

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
CaB	<p>CAHABA SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. Suitable crops include corn, soybeans, grain sorghum, millet, small grain, ryegrass and truck crops. Pasture plants are bermudagrass, bahiagrass and crimson clover. Crop residue on the surface will reduce soil erosion. Most crops respond well 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>This soil is well suited to urban uses. It has few limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities. However, seepage can be a hazard where the soil is used for sanitary landfills. Where the soil is disturbed during construction activities, special practices are needed to control erosion. This soil has low fertility. Fertilizer and lime are needed for lawns and gardens.</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>
Cc	<p>CALHOUN SILT LOAM</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 nearly level, poorly drained soil is on broad flats and in narrow depressional areas on the terrace uplands. It has silt loam surface and subsurface layers and a silty clay loam subsoil. Natural fertility is low to medium. Runoff is slow or very slow, and water stands in low places for long periods after rains. Water and air move slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table ranges from near the surface to about 2 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are mainly less than 1 percent.</p>

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Map Symbol	Description
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This map unit is poorly suited for urban development and to use as rural homesites. The soil has severe limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities. Wetness, slow or moderately slow permeability, and low strength, as it affects roads are the main limitations. The moderate shrink-swell potential is also a limitation to dwellings. Drainage should be provided around homesites. Wetness can be reduced by using shallow ditches and providing the proper grade. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly during rainy periods because of wetness and slow or moderately slow permeability. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. Footings and foundations of buildings ought to be reinforced to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the soil. Roads can be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.

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.

Cf CALHOUN-BONN AND FOUNTAIN SILT LOAMS

The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans, cotton, corn, grain sorghum, and rice. Suitable pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. This soil can be worked only within a narrow range of moisture content. A drainage system is needed. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.

These level, nearly level, or depressional soils are in small areas in the northern part of the parish. Most mapped areas contain both Calhoun and Bonn soils; only a few contain the Fountain soil. All of the soils are loamy throughout the profile. They have low natural fertility. The Bonn soil has a high content of sodium in the subsoil, and the Fountain soil contains concentrations of lime in the subsoil. Surface runoff is slow to very slow, and water stands in low places for long periods after rains. The soils are wet for long periods in winter and spring; and they have a seasonal high water table within 1.5 to 2 feet of the

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	<p>soil surface during December through April. Some included soils, in low places, are subject to occasional or frequent flooding. The Calhoun and Fountain soils have a moderate shrink-swell potential in the subsoil. Slopes are generally less than 1 percent.</p> <p>This map unit is poorly suited to urban development and to use as rural homesites. The soil has severe limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities. Wetness, very slow to moderately slow permeability, and low strength as it affects roads are the main limitations. The moderate shrink-swell potential is also a limitation to dwellings. In addition, excess sodium in the subsoil can limit the growth of some lawn grasses and ornamental trees and shrubs. Drainage should be provided around homesites. Wetness can be reduced by using shallow ditches and providing the proper grade. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly during rainy periods because of wetness and slow or moderately slow permeability. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. Footings and foundations of buildings ought to be reinforced to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the soil. Roads can be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.</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 soils with low productivity and with toxic substances in the rooting zone. They are not generally suited for the production of commercial wood products.</p>
C1	<p>Cascilla silt loam, undulating, overflow</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 well drained soil is on the flood plain of major streams. Some areas have a repeating pattern of parallel, narrow ridges and swales. The soil is subject to annual flooding. It is loamy and stratified throughout the profile. It has low natural fertility.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
Co	<p data-bbox="483 247 1003 275">Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent.</p> <p data-bbox="483 310 1360 485">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 data-bbox="483 520 691 541">COMMERCE LOAM</p> <p data-bbox="483 577 1344 877">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 data-bbox="483 913 1328 1150">This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on alluvial plains. It is loamy throughout and has high fertility. Runoff is slow, and water and air move moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1.5 to 4 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.</p> <p data-bbox="483 1186 1377 1696">This map unit is poorly suited for urban development and to use as rural homesites. The soil has severe limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities. Wetness, slow or moderately slow permeability, and low strength, as it affects roads are the main limitations. The moderate shrink-swell potential is also a limitation to dwellings. Drainage should be provided around homesites. Wetness can be reduced by using shallow ditches and providing the proper grade. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly during rainy periods because of wetness and slow or moderately slow permeability. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. Footings and foundations of buildings ought to be reinforced to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the soil. Roads can be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.</p> <p data-bbox="483 1732 1360 1894">These are moderately wet, loamy soils with a very high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 80-100, cottonwood 100-120, oaks 90-110, and sweetgum 110.</p>

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Cr	<p>CREVASSE SOILS, OVERFLOW</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 level to moderately sloping, excessively drained, sandy soils are on the alluvial plain of the Mississippi River. They are subject to annual floods and to scouring and deposition. The soils are sandy throughout the profile. They are rapidly permeable and droughty. However, during November through March, a seasonal high water table is 3.5 to 6 feet below the soil surface.</p> <p>Soils in this group are well drained and sandy with a moderately high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate and seedling mortality is severe due to low water holding capacity. More seedlings than the recommended rate should be planted on these soils to ensure a stand. Survival will be low except on extremely wet years. These soils are best suited for southern hardwood. Site index for cottonwood is 80-110.</p>
De	<p>DEERFORD SILT LOAM</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 nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It is loamy throughout and has a high or moderately high concentration of sodium salts in the subsoil. This soil is low or medium in fertility. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move slowly through the subsoil. A seasonal high water table is present in the soil for long periods in winter and spring. However, the soil is droughty in summer and fall. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.</p> <p>This map unit is poorly suited to urban development and to use as rural homesites. The soil has severe limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities. Wetness, very slow to moderately slow permeability, and low strength as it affects roads are the main limitations. The moderate shrink-swell potential is</p>

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DfA	<p>DEERFORD-OLIVIER SILT LOAMS, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES</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>These level, somewhat poorly drained soils are in an intricate pattern on the landscape. The Deerford soil makes up about 60 percent of the map unit and the Olivier soil about 30 percent. Both soils are loamy throughout. The Deerford soil has a high content of sodium in the subsoil, and the Olivier soil has a fragipan in the subsoil. The sodium and the fragipan restrict roots and reduce the amount of moisture available to plants. The soils are very strongly acid to slightly acid in the upper 20 inches of the profile. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is slow. Permeability is slow in the Deerford soil and very slow in the Olivier soil. Both soils have a seasonal high water table during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in both soils.</p> <p>This map unit is poorly suited to urban development and to use as rural homesites. The soil has severe limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities.</p>

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DfB	<p>DEERFORD-OLIVIER SILT LOAMS, 1 TO 3 PERCEENT SLOPES</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>These very gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soils are in an intricate pattern on the landscape. The Deerford soil makes up about 60 percent of the map unit and the Olivier soil about 30 percent. Both soils loamy throughout. The Deerford soil has a high content of sodium in the subsoil, and the Olivier soil has a fragipan in the subsoil. The sodium and the fragipan</p>

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Dn	<p>DEERFORD-VERDUN SILT LOAMS</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. Suitable crops include corn, soybeans, grain sorghum, millet, small grain, ryegrass and truck crops. Pasture plants are bermudagrass, bahiagrass and crimson clover. Crop residue on the</p>

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	<p>surface will reduce soil erosion. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>These nearly level or very gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soils are in an intricate pattern on the landscape. Both soils are loamy throughout. They have a high content of sodium in the subsoil that restricts plant roots. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is slow, and water and air move slowly or very slowly through the subsoil. Both soils have a seasonal high water table for long periods during December through April. The soils have a moderate shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.</p> <p>This map unit is poorly suited to urban development and to use as rural homesites. The soil has severe limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities. Wetness, very slow to moderately slow permeability, and low strength as it affects roads are the main limitations. The moderate shrink-swell potential is also a limitation to dwellings. In addition, excess sodium in the subsoil can limit the growth of some lawn grasses and ornamental trees and shrubs. Drainage should be provided around homesites. Wetness can be reduced by using shallow ditches and providing the proper grade. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly during rainy periods because of wetness and slow or moderately slow permeability. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. Footings and foundations of buildings ought to be reinforced to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the soil. Roads can be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.</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>
DrA	DEXTER VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES
	<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</p>

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	<p>fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This level, well drained soil is on natural levees on the alluvial plains of major streams. It is loamy throughout the profile, and is acid in the upper part of the profile. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is medium, and permeability is moderate. Small areas of included soils are subject to occasional flooding.</p> <p>This soil is well suited or moderately well suited to urban development and to use as homesites. It has few limitations for dwellings and moderate to severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields and local roads and streets. The moderate permeability is a limitation to septic tank absorption fields. This limitation can be overcome by enlarging the absorption field. Roads can be designed to overcome the limited capacity of the soil to support a load. Seepage is a hazard where the soil is used for sewage lagoons, pond reservoir areas, or sanitary landfills. Revegetating disturbed areas around construction sites as soon as possible helps to control erosion.</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>
DrB	<p data-bbox="483 1180 1279 1207">DEXTER VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. Pasture plants are tall fescue, and white clover. Traffic pans develop easily, but can be broken by chiseling or deep plowing. Proper row direction is needed to help control erosion. Crop residue management will also help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This very gently sloping or gently sloping, well drained soil is on long, narrow, and convex ridges. It is loamy throughout and has medium fertility. Runoff is medium. Water and air move at a moderate rate through the soil. The shrink-swell potential is low. The seasonal high water table is below a depth of 6 feet.</p> <p>This soil is well suited or moderately well suited to urban development and to use as homesites. It has few limitations for dwellings and moderate to severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields and local</p>

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DuA	<p>DUNDEE-AMAGON COMPLEX, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES</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>These nearly level, somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained soils are in small areas along Bayou Manchac. About 65 percent of the map unit consists of the somewhat poorly drained Dundee soil, and 35 percent is the poorly drained Amagon soil. Both soils are loamy throughout the profile and strongly acid or medium acid in the upper 20 inches. Natural fertility is moderately low in both soils. Runoff is slow, and permeability is moderately slow or slow. Soils in low places are subject to occasional or frequent flooding. A seasonal high water table is 1.5 to 3.5 feet below the surface in the Dundee soil and 1 to 2 feet below the surface in the Amagon soil during December through April. Both soils have a moderate shrink-swell potential in the subsoil. Slopes are generally less than 2 percent.</p> <p>This map unit is poorly suited for urban development and to use as rural homesites. The soil has severe limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities. Wetness, slow or moderately slow permeability, and low strength, as it affects roads are the main limitations. The moderate shrink-swell potential is also a limitation to dwellings. Drainage should be provided around homesites. Wetness can be reduced by using shallow ditches and providing the proper grade. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly during</p>

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DuB	<p>DUNDEE-AMAGON COMPLEX, 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>These undulating, somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained soils are on irregular slopes along Bayou Manchac. About 65 percent of the map unit is Dundee soil and 35 percent is the Amagon soil. The Dundee soil is on low ridges and the Amagon soil is in lower positions between the ridges. Both soils are loamy throughout the profile and strongly acid or medium acid in the upper 20 inches. Natural fertility is moderately low in both soils. Runoff is medium on the Dundee soil and slow on the Amagon soil. Permeability is moderately slow or slow. Soils in low places are subject to occasional or frequent flooding. A seasonal high water table is 1.5 to 3.5 feet below the surface in the Dundee soil and 1 to 2 feet below the surface in the Amagon soil during December through April. Both soils have a moderate shrink-swell potential in the subsoil. Slopes are generally less than 2 percent.</p> <p>This map unit is poorly suited for urban development</p>

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DyB	<p data-bbox="483 1241 1138 1266">DUNDEE-TENSAS-SHARKEY COMPLEX, 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>These undulating soils are in an intricate pattern on short, irregular slopes on the flood plain of the Mississippi River. The somewhat poorly drained Dundee soil makes up about 40 percent of the map unit, the poorly drained Tensas soil about 40 percent, and the poorly drained Sharkey soil about 20 percent. The Dundee and Tensas soils are on low ridges and the Sharkey soil is in lower positions between the ridges. The Dundee soil is loamy throughout, and the Sharkey soil is clayey throughout. The Tensas soil is clayey in</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>the upper part of the profile and loamy in the lower part. Natural fertility is moderately low in the Dundee and Tensas soils and moderately high in the Sharkey soil. Surface runoff is medium on the Dundee soil and slow or very slow on the Sharkey and Tensas soils. Permeability is moderately slow in the Dundee soil and very slow in the Tensas and Sharkey soils. The Tensas and Sharkey soils are subject to rare flooding during unusually wet periods. All of the soils have a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring. The Dundee soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential in the subsoil and the Tensas and Sharkey soils have a very high shrink-swell potential. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent.</p> <p>The soils in this map unit are moderately well suited to poorly suited for urban development and to use as rural homesites. The soils have severe limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities. Wetness, flooding, very slow to moderate or moderately slow permeability, moderate to very high shrink-swell potential, and low strength as it affects roads are the main limitations. Drainage should be provided around dwellings. Foundations and footings of buildings need to be reinforced to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the soils. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units are needed to dispose of sewage properly. Roads can be designed to offset the limited ability of the soils to support a load. Major structures and an extensive drainage system are needed to control flooding. Roads and dwellings need to be raised above the expected flood elevations where flooding is not adequately controlled.</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
En	ESSEN SILT LOAM
	<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>This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is in broad areas on terraces. It formed in loess or loess-like material and is loamy throughout. The soil has a surface layer that is acid or neutral in reaction and a subsoil that is alkaline. Natural fertility is low or medium. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1.5 to 2.5 or 3.0 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.</p>
	<p>This soil is moderately well suited for urban development. It has only moderate limitations for dwellings and severe limitations for most sanitary facilities and local roads and streets. Wetness and the moderate shrink-swell potential are the main limitations for dwellings and small commercial buildings. Wetness and slow or moderately slow permeability are the main limitations to such uses as septic tank absorption fields and sanitary landfills. Low strength is the main limitation to local roads and streets. Wetness can be reduced by using shallow ditches and providing the proper grade. Lagoons, self-contained sewage disposal units, or community disposal systems should be used to dispose of sewage properly. The subgrades and bases of roads and streets can be strengthened to overcome the limited ability of the soil to support a load. Disturbed areas around construction sites should be revegetated as soon as possible to control erosion.</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 sweetgum 100.</p>
Es	ESSEN AND LAFE SILT LOAMS
	<p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>for pastureland is good. Suitable crops include corn, soybeans, grain sorghum, millet, small grain, ryegrass and truck crops. Pasture plants are bermudagrass, bahiagrass and crimson clover. Crop residue on the surface will reduce soil erosion. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p>
	<p>These level, somewhat poorly drained soils are in small areas in the northeastern part of the parish. Some mapped areas contain the Essen soil, some contain the Lafe soil, and some contain both soils. Both soils are loamy throughout the profile, and they typically are acid in the surface layer and alkaline in the subsoil. The Lafe soil has a high content of sodium in the subsoil that can restrict root development. Natural fertility is low in both soils. Surface runoff is slow. Permeability is moderately slow in the Essen soil and very slow in the Lafe soil. Both soils are wet for long periods in winter and spring. They have a seasonal high water table during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil of both soils.</p>
	<p>These soils are somewhat poorly suited for urban development. They have moderate and severe limitations for dwellings and small commercial buildings, and they have severe limitations for most sanitary facilities and for local roads and streets. The main limitations are wetness, slow and moderately slow permeability, moderate shrink-swell potential, and low strength as it affects roads. In addition, the excess sodium in the subsoil can limit the growth of some lawn grasses and ornamental trees and shrubs. The foundations and footings of buildings can be designed to overcome the moderate shrink-swell potential of the soil. The soils on the slightly higher ridges in the landscape are better suited to use as homesites than the soils in lower positions. Surface drainage can be improved by using shallow ditches or providing the proper grade. The wetness limitation can also be reduced by placing dwellings on low mounds constructed of soil material. Roads and streets should be designed to offset the limited ability of the soils to support a load. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly.</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 sweetgum 100.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
Fn	<p data-bbox="483 254 1360 338">These are soils with low productivity and with toxic substances in the rooting zone. They are not generally suited for the production of commercial wood products.</p> <p data-bbox="483 373 773 394">FOUNTAIN SILT LOAM</p> <p data-bbox="483 432 1360 726">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 data-bbox="483 762 1360 1024">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 data-bbox="483 1060 1360 1354">This level or nearly level, poorly drained soil is only in small areas in the parish. The soil is loamy throughout the profile, and it is neutral or acid in the surface layer and alkaline in the subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is slow, and permeability is moderately slow. A seasonal high water table is within 1.5 feet of the surface during December through April. A few included soils, in low places, are subject to occasional flooding. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.</p> <p data-bbox="483 1390 1360 1896">This map unit is poorly suited for urban development and to use as rural homesites. The soil has severe limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities. Wetness, slow or moderately slow permeability, and low strength, as it affects roads are the main limitations. The moderate shrink-swell potential is also a limitation to dwellings. Drainage should be provided around homesites. Wetness can be reduced by using shallow ditches and providing the proper grade. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly during rainy periods because of wetness and slow or moderately slow permeability. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. Footings and foundations of buildings ought to be reinforced to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the soil. Roads can be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.</p>

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Map Symbol	Description
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Fo FOUNTAIN AND BONN SILT LOAMS

The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans, cotton, corn, grain sorghum, and rice. Suitable pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. This soil can be worked only within a narrow range of moisture content. A drainage system is needed. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.

These level or nearly level, poorly drained soils are in small flats or in depressional areas. Some mapped areas contain the Fountain soil, some contain the Bonn soil, and some contain both soils. Both soils are loamy throughout. The Bonn soil contains a high amount of sodium in the subsoil. Natural fertility is low in both soils. Surface runoff is slow. Permeability is moderately slow in the Fountain soil and very slow in the Bonn soil. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface during December through April. The Bonn soil is subject to rare flooding during unusually wet periods. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil of the Fountain soil and low in the Bonn soil.

This map unit is poorly suited to urban development and to use as rural homesites. The soil has severe limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities. Wetness, very slow to moderately slow permeability, and low strength as it affects roads are the main limitations. The moderate shrink-swell potential is also a limitation to dwellings. In addition, excess sodium in the subsoil can limit the growth of some lawn grasses and ornamental trees and shrubs. Drainage should be provided around homesites. Wetness can be reduced by using shallow ditches and providing the proper grade. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly during rainy periods because of wetness and slow or moderately slow permeability. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. Footings and foundations of buildings ought to be reinforced to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the soil. Roads can be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.

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

Map Symbol	Description
	<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>These are soils with low productivity and with toxic substances in the rooting zone. They are not generally suited for the production of commercial wood products.</p>
Fr	<p data-bbox="483 552 708 577">FRED 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 level or nearly level, moderately well drained soil in on small flats. It formed in loesslike material and is loamy throughout. The soil is medium acid to moderately alkaline in the upper 20 inches of the profile. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is slow, and permeability is moderately slow. A seasonal high water table is 3 to 5 feet below the soil surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.</p> <p>This map unit has moderate limitations for dwellings and for local roads and streets, and it has severe limitations for most sanitary facilities because of wetness. Slow permeability is an additional limitation to septic tank absorption fields. Low strength is a limitation where this soil is used for roads. Drainage is needed for most urban uses. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units are better suited to dispose of sewage on this soil than septic tank absorption fields.</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>

Map Symbol	Description
Fs	FRED-DEERFORD SILT LOAMS
	<p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suitable crops are soybeans and small grains. The suitable pasture plants are bahiagrass, common bermudagrass, white clover, vetch, and fescue. Proper row arrangement, field ditches, and vegetated outlets are needed to remove excess surface water. Crops respond to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p>
	<p>These level or nearly level, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils are in an intricate pattern on the landscape. The mapped areas are about 55 percent Fred soil and 45 percent Deerford soil. Both soils are loamy throughout. The Deerford soil has a high content of sodium in the subsoil. Natural fertility is low in both soils. Surface runoff is slow. Permeability is moderately slow in the Fred soil and slow in the Deerford soil. A seasonal high water table is in both soils during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.</p>
	<p>These soils are somewhat poorly suited for urban development. They have moderate and severe limitations for dwellings and small commercial buildings, and they have severe limitations for most sanitary facilities and for local roads and streets. The main limitations are wetness, slow and moderately slow permeability, moderate shrink-swell potential, and low strength as it affects roads. The foundations and footings of buildings can be designed to overcome the moderate shrink-swell potential of the soil. The soils on the slightly higher ridges in the landscape are better suited to use as homesites than the soils in lower positions. Surface drainage can be improved by using shallow ditches or providing the proper grade. The wetness limitation can also be reduced by placing dwellings on low mounds constructed of soil material. Roads and streets should be designed to offset the limited ability of the soils to support a load. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly.</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>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</p>

Map Symbol	Description
FvA	<p data-bbox="483 249 1308 333">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="483 373 1247 426">CALLOWAY (FREELAND) VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p data-bbox="483 464 1357 695">The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suitable crops are soybeans and small grains. The suitable pasture plants are bahiagrass, common bermudagrass, white clover, vetch, and fescue. Proper row arrangement, field ditches, and vegetated outlets are needed to remove excess surface water. Crops respond to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p data-bbox="483 732 1357 1056">This level, moderately well drained soil is on natural levees of the Amite River and its major tributaries. It is loamy throughout and has a fragipan in the subsoil. The upper 20 inches of the profile is very strongly acid to medium acid. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is slow. Permeability is moderate in the upper part of the subsoil and slow in the fragipan. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan during January through April. A few areas of soils are included in mapping that are subject to occasional flooding.</p> <p data-bbox="483 1094 1357 1598">This map unit is poorly suited for urban development and to use as rural homesites. The soil has severe limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities. Wetness, slow or moderately slow permeability, and low strength, as it affects roads are the main limitations. The moderate shrink-swell potential is also a limitation to dwellings. Drainage should be provided around homesites. Wetness can be reduced by using shallow ditches and providing the proper grade. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly during rainy periods because of wetness and slow or moderately slow permeability. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. Footings and foundations of buildings ought to be reinforced to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the soil. Roads can be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.</p> <p data-bbox="483 1635 1357 1837">These are slightly to moderately wet, acid, loamy and clayey soils. The potential for productivity is high. Equipment limitations are moderate due to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are well suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
FvB	<p>CALLOWAY (FREELAND) VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. Pasture plants are tall fescue, and white clover. Traffic pans develop easily, but can be broken by chiseling or deep plowing. Proper row direction is needed to help control erosion. Crop residue management will also help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This very gently sloping, moderately well drained soil in on side slopes of low ridges along the Amite River. It is loamy throughout and has a fragipan in the subsoil. The upper 20 inches of the profile is very strongly acid to medium acid. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is medium. Permeability is moderate in the upper part of the subsoil and slow in the fragipan. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan during January through April.</p> <p>This map unit is poorly suited for urban development and to use as rural homesites. The soil has severe limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities. Wetness, slow or moderately slow permeability, and low strength, as it affects roads are the main limitations. The moderate shrink-swell potential is also a limitation to dwellings. Drainage should be provided around homesites. Wetness can be reduced by using shallow ditches and providing the proper grade. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly during rainy periods because of wetness and slow or moderately slow permeability. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. Footings and foundations of buildings ought to be reinforced to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the soil. Roads can be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.</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>
Fw	<p>FROST SILT LOAM</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</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>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 map unit is poorly suited for urban development and to use as rural homesites. The soil has severe limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities. Wetness, slow or moderately slow permeability, and low strength, as it affects roads are the main limitations. The moderate shrink-swell potential is also a limitation to dwellings. Drainage should be provided around homesites. Wetness can be reduced by using shallow ditches and providing the proper grade. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly during rainy periods because of wetness and slow or moderately slow permeability. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. Footings and foundations of buildings ought to be reinforced to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the soil. Roads can be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.</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>
Je	<p><b>JEANERETTE SILT LOAM</b></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>This nearly level, poorly drained soil is on broad flats on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess and is loamy throughout the profile. Soil reaction is quite acid in the upper 20 inches of the profile. Natural fertility is medium. Water runs slowly off the soil surface, and it moves slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table ranges from near the soil</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>surface to about 1.5 feet below the surface. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.</p> <p>This map unit is poorly suited for urban development and to use as rural homesites. The soil has severe limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities. Wetness, slow or moderately slow permeability, and low strength, as it affects roads are the main limitations. The moderate shrink-swell potential is also a limitation to dwellings. Drainage should be provided around homesites. Wetness can be reduced by using shallow ditches and providing the proper grade. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly during rainy periods because of wetness and slow or moderately slow permeability. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. Footings and foundations of buildings ought to be reinforced to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the soil. Roads can be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.</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>
Jn	<p data-bbox="483 1150 1024 1176">JEANERETTE SILT LOAM, ACID VARIANT</p> <p data-bbox="483 1209 1360 1297">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 1331 1344 1570">This level, poorly drained soil is in small, concave areas. It has a darkened silt loam surface layer and a subsoil of silty clay loam. The soil is very strongly acid or strongly acid throughout the profile. Natural fertility is moderately low. Surface runoff is slow, and accumulated water stands for very long periods on this soil. The soil is very wet most of the time. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.</p> <p data-bbox="483 1604 1360 1894">This soil is poorly suited to urban development because of wetness from ponding. It is in depressional areas that have no outlets, and it is covered with water for very long periods. Additional limitations are moderately slow permeability, the moderate shrink-swell potential, and low strength as it affects roads. Drainage is needed for most urban uses. Lagoons or other community sewage disposal systems are needed to dispose of sewage properly. Building footings and foundations can be constructed to withstand the</p>

Map Symbol	Description
Jr	<p>shrinking and swelling of the subsoil. Roads need to be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.</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><b>JEANERETTE SILT LOAM, LIGHT COLORED VARIANT</b></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>This level, poorly drained soil is on broad flats and along drainageways. It is loamy throughout and has medium to moderately low fertility. Soil reaction is medium acid to moderately alkaline in the upper 20 inches of the profile. Concretions of lime commonly are in the subsoil. Surface runoff is slow, and permeability is moderately slow. A seasonal high water table is 1 to 2 feet below the surface during December through April. Included in mapping are many areas that are subject to occasional flooding and a few areas that are subject to frequent flooding. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.</p> <p>This map unit is poorly suited for urban development and to use as rural homesites. The soil has severe limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities. Wetness, slow or moderately slow permeability, and low strength, as it affects roads are the main limitations. The moderate shrink-swell potential is also a limitation to dwellings. Drainage should be provided around homesites. Wetness can be reduced by using shallow ditches and providing the proper grade. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly during rainy periods because of wetness and slow or moderately slow permeability. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. Footings and foundations of buildings ought to be reinforced to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the soil. Roads can be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.</p> <p>Soils in this group are moderately wet, loamy and</p>

Map Symbol	Description
Jt	<p data-bbox="483 254 1360 426">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 data-bbox="483 464 914 485"><b>JEANERETTE-FROST SILT LOAMS</b></p> <p data-bbox="483 527 1360 789">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 data-bbox="483 825 1360 1266">These level, poorly drained soils are on broad flats and in depressional areas. The Jeanerette soil makes up about 60 percent of the map unit and the Frost soil about 30 percent. Both soils are loamy throughout. The Jeanerette soil has a darkened surface layer, and it has medium fertility. It is medium acid to moderately alkaline in the upper 20 inches. Concretions of lime commonly are in the subsoil. The Frost soil has low fertility. It is very strongly acid to slightly acid in the upper 20 inches of the profile. Surface runoff is slow or very slow. Permeability is moderately slow or slow. The soils are wet for long periods in winter and spring. Included in mapping are areas of soils that are subject to occasional flooding. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil of both soils.</p> <p data-bbox="483 1302 1360 1806">This map unit is poorly suited for urban development and to use as rural homesites. The soil has severe limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities. Wetness, slow or moderately slow permeability, and low strength, as it affects roads are the main limitations. The moderate shrink-swell potential is also a limitation to dwellings. Drainage should be provided around homesites. Wetness can be reduced by using shallow ditches and providing the proper grade. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly during rainy periods because of wetness and slow or moderately slow permeability. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. Footings and foundations of buildings ought to be reinforced to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the soil. Roads can be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.</p> <p data-bbox="483 1841 1263 1896">Soils in this group are moderately wet, loamy and clayey with a high potential for productivity.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
Jv	<p>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>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><b>JEANERETTE, LIGHT COLORED VARIANT-FROST SILT LOAMS</b></p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans, cotton, corn, grain sorghum, and rice. Suitable pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. This soil can be worked only within a narrow range of moisture content. A drainage system is needed. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>These level, poorly drained soils are in shallow depressional areas and in natural drainageways. They are in an intricate pattern on the landscape and could not be mapped separately at the scale used. Both soils are loamy, mottled, and grayish throughout the profile. Natural fertility is moderately low or low. The Jeanerette soil has an alkaline subsoil that contains concretions of lime. The Frost soil is very strongly acid to medium acid in the upper 20 inches of the profile. Surface runoff is slow. The soils are wet for long periods in winter and spring. The seasonal high water table is within 2.5 feet of the soil surface during December through April. Included in mapping are areas of Jeanerette and Frost soils that are subject to occasional flooding. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.</p> <p>This map unit is poorly suited for urban development and to use as rural homesites. The soil has severe limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities. Wetness, slow or moderately slow permeability, and low strength, as it affects roads are the main limitations. The moderate shrink-swell potential is also a limitation to dwellings. Drainage should be provided around homesites. Wetness can be reduced by using</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>shallow ditches and providing the proper grade. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly during rainy periods because of wetness and slow or moderately slow permeability. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. Footings and foundations of buildings ought to be reinforced to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the soil. Roads can be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.</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>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>
La	<p>LAFE SILT LOAM</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 nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It is loamy throughout and has a high or moderately high concentration of sodium salts in the subsoil. This soil is low or medium in fertility. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move slowly through the subsoil. A seasonal high water table is present in the soil for long periods in winter and spring. However, the soil is droughty in summer and fall. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.</p> <p>This map unit is poorly suited to urban development and</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>to use as rural homesites. The soil has severe limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities. Wetness, very slow to moderately slow permeability, and low strength as it affects roads are the main limitations. The moderate shrink-swell potential is also a limitation to dwellings. In addition, excess sodium in the subsoil can limit the growth of some lawn grasses and ornamental trees and shrubs. Drainage should be provided around homesites. Wetness can be reduced by using shallow ditches and providing the proper grade. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly during rainy periods because of wetness and slow or moderately slow permeability. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. Footings and foundations of buildings ought to be reinforced to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the soil. Roads can be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.</p> <p>These are soils with low productivity and with toxic substances in the rooting zone. They are not generally suited for the production of commercial wood products.</p>
Lm	<p>LOAMY ALLUVIAL LAND AND MHOON SOILS, OVERFLOW</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 nearly level, loamy soils are on Profit Island. They are subject to frequent flooding and to scouring and deposition. The Mhoon soil is loamy throughout the profile, and the Loamy Alluvial Land soil is stratified throughout. Both soils have high fertility. Surface runoff is slow. Permeability is slow in both the Loamy Alluvial Land soil and in the Mhoon soil. These soils have a seasonal high water table within 3 feet of the soil surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the Mhoon soil.</p> <p>These soils are poorly suited to urban uses. They have a seasonal high water table and are subject to flooding. Drainage and protection from flooding are possible only by using major structures, such as levees. Roads and streets should be located above the expected flood level.</p> <p>These are moderately wet, loamy soils with a very high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 80-100, cottonwood 100-120, oaks 90-110, and sweetgum 110.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
LoA	LORING SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES
	<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 level, moderately well drained soil formed in loess. It is loamy throughout, and it has a fragipan in the subsoil that restricts root development and the amount of water available to plants. The soil is acid and has low or moderately low natural fertility. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move through the upper part of the subsoil at a moderate rate and through the fragipan at a slow rate. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan for long periods during December through March.</p>
	<p>This soil is well suited or moderately well suited to urban development and to use as homesites. It has few limitations for dwellings and moderate to severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields and local roads and streets. The moderate permeability is a limitation to septic tank absorption fields. This limitation can be overcome by enlarging the absorption field. Roads can be designed to overcome the limited capacity of the soil to support a load. Seepage is a hazard where the soil is used for sewage lagoons, pond reservoir areas, or sanitary landfills. Revegetating disturbed areas around construction sites as soon as possible helps to control erosion.</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>
LoB	LORING SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES
	<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</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>not needed.</p> <p>This moderately well drained, very gently sloping or gently sloping soil is on terraces or uplands. It is loamy throughout and has a fragipan in the subsoil which restricts plant roots. Natural fertility is low or moderately low. Runoff is medium. Water and air move through the upper part of the subsoil at a moderate rate, and they move slowly or moderately slowly through the fragipan. A seasonal high water table perches on the fragipan for short periods. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.</p> <p>This soil is well suited or moderately well suited to urban development and to use as homesites. It has few limitations for dwellings and moderate to severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields and local roads and streets. The moderate permeability is a limitation to septic tank absorption fields. This limitation can be overcome by enlarging the absorption field. Roads can be designed to overcome the limited capacity of the soil to support a load. Seepage is a hazard where the soil is used for sewage lagoons, pond reservoir areas, or sanitary landfills. Revegetating disturbed areas around construction sites as soon as possible helps to control erosion.</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>
LoC2	<p>LORING SILT LOAM, 3 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED</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, moderately well drained soil is in small areas on side slopes. It formed in loess. The soil is loamy throughout, and it has a fragipan in the subsoil. Much of the original surface layer has been lost to erosion. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is rapid. Permeability is moderate in the upper part of the subsoil and slow in the fragipan. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan for long periods during December through March.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
LoD2	<p>This soil is well suited or moderately well suited to urban development and to use as homesites. It has few limitations for dwellings and moderate to severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields and local roads and streets. The moderate permeability is a limitation to septic tank absorption fields. This limitation can be overcome by enlarging the absorption field. Roads can be designed to overcome the limited capacity of the soil to support a load. Seepage is a hazard where the soil is used for sewage lagoons, pond reservoir areas, or sanitary landfills. Revegetating disturbed areas around construction sites as soon as possible helps to control erosion.</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>LORING SILT LOAM, 5 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. Suitable crops include corn, millet, grain sorghum, ryegrass, soybeans, and truck crops. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. The short irregular slopes on this soil restricts the use of some farm equipment. Conservation tillage or terraces with contour farming are needed to reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to lime and complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This moderately sloping, moderately well drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess and is loamy throughout the profile. The soil has a fragipan in the subsoil that restricts roots and limits the amount of water available to plants. Much of the original surface layer has been lost to erosion. Surface runoff is rapid. Permeability is moderate in the upper part of the subsoil and slow in the fragipan. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan for long periods during December through March.</p> <p>This soil is well suited or moderately well suited to urban development and to use as homesites. It has few limitations for dwellings and moderate to severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields and local roads and streets. The moderate permeability is a limitation to septic tank absorption fields. This limitation can be overcome by enlarging the absorption field. Roads can be designed to overcome the limited capacity of the soil to support a load. Seepage is a hazard where the soil is used for sewage lagoons, pond reservoir areas, or sanitary landfills. Revegetating disturbed areas around construction sites as soon as</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>possible helps to control erosion.</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>
Ma	<p>MADE LAND</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 miscellaneous land type consists of 2 to 4 feet of soil material that was removed as spoil material in the construction of drainage canals and ditches. The soil material is loamy and strongly acid to moderately alkaline. Natural fertility is generally low to medium. Surface runoff is medium, except in areas where the ridge of spoil has been smoothed with construction equipment.</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>
MeA	<p>MEMPHIS SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 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 nearly level, well drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It is loamy throughout the profile. Natural fertility is medium or moderately low. Surface runoff</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>is medium. Water and air move through the subsoil at a moderate rate. The seasonal high water table is below a depth of 6 feet or more throughout the year. The shrink-swell potential is low.</p> <p>This soil has only moderate limitations for most urban uses. The moderate shrink-swell potential in the subsoil is the main limitation to dwellings. This limitation can be overcome by strengthening foundations and footings to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the soil. The absorption fields of septic tanks should be large to overcome the limited permeability of the soil. Road bases should be strengthened to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.</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>
MeB	<p>MEMPHIS 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 to gently sloping, well drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess, and it is loamy throughout. The upper 20 inches of the profile are medium acid or strongly acid. Natural fertility is medium. Surface runoff is medium to rapid. Water and air move through the soil at a moderate rate. This soil is not wet during any season. It has a low shrink-swell potential.</p> <p>This soil is well suited for urban development. It has few limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities. However, it has severe limitations to local roads and streets because of its low strength. Erosion can be a hazard where construction activities have removed the vegetative cover from the soil. Revegetating disturbed areas around construction sites as soon as possible helps to control erosion. Roads and streets should be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<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>
MeD2	<p>MEMPHIS SILT LOAM, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. Suitable crops include corn, millet, grain sorghum, ryegrass, soybeans, and truck crops. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. The short irregular slopes on this soil restricts the use of some farm equipment. Conservation tillage or terraces with contour farming are needed to reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to lime and complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This moderately sloping, well drained soil is on side slopes on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess, and it is loamy throughout. The upper 20 inches of the profile are neutral to strongly acid. Natural fertility is medium. Surface runoff is rapid. Water and air move through the soil at a moderate rate. This soil is not wet during any season. It has a low shrink-swell potential.</p> <p>This soil is well suited for urban development. It has few limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities. However, it has severe limitations to local roads and streets because of its low strength. Erosion can be a hazard where construction activities have removed the vegetative cover from the soil. Revegetating disturbed areas around construction sites as soon as possible helps to control erosion. Roads and streets should be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.</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>
Mh	<p>MHOON SILTY 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</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>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 the flood plain of the Mississippi River. It has a clayey surface layer and a loamy subsoil. Soil reaction is slightly acid to mildly alkaline in the surface layer and neutral to moderately alkaline in the subsoil. Natural fertility is generally high. The soil is wet for long periods in winter and spring. It has a seasonal high water table within 3 feet of the soil surface during December through April. Surface runoff is slow. Water enters the soil surface very slowly and moves slowly through the subsoil. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Included in mapping are small areas of soils, in low places, that are subject to occasional flooding. Slopes are generally less than 1 percent.</p> <p>This map unit is poorly suited for urban development and to use as rural homesites. The soil has severe limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities. Wetness, slow or moderately slow permeability, and low strength, as it affects roads are the main limitations. The moderate shrink-swell potential is also a limitation to dwellings. Drainage should be provided around homesites. Wetness can be reduced by using shallow ditches and providing the proper grade. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly during rainy periods because of wetness and slow or moderately slow permeability. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. Footings and foundations of buildings ought to be reinforced to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the soil. Roads can be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.</p> <p>These are wet, loamy soils with a very high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 80-90, cottonwood 100-110, oaks and sweetgum 100.</p>
Mn	MHOON SILTY CLAY LOAM
	<p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suitable crops are soybeans and small grains. The suitable pasture plants are bahiagrass, common bermudagrass, white clover, vetch, and fescue. Proper row arrangement, field ditches, and vegetated outlets are needed to remove excess surface water. Crops respond to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p>

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Map Symbol	Description
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This level or nearly level, poorly drained soil is on flood plains. It is loamy, grayish, and mottled throughout. Soil reaction is medium acid to neutral in the surface layer and neutral to moderately alkaline in the subsoil. Natural fertility is high. Surface runoff is slow, and permeability is slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table within 3 feet of the soil surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.

This map unit is poorly suited for urban development and to use as rural homesites. The soil has severe limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities. Wetness, slow or moderately slow permeability, and low strength, as it affects roads are the main limitations. The moderate shrink-swell potential is also a limitation to dwellings. Drainage should be provided around homesites. Wetness can be reduced by using shallow ditches and providing the proper grade. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly during rainy periods because of wetness and slow or moderately slow permeability. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. Footings and foundations of buildings ought to be reinforced to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the soil. Roads can be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.

These are wet, loamy soils with a very high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 80-90, cottonwood 100-110, oaks and sweetgum 100.

Ms MHOON-SHARKEY COMPLEX

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.

These nearly level, poorly drained soils are on flood plains. The areas are about 65 percent Mhoon soil and 35 percent Sharkey soil. The Mhoon soil is loamy throughout and the Sharkey soil is clayey throughout. Natural fertility is high. Both soils have a seasonal

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>high water table within 3 feet of the surface during December April. The Sharkey soil has a very high shrink-swell potential and the Mhoon soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. Slopes are dominantly less than 1 percent.</p> <p>The soils in this map unit are poorly suited to urban development. Wetness, moderately slow to very slow permeability, the moderate to very high shrink-swell potential, and low strength as it affects roads are the main limitations. Drainage is needed for most urban uses. Roads should be designed to offset the limited ability of the soils to support a load. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly in these soils because of seasonal wetness and the moderate to very slow permeability of the subsoils. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. If buildings are constructed, the footings and foundations should be reinforced to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the subsoils.</p> <p>These are wet, loamy soils with a very high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 80-90, cottonwood 100-110, oaks and sweetgum 100.</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>
Oc	<p>OCHLOCKONEE FINE SANDY LOAM, OVERFLOW</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 well drained soil is on the flood plain of major streams. Some areas have a repeating pattern of parallel, narrow ridges and swales. The soil is subject to annual flooding. It is loamy and stratified throughout the profile. It has low natural fertility. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent.</p> <p>These soils are poorly suited to urban uses. They have a seasonal high water table and are subject to</p>

Map Symbol	Description
01A	<p data-bbox="483 254 1360 365">flooding. Drainage and protection from flooding are possible only by using major structures, such as levees. Roads and streets should be located above the expected flood level.</p> <p data-bbox="483 405 1360 575">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 data-bbox="483 611 1117 636">OLIVIER SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p data-bbox="483 674 1360 905">The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suitable crops are soybeans and small grains. The suitable pasture plants are bahiagrass, common bermudagrass, white clover, vetch, and fescue. Proper row arrangement, field ditches, and vegetated outlets are needed to remove excess surface water. Crops respond to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p data-bbox="483 942 1360 1176">This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on low ridges and knolls on the terrace uplands. It is loamy throughout, and it has a fragipan in the subsoil that restricts water movement and plant root penetration. Natural fertility is low or medium. Runoff is slow or medium. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan during the winter and spring. Slopes range from 0.5 to 2 percent.</p> <p data-bbox="483 1213 1360 1596">This soil is well suited or moderately well suited to urban development and to use as homesites. It has few limitations for dwellings and moderate to severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields and local roads and streets. The moderate permeability is a limitation to septic tank absorption fields. This limitation can be overcome by enlarging the absorption field. Roads can be designed to overcome the limited capacity of the soil to support a load. Seepage is a hazard where the soil is used for sewage lagoons, pond reservoir areas, or sanitary landfills. Revegetating disturbed areas around construction sites as soon as possible helps to control erosion.</p> <p data-bbox="483 1633 1360 1864">These are wet soils with a very high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate and seedling mortality is slight to moderate. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 100, cottonwood 100-110, oaks and sweetgum 100.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
01B	<p>OLIVIER SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suitable crops are soybeans and small grains. The suitable pasture plants are bahiagrass, common bermudagrass, white clover, vetch, and fescue. Proper row arrangement, field ditches, and vegetated outlets are needed to remove excess surface water. Crops respond to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This very gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soil formed in loess. It is loamy throughout the profile, and it has a fragipan in the subsoil. Soil reaction is very strongly acid to medium acid in the upper 20 inches of the profile. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is medium. Permeability is slow in the fragipan. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan for long periods in winter and spring. This soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.</p> <p>This soil is well suited or moderately well suited to urban development and to use as homesites. It has few limitations for dwellings and moderate to severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields and local roads and streets. The moderate permeability is a limitation to septic tank absorption fields. This limitation can be overcome by enlarging the absorption field. Roads can be designed to overcome the limited capacity of the soil to support a load. Seepage is a hazard where the soil is used for sewage lagoons, pond reservoir areas, or sanitary landfills. Revegetating disturbed areas around construction sites as soon as possible helps to control erosion.</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>
PrB	<p>PROVIDENCE 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</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This very gently sloping, moderately well drained soil is mainly in the northeastern part of the parish. It formed in loess over sandier material. The soil is loamy throughout the profile, and it has a fragipan in the subsoil that limits roots and the amount of water available to plants. Soil reaction is very strongly acid or strongly acid, and natural fertility is low. Runoff is medium, and permeability is moderately slow. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan for long periods in winter and spring.</p> <p>This soil is well suited or moderately well suited to urban development and to use as homesites. It has few limitations for dwellings and moderate to severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields and local roads and streets. The moderate permeability is a limitation to septic tank absorption fields. This limitation can be overcome by enlarging the absorption field. Roads can be designed to overcome the limited capacity of the soil to support a load. Seepage is a hazard where the soil is used for sewage lagoons, pond reservoir areas, or sanitary landfills. Revegetating disturbed areas around construction sites as soon as possible helps to control erosion.</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>
Sc	SHARKEY CLAY
	<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 nearly level, poorly drained, soil is on broad flats on the alluvial plain. It is clayey throughout. Natural fertility is medium or high. Runoff is slow or very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. The shrink-swell potential is high or very high. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface during December through April. Flooding is rare, but it can occur during unusually wet periods. Slopes are less than 1 percent.</p>

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Map Symbol	Description
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This soil is poorly suited for urban development and to use as rural homesites. Wetness, flooding, high or very high shrink-swell potential, very slow permeability, and low strength as it affects roads are severe limitations to most urban uses. Buildings can be placed on pilings or mounds to elevate them above the expected flood level. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly in this soil because of the high water table and very slow permeability. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units are better suited to dispose of sewage properly. Major flood control structures, along with extensive local drainage systems, are needed to protect this soil from flooding and to lower the water table. If buildings are constructed, foundations and footings need to be specially designed to prevent structural damage as a result of the shrinking and swelling of the soil. Local roads and streets need to be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load. In addition, they should be elevated above the expected flood level.

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.

Sh SHARKEY SILTY CLAY LOAM

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.

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.

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>This soil is poorly suited for urban development and to use as rural homesites. Wetness, flooding, high or very high shrink-swell potential, very slow permeability, and low strength as it affects roads are severe limitations to most urban uses. Buildings can be placed on pilings or mounds to elevate them above the expected flood level. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly in this soil because of the high water table and very slow permeability. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units are better suited to dispose of sewage properly. Major flood control structures, along with extensive local drainage systems, are needed to protect this soil from flooding and to lower the water table. If buildings are constructed, foundations and footings need to be specially designed to prevent structural damage as a result of the shrinking and swelling of the soil. Local roads and streets need to be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load. In addition, they should be elevated above the expected flood level.</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>
Sk	<p>SHARKEY-TUNICA ASSOCIATION, OVERFLOW</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>These poorly drained, Sharkey and Tunica soils are on the flood plain of the Mississippi River. They are subject to frequent flooding for brief to very long periods. The Sharkey soil is in swales and the Tunica soil is on low ridges. The Sharkey soil is clayey throughout the profile. The Tunica soil has a clayey surface layer and subsoil and a loamy underlying material. Natural fertility is high in both soils. Permeability is very slow. A seasonal high water table is within 2 or 3 feet of the soil surface in both soils during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is very high in the Sharkey soil and high in the Tunica soil.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>This clayey soil is poorly suited to urban uses because of wetness and the hazard of flooding. Major structures are needed to control flooding and to lower the water table. Additional soil limitations are the very slow permeability, very high shrink-swell potential, and low strength as it affects roads. Placing buildings on pilings or mounds of soil material to raise them above the expected flood elevation can be an alternative to controlling flooding.</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>
Sm	<p data-bbox="483 884 959 905">SHARKEY-TUNICA CLAYS, OVERFLOW</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>These poorly drained, Sharkey and Tunica soils are on the flood plain of the Mississippi River. They are subject to frequent flooding for brief to very long periods. The Sharkey soil is in swales and the Tunica soil is on low ridges. The Sharkey soil is clayey throughout the profile. The Tunica soil has a clayey surface layer and subsoil and a loamy underlying material. Natural fertility is high in both soils. Permeability is very slow. A seasonal high water table is within 2 or 3 feet of the soil surface in both soils during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is very high in the Sharkey soil and high in the Tunica soil.</p> <p>This clayey soil is poorly suited to urban uses because of wetness and the hazard of flooding. Major structures are needed to control flooding and to lower the water table. Additional soil limitations are the very slow permeability, very high shrink-swell potential, and low strength as it affects roads. Placing buildings on pilings or mounds of soil material to raise them above the expected flood elevation can be an alternative to controlling flooding.</p> <p>Soils in this group are wet, frequently flooded clayey</p>

Map Symbol	Description
SmB	<p>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> <p><b>SHARKEY-TUNICA CLAYS, UNDULATING</b></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>These undulating, poorly drained, Sharkey and Tunica soils are on the flood plain of the Mississippi River. The Sharkey soil is in swales and depressions, and the Tunica soil is on low ridges. The Sharkey soil is clayey throughout the profile. The Tunica soil has a clayey surface layer and subsoil and a loamy underlying material. Natural fertility is high in both soils. The surface layers are very sticky when wet. The soils dry slowly once wetted. A seasonal high water table is within 2 or 3 feet of the soil surface for long periods in winter and spring. The Sharkey soil, in swales and depressions, is subject to rare flooding. Some small areas are subject to occasional flooding. The Sharkey soil has a very high shrink-swell potential, and the Tunica soil has a high shrink-swell potential. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent.</p> <p>This map unit has severe limitations for most urban uses. Wetness, flooding, slow or very slow permeability, the high or very high shrink-swell potential, and low strength as it affects roads are the main limitations. Septic tank absorption fields do not perform well because of the high water table and very slow permeability. Lagoons or self-contained disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. Building foundations and footings need to be designed to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the subsoil. The subbase of roads can be strengthened to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load. In addition, buildings can be placed on mounds of soil material to raise them above the expected flood elevation; or major flood control structures can be constructed to control flooding.</p> <p>These are wet, clayey soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling</p>

Map Symbol	Description
So	<p>mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Only tree species adapted to wet clay soils should be planted. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
	<p>SMOOTHED LAND, DUNDEE AND TENSAS MATERIALS</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 map unit consists of leveled and smoothed areas of Dundee, Tensas, and Sharkey soils. In the process of smoothing, 1 to 2 feet of material was removed from the Dundee and Tensas soils, which were on gently convex ridges, and spread over the Sharkey soil, which was in depressions. This land type has a surface layer that ranges from good to poor in tilth and from silt loam to clay in texture. Natural fertility is medium. Runoff is slow, and permeability is slow or very slow.</p>
	<p>The soils in this map unit are poorly suited to urban development. Wetness, moderately slow to very slow permeability, the moderate to very high shrink-swell potential, and low strength as it affects roads are the main limitations. Drainage is needed for most urban uses. Roads should be designed to offset the limited ability of the soils to support a load. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly in these soils because of seasonal wetness and the moderate to very slow permeability of the subsoils. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. If buildings are constructed, the footings and foundations should be reinforced to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the subsoils.</p>
	<p>Smoothed land consists of areas of Dundee and Tensas soils that were mechanically leveled. These areas were formerly ridges and swales with Dundee on the ridges and Tensas in the swales. Potential for productivity is high. These soils are best suited for bottomland hardwood. These soils will probably always be row cropped.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
Sp	<p>SPRINGFIELD SILT LOAM</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 level or nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on ridges of the terrace uplands. It formed in loess, and it has loamy surface and subsurface layers, a clayey subsoil, and a loamy underlying material. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is slow, and permeability is very slow. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface for long periods during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is high in the subsoil. Slopes are mostly less than 2 percent.</p> <p>This soil has severe limitations for most urban uses. Wetness, very slow permeability, the very high shrink-swell potential, and low strength as it affects roads are the main limitations. Septic tank absorption fields do not perform well because of the high water table and very slow permeability. Lagoons or self-contained disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. Building foundations and footings need to be designed to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the subsoil. The subbase of roads can be strengthened to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.</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>
Sr	<p>SPRINGFIELD-OLIVIER SILT LOAMS</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>

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Map Symbol	Description
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These level or nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soils are on broad flats in the southeastern part of the parish. They formed in loesslike material. About 60 percent of the acreage is the Springfield soil, and 30 percent is the Olivier soil. The Springfield soil has loamy surface and subsurface layers, a clayey subsoil, and a loamy underlying material. The Olivier soil is loamy throughout the profile, and it has a fragipan in the subsoil. Natural fertility is low in both soils. Surface runoff is slow, and permeability is also slow in both soils. A seasonal high water table is within 2 or 2.5 feet of the soil surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is high in the Springfield soil and moderate in the Olivier soil.

This map unit is poorly suited for urban development and to use as rural homesites. The soil has severe limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities. Wetness, slow or moderately slow permeability, and low strength, as it affects roads are the main limitations. The moderate shrink-swell potential is also a limitation to dwellings. Drainage should be provided around homesites. Wetness can be reduced by using shallow ditches and providing the proper grade. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly during rainy periods because of wetness and slow or moderately slow permeability. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. Footings and foundations of buildings ought to be reinforced to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the soil. Roads can be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.

These are wet soils with a very high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate and seedling mortality is slight to moderate. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 100, cottonwood 100-110, oaks and sweetgum 100.

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.

Map Symbol	Description
Te	<p>TERRACE ESCARPMENTS</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 miscellaneous land type is the escarpments that separate the terraces from the flood plains. It is mostly narrow and steep and cut up by ravines and drainageways. The soil material is mainly loamy. Soil reaction is very strongly acid or strongly acid. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is rapid.</p> <p>This soil is moderately well suited for urban development and to use as rural homesites. Slope is the main limitation. Moderate permeability and low strength as it affects roads are additional limitations. Erosion is a severe hazard. Only the part of the site that is used for construction should be disturbed. Disturbed areas should be revegetated as soon as possible to control erosion. Structures to divert runoff are needed if buildings and roads are constructed. Unless septic tank absorption lines are installed on the contour, effluent can seep to the surface in downslope areas. Local roads and streets need to be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.</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>
Tn	<p>TUNICA CLAY</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans, cotton, grain sorghum, and rice. Pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. This soil can be worked only within a narrow range of moisture content. A drainage system is needed. Crop residue management will help reduce erosion. Most crops, respond well to nitrogen. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This level, poorly drained, clayey soil is on the flood plain of the Mississippi River. It has a clay surface layer and subsoil and a silty clay loam underlying material. The surface layer is very sticky when wet and</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>has poor tilth. Cracks form in dry periods and seal over in wet periods. Natural fertility is high. This soil is wet for long periods in winter and spring. Flooding is rare, but it can occur during unusually wet periods. The shrink-swell potential is high in the subsoil.</p> <p>This soil has severe limitations for most urban uses. Wetness, very slow permeability, the very high shrink-swell potential, and low strength as it affects roads are the main limitations. Septic tank absorption fields do not perform well because of the high water table and very slow permeability. Lagoons or self-contained disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. Building foundations and footings need to be designed to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the subsoil. The subbase of roads can be strengthened to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.</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>
Ts	TUNICA-SHARKEY CLAYS
	<p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans, cotton, corn, grain sorghum, and rice. Suitable pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. This soil can be worked only within a narrow range of moisture content. A drainage system is needed. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>These level or nearly level, poorly drained Tunica and Sharkey soils are in a complex pattern on the flood plain of the Mississippi River. Both soils have a clay surface layer and subsoil. The Tunica soil has a loamy underlying material and the Sharkey soil has a clayey underlying material. Natural fertility is high. The soils are wet for long periods in winter and spring. The clay surface layers are very sticky when wet, and they have poor tilth. Permeability is very slow. The shrink-swell potential is high or very high.</p> <p>This map unit has severe limitations for most urban uses. Wetness, flooding, slow or very slow</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>permeability, the high or very high shrink-swell potential, and low strength as it affects roads are the main limitations. Septic tank absorption fields do not perform well because of the high water table and very slow permeability. Lagoons or self-contained disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. Building foundations and footings need to be designed to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the subsoil. The subbase of roads can be strengthened to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load. In addition, buildings can be placed on mounds of soil material to raise them above the expected flood elevation; or major flood control structures can be constructed to control flooding.</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>
Vd	VERDUN SILT LOAM
	<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 nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It is loamy throughout and has a high or moderately high concentration of sodium salts in the subsoil. This soil is low or medium in fertility. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move slowly through the subsoil. A seasonal high water table is present in the soil for long periods in winter and spring. However, the soil is droughty in summer and fall. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.</p>
	<p>This map unit is poorly suited to urban development and to use as rural homesites. The soil has severe limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities. Wetness, very slow to moderately slow permeability, and low strength as it affects roads are the main limitations. The moderate shrink-swell potential is</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>also a limitation to dwellings. In addition, excess sodium in the subsoil can limit the growth of some lawn grasses and ornamental trees and shrubs. Drainage should be provided around homesites. Wetness can be reduced by using shallow ditches and providing the proper grade. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly during rainy periods because of wetness and slow or moderately slow permeability. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. Footings and foundations of buildings ought to be reinforced to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the soil. Roads can be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.</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>
Ve	<p>VERDUN-DEERFORD SILT LOAMS</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>These nearly level or very gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soils are in an intricate pattern on the landscape. Both soils are loamy throughout. They have a high content of sodium in the subsoil that restricts plant roots. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is slow, and water and air move slowly or very slowly through the subsoil. Both soils have a seasonal high water table for long periods during December through April. The soils have a moderate shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.</p> <p>This map unit is poorly suited to urban development and to use as rural homesites. The soil has severe limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities. Wetness, very slow to moderately slow permeability, and low strength as it affects roads are the main limitations. The moderate shrink-swell potential is also a limitation to dwellings. In addition, excess</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>sodium in the subsoil can limit the growth of some lawn grasses and ornamental trees and shrubs. Drainage should be provided around homesites. Wetness can be reduced by using shallow ditches and providing the proper grade. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly during rainy periods because of wetness and slow or moderately slow permeability. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. Footings and foundations of buildings ought to be reinforced to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the soil. Roads can be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.</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>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>
Vf	VERDUN-FRED SILT LOAMS
	<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>These nearly level, somewhat poorly drained Verdun soils and moderately well drained Fred soils are in a complex pattern on the landscape. Both soils are loamy throughout the profile. The Verdun soil has a high content of sodium in the subsoil that limits root development and the amount of water available to plants. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is slow. Permeability is very slow in the Verdun soil and moderately slow in the Fred soil. A seasonal high water table is in both soils during December through April. However, the subsoil in the Verdun soil remains dry</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>most of the time. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil of both soils.</p> <p>This map unit is poorly suited to urban development and to use as rural homesites. The soil has severe limitations to dwellings and most sanitary facilities. Wetness, very slow to moderately slow permeability, and low strength as it affects roads are the main limitations. The moderate shrink-swell potential is also a limitation to dwellings. In addition, excess sodium in the subsoil can limit the growth of some lawn grasses and ornamental trees and shrubs. Drainage should be provided around homesites. Wetness can be reduced by using shallow ditches and providing the proper grade. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly during rainy periods because of wetness and slow or moderately slow permeability. Lagoons or self-contained sewage disposal units can be used to dispose of sewage properly. Footings and foundations of buildings ought to be reinforced to withstand the shrinking and swelling of the soil. Roads can be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil to support a load.</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>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>
Wf	<p>WAVERLY-FALAYA SILT LOAMS, OVERFLOW</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 level, poorly drained Waverly soils and somewhat poorly drained Falaya soils are in a complex pattern on the flood plains of most of the streams in the parish except the Mississippi River. They are subject to frequent flooding. The Waverly soil makes up about 60 percent of the map unit, and Falaya soil about 30 percent. Both soils are loamy throughout the profile. They are mainly very strongly acid or strongly acid throughout, and they have low fertility. Surface runoff</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>is slow. Permeability is moderate in the Waverly soil and slow in the Falaya soil. The soils have a seasonal high water table for long periods during December through April.</p> <p>These soils are poorly suited to urban uses. They have a seasonal high water table and are subject to flooding. Drainage and protection from flooding are possible only by using major structures, such as levees. Roads and streets should be located above the expected flood level.</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>
Za	<p>ZACHARY SILT LOAM</p> <p>This level, poorly drained soil is on flats, in depressional areas, and along drainageways. It is flooded frequently. The soil is loamy throughout the profile. Soil reaction is acid in the root zone, and the soil has low natural fertility. Surface runoff is very slow, and permeability is slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table about 0.5 to 1.5 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.</p> <p>These soils are poorly suited to urban uses. They have a seasonal high water table and are subject to flooding. Drainage and protection from flooding are possible only by using major structures, such as levees. Roads and streets should be located above the expected flood level.</p> <p>Soils in this group are moderately wet with a very high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate to severe. Best suited for water tolerant hardwood and southern pines. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 100, green ash 90, cottonwood, oaks and sweetgum 100.</p>