

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	<p data-bbox="354 247 581 275">ALLEMANDS MUCK</p> <p data-bbox="483 310 1344 485">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 data-bbox="483 520 1360 695">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.</p>
AN	<p data-bbox="354 730 914 758">AQUENTS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED</p> <p data-bbox="483 793 1360 877">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 data-bbox="483 913 1360 1199">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.</p>
BA	<p data-bbox="354 1241 678 1268">BANCKER MUCK</p> <p data-bbox="483 1304 1279 1331">This soil is unsuited for cropland or pastureland.</p> <p data-bbox="483 1367 1360 1507">This mineral soil is level, fluid, slightly saline, and very poorly drained. It is in brackish marshes. The soil has a fluid mucky surface layer and a fluid clayey underlying material. The soil has low strength and poor trafficability.</p>
Be	<p data-bbox="354 1541 743 1568">BEACHES, COASTAL</p> <p data-bbox="483 1604 1279 1631">This soil is unsuited for cropland or pastureland.</p> <p data-bbox="483 1667 1328 1829">This miscellaneous area consists of the unvegetated strip of sand and shell fragments along the shoreline of the Gulf of Mexico. The area is covered with seawater at high tide and exposed at low tide. Beaches, coastal consists of mixtures of sand, clay, and shell fragments.</p>

---

Map Symbol	Description
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>
CR	<p>CREOLE MUCKY CLAY</p> <p>This soil is unsuited for cropland or 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>
Cw	<p>CROWLEY-VIDRINE SILT LOAMS</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>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 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</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	and slash pine is 90, cottonwood 90-100, green ash, water oak and sweetgum 90.
GB	<p>GED MUCKY 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>This soil is unsuited for cropland or 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>
Hb	<p>HACKBERRY LOAMY FINE SAND</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, ryegrass tall fescue, and white clover. Traffic pans develop easily, but can be broken by chiseling or deep plowing. A drainage system is generally needed to remove excess surface water. Crop residue management will reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This level, somewhat poorly drained, sandy soil is on the toe slopes of low ridges along the Gulf of Mexico. The soil is subject to rare flooding. The surface layer is sandy and the subsoil is loamy and sandy. The soil is very slightly saline. Permeability is moderate. A seasonal high water table limits rooting depth of plants.</p>
Hm	<p>HACKBERRY-MERMENTAU COMPLEX, GENTLY UNDULATING</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, ryegrass tall fescue, and white clover. Traffic pans develop easily, but can be broken by chiseling or deep plowing. A drainage system is generally needed to remove excess surface water. Crop</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>residue management will reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>These soils are level and gently undulating, somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained. They are in a ridge and swale landscape near the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. The Hackberry soil is on low ridges. The Mermentau soil is in low areas between the ridges. Low areas are subject to frequent flooding. The Hackberry soil has a loamy surface layer and subsoil. The underlying material is sandy. The Mermentau soil has a firm, clayey surface layer and subsoil.</p>
Ju	<p>JUDICE SILTY CLAY</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 the Gulf Coast Prairies. The surface layer is clayey. The subsoil is clayey and loamy. Natural fertility is high. Permeability is very slow. The shrink-swell potential is high. The soil is subject to rare flooding. It has 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>
Kd	<p>KAPLAN 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</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>residue management will help reduce erosion. Most crops, respond well to nitrogen. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on slightly convex ridges on the Gulf Coast Prairies. The soil 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.</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>
LE	<p>LAROSE MUCK</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</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>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>
ME	<p>MERMENTAU CLAY</p> <p>This level, poorly drained soil is on low ridges within areas of brackish marsh near the Gulf of Mexico. It is subject to frequent, shallow flooding by high tides. The soil has a firm, clayey surface layer and subsoil. The underlying material is loamy and fluid. Natural fertility is high. The soil is moderately saline or strongly saline. Permeability is very slow. A seasonal high water table is within 3.5 feet of the surface throughout the year.</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, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
Mr	<p>MOREY 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 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 and cotton. Pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue and white clover. Drainage is needed in swales. Land grading and smoothing will improve surface drainage. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops other than legumes respond well to nitrogen fertilizer.</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 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
Pe	<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>PEVETO FINE SAND, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. Droughtiness is a problem. The suitable crop is watermelons. Corn and soybeans can be grown but yield will be low. The main pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. This soil is easy to keep in good tilth. Proper management of residue, contour farming, and conservation tillage are needed to control runoff and to reduce erosion. Response to fertilizer is fair. Lime is generally needed.</p> <p>This gently sloping, somewhat excessively drained soil is on low sandy ridges along the Gulf of Mexico. It is subject to rare flooding by tidal surges during tropical storms. The soil is sandy throughout. Permeability is rapid. Natural fertility is medium. The available water capacity is low or very low.</p>
SC	<p>SCATLAKE MUCKY CLAY</p> <p>This soil is unsuited for cropland or pastureland.</p> <p>This mineral soil is level, saline, and very poorly drained. It is in saline marshes. The soil is flooded by normal tides, and is ponded most of the time. The surface layer is mainly a muck or mucky clay, and the underlying material is fluid clay. The soil has a low capacity to support a load.</p>
UD	<p>UDIFLUVENTS, 1 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES</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 map unit consists of stratified sandy, loamy, and clayey soil material that was dredged from the marshes during the construction of navigable waterways. The soil material is on low to high spoil banks. It is</p>

---

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>very slightly saline or slightly saline. Slopes range from 1 to 20 percent.</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>

---