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

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

Map Symbol	Description
Ar	ARENTS, LOAMY AND CLAYEY

This map unit consists of well drained to somewhat poorly drained soils on spoil banks along streams and bayous. The soils range from clay to sandy loam, and they are stratified in most places. Slopes range from 3 to 20 percent. Some areas have been smoothed.

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.

Br BRUIN SILT LOAM

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.

This soil is level and moderately well drained. It is on natural levees on the alluvial plain of the Mississippi River. The soil is loamy throughout. Natural fertility is medium or high. Runoff is medium, and permeability is moderate. The soil has a seasonal high water table during winter and spring.

These are deep moderately well drained loamy soils with no serious management problems. They have a high potential for productivity. These soils would be best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for cottonwood and sweetgum is 105, green ash 98.

Bu BRUIN-COMMERCE SILT LOAMS, GENTLY UNDULATING

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.

Map Symbol	Description
	These gently undulating soils are on low parallel ridges and swales on the alluvial plain of the Mississippi River. The moderately well drained Bruin soil is on the ridges. The poorly drained Mhoon soil is in swales between the ridges. Both soils are loamy throughout and have a seasonal high water table mainly in winter and spring. These are well drained, loamy soils with a very high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. These soils are best suited for bottomland hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 90, cottonwood 110, sweetgum 100-110, and oaks 90. 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.
CR	COMMERCE AND BRUIN SOILS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED These soils are not suited for crops or pastures. Wetness, hazard of flooding, salinity, and low strength are too severe for these uses. These alluvial soils are unprotected by levees and are subject to frequent flooding, scouring, and deposition. The surface layer can change in texture with each flood event. The underlying material is loamy throughout. Natural fertility is high. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table during the winter and spring. These are well drained, loamy soils with a very high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. These soils are best suited for bottomland hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 90, cottonwood 110, sweetgum 100-110, and oaks 90. 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.
Cm	COMMERCE SILT LOAM 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.

Map Symbol	Description
	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. 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. 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.
Co	COMMERCE SILTY CLAY LOAM 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. The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass and ryegrass. The clay content in the surface layer restricts the use of farm equipment during wet periods. A drainage system is needed to remove excess surface water. Crop residue management will help reduce erosion. Most crops, respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed. 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.

Map Symbol	Description

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.

Cs CREVASSE LOAMY FINE SAND

The potential for cropland and pastureland is poor. Suitable crops are soybeans and truck crops. Suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and ryegrass. Proper crop residue management will help maintain organic content. Most crops other than legumes respond fair to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.

This soil is sandy throughout and excessively drained. It is on parallel ridges and swales on the alluvial plain of the Mississippi River. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is slow, and permeability is rapid. The available water capacity is low.

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.

Cv CREVASSE FINE SAND, FREQUENTLY FLOODED

These soils are not suited for crops or pastures. Wetness, hazard of flooding, salinity, and low strength are too severe for these uses.

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.

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

Map Symbol	Description

except on extremely wet years. These soils are best suited for southern hardwood. Site index for cottonwood is 80-110.

Dd DUNDEE SILT LOAM

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, dallisgrass, 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 erosion. Most crops respond well to fertilizer. Lime may be needed.

This level, somewhat poorly drained soil is in high positions on natural levees of streams and former streams. The soil has a silt loam surface layer and a silty clay loam subsoil. It has medium to high natural fertility. Water runs slowly off the surface, and it moves through the soil at a moderately slow rate. A seasonal high water table is in the soil for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.

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.

De DUNDEE SILTY CLAY LOAM

The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. The suitable crops are soybeans, grain sorghum, and ryegrass. Suitable pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, white clover, and vetch. Good tilth is easy to maintain; however, traffic pans develop somewhat easily but can be broken by chiseling or deep plowing. A drainage system is need to remove excess surface water. Most crop respond well to fertilizers.

This level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on the natural levees of streams on the alluvial plain. The soil has a silty clay loam surface layer and subsoil. Runoff is slow, and water stands in low places for short periods after rains. Permeability is moderately slow. Natural fertility is medium. A seasonal high water table is in the soil for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.

Map Symbol	Description

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.

Go GOLDMAN SILT LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES

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.

This soil is very gently sloping and moderately well drained. It is on low narrow ridges on the alluvial plain of the Mississippi River. The soil is loamy throughout. Natural fertility is medium or high. Runoff is medium, and permeability is moderate. The soil has a seasonal high water table mainly during winter and spring.

Soils in this group are well drained and loamy with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. These soils are best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.

NT NEWELLTON AND TUNICA SOILS, FREQUENETLY FLOODED

These soils are not suited for crops or pastures. Wetness, hazard of flooding, salinity, and low strength are too severe for these uses.

This map unit consists of somewhat poorly drained Newellton soil and poorly drained Tunica soil. These nearly level soils are subject to frequent flooding. The Newellton soil is on low ridges and the Tunica soil is in swales. The soils are clayey in the upper part and loamy in the lower part. Permeability is slow or very slow in the clayey part of the soils. Both soils have a seasonal high water table.

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.

Map Symbol	Description

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.

Ne NEWELLTON SILTY CLAY

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.

This soil is level and somewhat poorly drained. It is on the alluvial plain of the Mississippi River. The soil has a clayey surface layer and subsoil. The underlying material is loamy and is within 14 inches of the soil surface. Natural fertility is high. Runoff and permeability are slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.

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.

Ng NEWELLTON-GOLDMAN COMPLEX, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES

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.

This complex consists of somewhat poorly drained Newellton soil and moderately well drained Goldman soil. These gently undulating soils are on the Mississippi River alluvial plain. The landscape is parallel, narrow ridges and swales. The Newellton soil is clayey in the upper 18 inches and loamy below 18

Map Symbol	Description

inches. The Goldman soil is loamy throughout. Permeability is slow in the upper clayey part of the Newellton soil and moderately slow or moderate in the lower part. Both soils have a seasonal high water table.

Soils in this group are well drained and loamy with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. These soils are best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.

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.

Nm NEWELLTON-TUNICA COMPLEX, GENTLY UNDULATING

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.

This complex consists of somewhat poorly drained Newellton soil and poorly drained Tunica soil. These soils are in low positions on natural levees on the Mississippi River alluvial plain. Newellton soil is on low ridges, and the Tunica soil is in swales. Both soils are clayey in the upper part and loamy in the lower part. Permeability is slow or very slow in the clayey part of the soils. Both soils have a seasonal high water table.

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.

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

Map Symbol	Description
	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.
Sa	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. 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.
Se	SHARKEY CLAY 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. 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.

Map Symbol	Description
	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. 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 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. 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.
Sk	SHARKEY LOAMY FINE SAND, OVERWASH, GENTLY UNDULATING 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. This poorly drained, gently undulating soil is on the alluvial plain of the Mississippi River. The soil has a loamy fine sand surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is medium. Permeability is very slow

Map Symbol	Description
	in the subsoil. The soil has a very high shrink-swell potential. It has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring. These are level, poorly drained, very permeable soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and plant competition are severe, seedling mortality is moderate, and erosion hazard is slight. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are best suited for bottomland hardwood. Site index for pecan is 112, cherryback oak 95, sweetgum 90 and green ash 85.
TT	TUNICA AND SHARKEY SOILS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED These soils are not suited for crops or pastures. Wetness, hazard of flooding, salinity, and low strength are too severe for these uses. 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. 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.
Ta	TENSAS SILTY CLAY The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans and cotton. Pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue and white clover. These soils can be worked only within a narrow range of moisture content. A drainage system is needed. Land grading and smoothing will improve drainage. Most crops respond well to fertilizers. Lime may be needed.

Map Symbol	Description
	This level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on alluvial plains. The soil is acid throughout. It is clayey in the surface layer and the upper part of the subsoil. The lower part of the subsoil is loamy. Natural fertility is medium. Surface runoff is medium. Permeability is very slow. A seasonal high water table is in this soil for long periods in winter and spring. Flooding is rare. The soil has a very high shrink-swell potential. Slopes are less than 1 percent. 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.
Td	TENSAS-DUNDEE COMPLEX, GENTLY UNDULATING 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. These somewhat poorly drained soils are on natural levees of former distributary channels of the Mississippi River. The Dundee soil is on low, narrow ridges, and the Tensas soil is in swales. The Dundee soil is loamy throughout. Permeability is moderately slow. The Tensas soil is clayey in the upper part and loamy in the lower part of the soil. Natural fertility is medium in both soils. Both soils have a seasonal high water table. 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. 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

Map Symbol	Description
	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.
Te	TENSAS-SHARKEY COMPLEX, GENTLY UNDULATING
	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.
	This complex of somewhat poorly drained Tensas soil and poorly drained Sharkey soil is on natural levees and backswamps of former channels of the Mississippi River. The Tensas soil is on low ridges, and the Sharkey soil is in swales. The Tensas soil is clayey in the upper part and loamy in the lower part. The Sharkey soil is clayey throughout. Permeability is very slow in both soils. Natural fertility is medium in the Tensas soil and high in the Sharkey soil. Both soils have a seasonal high water table.
	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.
Tn	TUNICA CLAY
	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.
	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

Map Symbol	Description
	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. 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.
Ts	TUNICA-SHARKEY CLAYS, GENTLY UNDULATING The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans and cotton. Pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue and white clover. These soils can be worked only within a narrow range of moisture content. A drainage system is needed. Land grading and smoothing will improve drainage. Most crops respond well to fertilizers. Lime may be needed. 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. 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.