

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
BoA	BONN SILT, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	This level, poorly drained soil is on low terraces. It is loamy throughout and contains a high concentration of sodium in the subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is very slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring.
BuB	BUDE SILT LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES	This soil is nearly level and somewhat poorly drained. It is on broad flats on terraces. The soil is loamy throughout and has a fragipan in the subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is slow in the fragipan. Surface runoff is slow. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan at a depth of 0.5 to 1.5 feet.
CRC	CONVENT AND ROBINSONVILLE SOILS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	These are nearly level to undulating, well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils in high and intermediate positions on natural levees on flood plains. The Robinsonville soils are on low ridges, and the Convent soils are in shallow swales. The soils are subject to occasional flooding and to scouring and deposition. Natural fertility is high. Permeability is moderate or moderately rapid. Both soils have a seasonal high water table at shallow to moderate depths during winter and spring.
CcA	COMITE SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	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.
CnA	COMMERCE SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	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.
CvC	CREVASSE FINE SAND, UNDULATING, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	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.
DrB	DEXTER VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	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.

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EnA	ENCROW SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	This is a level and poorly drained soil that is subject to occasional flooding, mainly in winter and spring. It is in broad depressional areas and along small drainageways on the terrace uplands. Typically, the soil has a loamy surface layer and a clayey and loamy subsoil. It is acid throughout and has low fertility. Permeability is slow. A seasonal high water table is near the surface for long periods from December to April. The shrink-swell potential is high in the subsoil.
FaA	FAUSSE MUCKY CLAY, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	These level, very poorly drained soils are in low, depressional areas on the alluvial plain. They formed in alluvium and are clayey throughout their profiles. These soils are ponded or flooded most of the time. Water and air move very slowly through the soils. The soils have high fertility. The shrink-swell potential is very high, but the soils seldom dry enough to shrink and crack. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
FrA	FROST SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	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 surface to about 1.5 feet below the surface. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
FuB	FLUKER SILT LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES	This soil is nearly level and somewhat poorly drained. It is on broad flats on terraces. The soil is loamy throughout and has a fragipan in the subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is slow in the fragipan. Surface runoff is slow. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan at a depth of 0.5 to 1.5 feet.
GaA	GALVEZ SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	This soil is level and somewhat poorly drained. It is on natural levees on alluvial plains. The soil is loamy throughout. It has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring. Natural fertility is medium.
GaB	GALVEZ SILT LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	This soil is level and somewhat poorly drained. It is on natural levees on alluvial plains. The soil is loamy throughout. It has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring. Natural fertility is medium.
JeA	JEANERETTE SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	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 surface to about 1.5 feet below the surface. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.

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OUA	OUACHITA, OCHLOCKONEE, AND GUYTON SOILS, NEARLY LEVEL TO UNDULATING, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	These soils are on flood plains. They are subject to frequent flooding. Well drained, loamy soils are on low ridges and the poorly drained, loamy soils are in low positions between ridges. The soils are either loamy throughout or are loamy in the upper part of the profile and sandy in the lower part. They have low fertility. The poorly drained soil has a seasonal high water table near the surface for in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is low in both soils.
Pt	PITS	This complex consists of soils in pits and on spoil banks. The pits are open excavations from which sand, gravel, or loamy material was removed. The piles of soil material left beside the pits is mainly stratified and mixed sandy and loamy material. In places, the spoil banks have been leveled. The soil on the spoil banks has low fertility. It has slopes of 1 to 5 percent. During wet periods, the open pits are generally ponded.
SaB	SATSUMA SILT, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This soil is gently sloping and somewhat poorly drained. It is on broad, slightly convex ridges and on side slopes along drainageways on terrace uplands. This soil is subject to rare flooding during unusually wet periods. Typically, the soil is loamy and acid throughout. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is slow. Water runs off the surface at a medium rate. A seasonal high water table is about 1.0 to 2.5 feet below the soil surface from December to April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.
ScA	SCOTLANDVILLE SILT, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	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.
ScB	SCOTLANDVILLE SILT, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	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.
SnA	SHARKEY CLAY, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	This level, poorly drained or somewhat poorly drained soil is at low elevations on the alluvial plain. It is flooded frequently for very long periods. This soil is clayey throughout or it has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is high. Surface runoff is very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. The seasonal high water table is near the soil surface. This soil has a very high shrink-swell potential. Slopes are less than 1 percent.

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SpA	SPRINGFIELD SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	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.