respond somewhat poorly to fertilizers. Lime is generally needed. This soil is very erodible.</p> <p>This complex consists of well drained and moderately well drained soils on uplands. The landscape is narrow, moderately sloping and strongly sloping ridgetops and moderately steep to very steep side slopes. The Olla soil is on side slopes. The Cadeville soil is on ridgetops and side slopes. The Olla soil is loamy throughout. The Cadeville soil has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Permeability is very slow. Shrink-swell potential is high in the Cadeville soil. Natural fertility is low in both soils.</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>
Pe	<p>PERRY SILTY CLAY LOAM</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. These soils can be worked only within a narrow range of moisture content. A drainage system is needed. Land grading and smoothing will improve drainage. Most crops respond well to fertilizers. Lime may be needed.</p> <p>This level or nearly level, poorly drained soil is on flood plains. The surface layer is loamy and the subsoil is clayey. Cracks form during dry periods, and they seal over during wet periods. Natural fertility is high. Runoff is slow. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface during December to April. Flooding is rare. The soil dries slowly once wetted. The shrink-swell potential is high or very high in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<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>
Pf	<p>PERRY CLAY</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. These soils can be worked only within a narrow range of moisture content. A drainage system is needed. Land grading and smoothing will improve drainage. Most crops respond well to fertilizers. Lime may be needed.</p> <p>This nearly level, poorly drained, clayey soil is on the alluvial plain along the Boeuf River. It is clayey throughout the profile. Natural fertility is moderately low. Surface runoff is slow to very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table ranges from near the surface to 2 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is very high. Deep cracks form when the soil is dry and close when it is wet. Slopes are less than 1 percent.</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>
Pg	<p>PERRY CLAY, 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 level, poorly drained, clayey soil is on alluvial plains. It is subject to occasional flooding. The soil is clayey throughout. It has a seasonal high</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>water table that is near the soil surface for long periods in winter and spring. Permeability is very slow. Natural fertility is medium or high. The shrink-swell potential is very 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, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
Pk	<p>PERRY-HEBERT COMPLEX, GENTLY UNDULATING</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. Suitable crops are millet, small grains, ryegrass, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. The main pasture plants are bermudagrass, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Contour farming or conservation tillage is needed to control runoff and help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>These gently undulating, poorly drained and somewhat poorly drained soils are on low parallel ridges and swales on alluvial plains. The Hebert soil is on low ridges, and the Perry soil is in swales between ridges. Both soils are subject to rare flooding and have a seasonal high water table. The Perry soil is clayey throughout. The Hebert soil is loamy throughout. Permeability is very slow in the Perry soil and moderately slow in the Hebert soil. Natural fertility is medium.</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 southern hardwood. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 110, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p> <p>These are wet, clayey soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Only tree species adapted to wet clay soils should be planted. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
Pm	<p>PORTLAND 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 or nearly level, poorly drained soil is on flood plains. The surface layer is loamy and the subsoil is clayey. Cracks form during dry periods, and they seal over during wet periods. Natural fertility is high. Runoff is slow. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface during December to April. Flooding is rare. The soil dries slowly once wetted. The shrink-swell potential is high or very high in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.</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>
Pn	<p>PORTLAND CLAY</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 nearly level, poorly drained, clayey soil is on the alluvial plain along the Boeuf River. It is clayey throughout the profile. Natural fertility is moderately low. Surface runoff is slow to very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table ranges from near the surface to 2 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is very high. Deep cracks form when the soil is dry and close when it is wet. Slopes</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>are less than 1 percent.</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>
Po	<p>PROVIDENCE SILT LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suitable crops included millet, small grains, ryegrass, soybeans, grain sorghum, and truck crops. The pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Crop residues on the surface will help reduce soil erosion, and reduce crusting. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This gently sloping or moderately sloping, moderately well drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It is loamy throughout, and it has a fragipan in the subsoil. The fragipan restricts root penetration and the movement of air and water. Natural fertility is low to medium. Runoff is medium. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan during the winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is low.</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>
Rg	<p>RILLA 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</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>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>
Rk	<p>RILLA-HEBERT SILT LOAMS, 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 well drained soils on low parallel ridges and somewhat poorly drained soils in swales on alluvial plains. Both soils are loamy throughout. Natural fertility is medium. Permeability is moderate in the well drained soil and moderately slow in the somewhat poorly drained soil. The somewhat poorly drained soil has 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. These soils are best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</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 southern hardwood. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 110, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
Ru	<p>RUSTON FINE SANDY LOAM, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suitable crops included millet, small grains, ryegrass, soybeans, grain sorghum, and truck crops. The pasture plants are</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Crop residues on the surface will help reduce soil erosion, and reduce crusting. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This well drained, gently sloping to moderately sloping soil is on uplands. It is loamy and acid throughout. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is rapid. Movement of air and water through the soil is moderate. Plant roots penetrate the soil easily. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.</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>
SC	<p>SACUL FINE SANDY LOAM, MODERATELY SLOPING</p> <p>This soil is unsuited for cropland; the erosion hazard is too severe. The potential for pastureland is poor. The steep slopes, low fertility, limited choice of plants, and droughtiness are unfavorable features for this use. Erosion is a hazard during pasture establishment. Suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, 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>
SH	<p>SAVANNAH-SACUL ASSOCIATION, GENTLY SLOPING</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suitable crops included millet, small grains, ryegrass, soybeans, grain sorghum, and truck crops. The pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Crop residues on the surface will help reduce soil erosion, and reduce crusting. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>These gently sloping, moderately well drained soils are on uplands. The Savannah soil is loamy throughout. It has a fragipan in the subsoil. The Sacul soil has a loamy surface layer and a clayey and loamy subsoil. Permeability is moderately slow in the Savannah soil and slow in the Sacul soil. Both soils have a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.</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> <p>Soils in this group are well drained and loamy with a moderately high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are suited for southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 80, shortleaf pine 70, and sweetgum 80.</p>
St	<p>STERLINGTON 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>

Map Symbol	Description
Tp	<p>TIPPAH SILT LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. Suitable crops are millet, small grains, ryegrass, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. The main pasture plants are bermudagrass, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Contour farming or conservation tillage is needed to control runoff and help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This 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> <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>
YO	<p>YORKTOWN CLAY, FREQUENTLY FLOODED</p> <p>This soil is unsuited for cropland or pastureland.</p> <p>This level, very poorly drained soil is in low backswamps on flood plains. It is ponded or frequently flooded most of the time. The soil is clayey throughout. Natural fertility is high. Permeability is very slow. The soil has a very high shrink-swell potential.</p> <p>Soils in this group are very wet, mineral and organic. The water table is at or above the surface most of the time. They have a moderate potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. The nature of these soils will dictate that silvicultural operations be limited to extremely dry weather periods, if at all. More seedlings than the recommended rate should be planted to ensure a stand. These soils are best suited for water tolerant hardwoods and cypress. Site index for green ash and water tupelo is 60.</p>