

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS
Bossier Parish, Louisiana

These descriptions describe soil properties or management considerations specific to a soil map unit and components of map units. These reports are generated for distribution to land users from the National Soil Information System soil database.

Aa--Acadia-Vidrine Complex, Mounded, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

Acadia component makes up 65 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Ac--Acadia Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Acadia component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Ad--Acadia Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Acadia component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Ae--Acadia-Wrightsville Complex, Mounded, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

Acadia component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Wrightsville component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a depression. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Af--Cahaba (amite) Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Cahaba component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

Ag--Cahaba (amite) Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Cahaba component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Ah--Ruston (amite) Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Ruston component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Ak--Smithdale (amite) Fine Sandy Loam, 8 To 20 Percent Slopes,eroded

Smithdale component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Am--Cahaba (amite) Fine Sandy Loam, Thick Surface, 1 To 5 Percent Sl Opes

Cahaba component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

An--Smithdale (amite) Soils, 5 To 20 Percent Slopes, Severely Eroded

Smithdale component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 7e.

B-Ar--Armistead Clay

Armistead component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Bossier Parish, Louisiana**B-Be--Betis Loamy Fine Sand, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes**

Betis component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is rapid. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. There are no sodic horizons. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3s.

B-Bu--Buxin Clay

Buxin component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

B-Cs--Caspiana Silt Loam

Caspiana component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 48 inches. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 1.

B-Fn--Forbing Silt Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Forbing component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

B-FO--Forbing Silt Loam, 5 To 12 Percent Slopes

Forbing component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

B-Ga--Gallion Silt Loam

Gallion component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 1.

B-Ge--Gallion Silty Clay Loam

Gallion component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

B-Go--Gore Silt Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Gore component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

B-GR--Gore Silt Loam, 5 To 12 Percent Slopes

Gore component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

B-Gu--Guyton Silt Loam

Guyton component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a terrace. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

B-GY--Guyton Silt Loam, Frequently Flooded

Guyton component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a flood plain. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is frequent flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

B-Ke--Keithville Silt Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Keithville component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
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B-Ko--Kolin Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Kolin component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

B-Ma--Malbis Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Malbis component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 39 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

B-Mc--Mckamie Silt Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Mckamie component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

B-Me--Metcalf Silt Loam

Metcalf component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

B-MK--Mckamie Silt Loam, 5 To 12 Percent Slopes

Mckamie component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

B-Mo--Moreland Clay

Moreland component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

B-Pe--Perry Silty Clay

Perry component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a flood plain. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

B-Rs--Ruston Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Ruston component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

B-Sa--Sacul Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Sacul component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

B-SC--Sacul Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 12 Percent Slopes

Sacul component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

B-SM--Smithdale Fine Sandy Loam, 8 To 30 Percent Slopes

Smithdale component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 7e.

B-Wr--Wrightsville Silt Loam

Wrightsville component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a terrace. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

B-YK--Yorktown Silty Clay

Yorktown component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a swamp. It is very poorly drained. The slowest

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permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is frequent flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 7w.

Bb--Guyton And Iuka (bibb) Silt Loams

Guyton component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a flood plain. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is frequent flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

Iuka component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is . Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is frequent flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

Bc--Guyton And Iuka (bibb,myatt,stough) Silt Loams, Overflow

Guyton component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a flood plain. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is frequent flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

Iuka component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is frequent flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

Bd--Sacul (boswell) Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Sacul component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

Be--Sacul (boswell) Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Sacul component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

Bf--Sacul (boswell) Fine Sandy Loam, 8 To 20 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Sacul component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Bg--Sacul (boswell) Sandy Clay, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes, Severely Eroded

Sacul component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

Bh--Buxin Clay, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Buxin component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Bk--Buxin Clay, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Buxin component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Bm--Buxin Clay, Undulating

Buxin component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Bn--Buxin Complex, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

Buxin component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Bossier Parish, Louisiana

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- Bo--Buxin Complex, Overflow, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes
Buxin component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a flood plain. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is frequent flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.
- Bu--Buxin Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes
Buxin component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.
- Ca--Cahaba Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes
Cahaba component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.
- Cb--Cahaba Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded
Cahaba component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.
- Cc--Cahaba Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded
Cahaba component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.
- Cd--Cahaba Very Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded
Cahaba component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.
- Cf--Cahaba (and Kalmia) Very Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes
Cahaba component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.
- Ct--Cahaba-Shatta (tilden) Very Fine Sandy Loams, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes
Cahaba component makes up 65 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.
- Shatta component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 21 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.
- Cy--Una (chastain) Clay
Una component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a flood plain. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is frequent flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4w.
- Ga--Armistead (gallion) Clay, Overwash, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes
Armistead component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.
- Gb--Armistead (gallion) Clay, Overwash, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes
Armistead component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.
- Gc--Armistead (gallion) Clay, Overwash, Undulating
Armistead component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

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Gd--Gallion Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Gallion component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 1.

Gg--Gallion Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Gallion component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

Gh--Gallion Silt Loam, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes

Gallion component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

Gk--Gallion Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Gallion component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

Gm--Gallion-Armistead Soils, Mounded, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Gallion component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 1.

Armistead component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

Go--Gore, Mckamie, And Forbing (hortman) Soils, 1 To 20 Percent Slopes, Severely Eroded

Gore component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Mckamie component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Forbing component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Gr--Gore Very Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Gore component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

Gs--Gore Very Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Gore component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

Gv--Gore Very Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 16 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Gore component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Bossier Parish, Louisiana

Ha--Hannahatchee Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Hannahatchee component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is occasional flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. There are no sodic horizons. It is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

Hn--Gore (hortman) Very Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes, Erod Ed

Gore component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

Hr--Gore (hortman) Very Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes, Erod Ed

Gore component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Hs--Betis (huckabee) Loamy Fine Sand, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Betis component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is rapid. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. There are no sodic horizons. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3s.

Hu--Betis (huckabee) Loamy Fine Sand, 5 To 20 Percent Slopes

Betis component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is rapid. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. There are no sodic horizons. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

In--Bienville (independence) Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Bienville component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2s.

Ka--Cahaba (kalmia) Very Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Cahaba component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 1.

Kr--Mahan (kirvin) Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Mahan component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Ks--Mahan (kirvin) Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Mahan component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

Kt--Mahan (kirvin) Fine Sandy Loam, 8 To 30 Percent Slopes

Mahan component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Ku--Darley (kirvin) Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 16 Percent Slopes, Severel Y Eroded

Darley component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is 20 to 40 inches to undefined. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Kv--Darley (kirvin) Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Darley component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is 20 to 40 inches to undefined. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Kw--Darley (kirvin) Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Darley component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is 20 to 40 inches to undefined. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is high and shrink swell potential is

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Bossier Parish, Louisiana

- low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.
- Kx--Darley (kirvin) Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded
Darley component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is 20 to 40 inches to undefined. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.
- Ky--Darley (kirvin) Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam, 8 To 30 Percent Slopes , Eroded
Darley component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is 20 to 40 inches to undefined. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.
- La--Betis (lakeland And Eustis) Loamy Fine Sands, 1 To 5 Percent Slo Pes
Betis component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is rapid. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. There are no sodic horizons. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3s.
- Lb--Betis (lakeland And Eustis) Loamy Fine Sand, 5 To 8 Percent Slop Es
Betis component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is rapid. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. There are no sodic horizons. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3s.
- Lc--Betis (lakeland And Eustis) Loamy Fine Sand, 8 To 20 Percent Slo Pes
Betis component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is rapid. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. There are no sodic horizons. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.
- Ld--Betis (lakeland And Eustis) Loamy Fine Sand, 5 To 16 Percent Slo Pes, Severely Eroded
Betis component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is rapid. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. There are no sodic horizons. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.
- Lf--Mahan (luverne) Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded
Mahan component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.
- Lg--Mahan (luverne) Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded
Mahan component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.
- Lh--Mahan (luverne) Fine Sandy Loam, 8 To 20 Percent Slopes, Eroded
Mahan component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.
- Lk--Mahan (luverne) Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes
Mahan component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.
- Lm--Mahan (luverne) Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes
Mahan component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.
- Ln--Briley (luverne) Loamy Fine Sand, Thick Surface, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes
Briley component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Bossier Parish, Louisiana

Lo--Briley (luverne) Loamy Fine Sand, Thick Surface, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes

Briley component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Lp--Mahan (luverne) Soils, 1 To 20 Percent Slopes, Severely Eroded

Mahan component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Ma--Guyton-Iuka (mantachie) Very Fine Sandy Loams

Guyton component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a swamp. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is frequent flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

Iuka component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is frequent flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

MaA--Kolin (muskogee) Complex, Mounded, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Kolin component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

MaB--Kolin (muskogee) Silt Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Kolin component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

MaC--Kolin (muskogee) Silt Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Kolin component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

MaD--Kolin (muskogee) Soils, 1 To 8 Percent Slopes, Severely Eroded

Kolin component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

MaE--Guyton-Messer (myatt) Complex, Mounded

Guyton component makes up 65 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a depression. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is occasional flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4w.

Messer component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

MaF--Guyton (myatt) Silt Loam

Guyton component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a terrace. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is occasional flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4w.

MaG--Guyton-Messer (myatt-Stough) Complex, Overflow

Guyton component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a depression. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is frequent flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

Messer component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Bossier Parish, Louisiana

Mb--Mckamie Very Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Mckamie component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

Mc--Mckamie Very Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Mckamie component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

Md--Mckamie Very Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Mckamie component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Me--Mckamie And Forbing (hortman) Soils, 8 To 20 Percent Slopes

Mckamie component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Forbing component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Mg--Moreland (miller) Clay, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Moreland component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Mh--Moreland (miller) Clay, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Moreland component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Mk--Moreland (miller) Clay, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes

Moreland component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Mm--Moreland (miller) Clay, Overflow, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Moreland component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a flood plain. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is frequent flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

Mn--Moreland (miller) Clay, Undulating

Moreland component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Mo--Moreland (miller) Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Moreland component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Mp--Moreland (miller) Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Moreland component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Bossier Parish, Louisiana

Mr--Moreland (miller) Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Moreland component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Ms--Ochlockonee (mixed Alluvial Land) Fine Sandy Loam

Ochlockonee component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is frequent flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 48 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4w.

Mt--Guyton-Iuka (mixed Wet Alluvial Land)

Guyton component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a depression. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is frequent flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

Iuka component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is frequent flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

Mu--Morse Clay, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Morse component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 15 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

Mv--Morse Clay, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Morse component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 15 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Mw--Morse Clay, 8 To 20 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Morse component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 15 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Mx--Morse Clay, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes, Severely Eroded

Morse component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 15 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

My--Morse Clay, Dark Surface, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Morse component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 15 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

Mz--Morse Clay, Dark Surface, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Morse component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 15 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

Na--Nacogdoches Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes, Ero Ded

Nacogdoches component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Nc--Nacogdoches Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes, Ero Ded

Nacogdoches component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Bossier Parish, Louisiana

- Ng--Darley (nacogdoches) Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam, 8 To 30 Percent S Lopes, Eroded
Darley component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is 20 to 40 inches to undefined. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.
- Ns--Darley (nacogdoches) Soils, 5 To 30 Percent Slopes, Severely Eroded
Darley component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is 20 to 40 inches to undefined. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.
- Oc--Ochlockonee And Iuka Sandy Loams
Ochlockonee component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is occasional flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 48 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

Iuka component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is occasional flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.
- Of--Ruston (orangeburg) Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes
Orangeburg component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.
- Og--Ruston (orangeburg) Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded
Ruston component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.
- Om--Ruston (orangeburg) Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes
Ruston component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.
- Or--Ruston (orangeburg) Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded
Ruston component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.
- Ou--Smithdale (orangeburg And Ruston) Fine Sandy Loams, 8 To 20 Percent Slopes, Eroded
Smithdale component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.
- Pa--Perry Clay
Perry component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a flood plain. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.
- Pb--Perry Clay, Overflow
Perry component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a flood plain. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.
- Pe--Perry Soils, Overflow
Perry component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a flood plain. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.
- Ph--Savannah (pheba) Complex, Mounded, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes
Savannah component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Bossier Parish, Louisiana

This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 21 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

Pk--Savannah (pheba) Very Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

Savannah component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 21 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

Pm--Prentiss Complex, Mounded, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Prentiss component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

Pn--Prentiss Complex, Mounded, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Prentiss component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

Po--Shatta (prentiss) Very Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Shatta component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 21 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

Pp--Shatta (prentiss) Very Fine Sandy Loam, Clay Substratum, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Shatta component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 21 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

Pr--Shatta (prentiss) Very Fine Sandy Loam, Clay Substratum, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Shatta component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 21 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Ps--Shatta (prentiss) Very Fine Sandy Loam, Clay Substratum, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Shatta component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 21 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Pt--Shatta (prentiss And Stough) Silt Loam, Clay Substrata, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Shatta component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 21 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

Pv--Prentiss And Shatta (tilden) Very Fine Sandy Loams, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Prentiss component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

Shatta (tilden) component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 21 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Pw--Prentiss And Shatta (tilden) Very Fine Sandy Loams, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Prentiss component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Bossier Parish, Louisiana

Shatta (tilden) component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 21 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Ra--Severn (riverwash)

Severn component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is frequent flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 2 percent. There are no saline horizons. There are no sodic horizons. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

Rb--Moreland (roebuck) Clay, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Moreland component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Rc--Moreland (roebuck) Clay, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Moreland component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Rd--Moreland (roebuck) Clay, Overflow, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Moreland component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a flood plain. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is frequent flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

Re--Moreland (roebuck) Clay, Undulating

Moreland component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Rf--Moreland (roebuck) Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Moreland component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Rg--Ruston Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Ruston component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Rh--Ruston Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent, Eroded

Ruston component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Rk--Ruston Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes

Ruston component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Rm--Ruston Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Ruston component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Rn--Ora (ruston) Fine Sandy Loam, (hard Substratum), 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Ora component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Bossier Parish, Louisiana

Ro--Ora (ruston) Fine Sandy Loam, (hard Substratum), 1 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Ora component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

Rs--Ora (ruston) Fine Sandy Loam, (hard Substratum), 5 To 8 Percent Slopes

Ora component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Rt--Ora (ruston) Fine Sandy Loam, (hard Substratum), 5 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Ora component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Ru--Ruston Soils, 1 To 8 Percent Slopes, Severely Eroded

Ruston component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

Sa--Savannah And Bowie Very Fine Sandy Loams, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Savannah component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 21 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

Bowie component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 51 inches. There are no sodic horizons. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

SaA--Eastwood (susquehanna) Soils, 8 To 30 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Eastwood component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. There are no saline horizons. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

SaB--Eastwood (susquehanna) Soils, 5 To 30 Percent Slopes, Severely Eroded

Eastwood component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. There are no saline horizons. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Sb--Savannah And Bowie Very Fine Sandy Loams, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Savannah component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 21 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

Bowie component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 51 inches. There are no sodic horizons. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Sc--Metcalf (sawyer) Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Metcalf component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

Sd--Metcalf (sawyer) Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Metcalf component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Bossier Parish, Louisiana

Se--Sacul (shubuta) Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Sacul component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

Sf--Sacul (shubuta) Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Sacul component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

Sg--Sacul (shubuta) Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes

Sacul component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

Sh--Sacul (shubuta) Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Sacul component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

Sk--Sacul (shubuta) Fine Sandy Loam, 8 To 16 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Sacul component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Sm--Shubuta Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Shubuta component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

Sn--Shubuta Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes,eroded

Shubuta component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

So--Shubuta Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes

Shubuta component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Sp--Shubuta Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Shubuta component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Sr--Sacul (shubuta) Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam, 8 To 20 Percent Slopes

Sacul component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Ss--Sacul (shubuta) Soils, 5 To 30 Percent Slopes, Severely Eroded

Sacul component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

St--Sacul (shubuta)-Boswell Gravelly Sandy Loams, 8 To 30 Percent Sl Opes Eroded

Sacul component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Boswell component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Su--Sacul (shubuta) And Darley (cuthbert) Gravelly Sandy Loams, 8 To 30 Percent Slopes

Sacul component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Bossier Parish, Louisiana

Darley component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is 20 to 40 inches to undefined. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Sv--Caddo-Messer (stough) Complex, Mounded, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Caddo component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a depression. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Messer component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

Sw--Caddo-Messer (stough) Silt Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

Caddo component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a depression. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Messer component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

Sx--Wrightsville-Vidrine (stough) Silt Loams, (clay Substratum), 0 T O 1 Percent Slopes

Wrightsville component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a depression. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Vidrine component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

Sy--Wrightsville-Vidrine (stough) Silt Loams, (clay Substratum), 1 T O 3 Percent Slopes

Wrightsville component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a depression. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Vidrine component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

Sz--Eastwood (susquehanna) Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 8 Percent Slopes

Eastwood component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

Td--Shatta (tilden) Soils, 1 To 8 Percent Slopes, Severely Eroded

Shatta component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 21 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Tf--Shatta (tilden) Very Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Shatta component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 21 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

Ts--Shatta (tilden) Very Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Shatta component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 21 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Bossier Parish, Louisiana

Tv--Shatta (tilden) Very Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes, Ero Ded

Shatta component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 21 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

UML--Unmapped Lands

Unmapped Lands component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. Available water capacity is very low and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet.

Va--Wolfpen (vauclose) Loamy Fine Sand, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Wolfpen component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Vc--Wolfpen (vauclose) Loamy Fine Sand, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes,eroded

Wolfpen component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Vf--Wolfpen (vauclose) Loamy Fine Sand, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes

Wolfpen component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

Vm--Wolfpen (vauclose) Loamy Fine Sand, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes,eroded

Wolfpen component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

Vs--Wolfpen (vauclose) Loamy Fine Sand, 8 To 16 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Wolfpen component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Wr--Wrightsville-Vidrine Complex, Mounded

Wrightsville component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a depression. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Vidrine component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

Wt--Wrightsville Silt Loam

Wrightsville component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a terrace. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Wv--Wrightsville Silty Clay

Wrightsville component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a terrace. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Ya--Armistead (yahola) Clay, (overwash), 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Armistead component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

Yc--Armistead (yahola) Clay, Overwash, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Armistead component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Bossier Parish, Louisiana

Yh--Norwood (yahola) Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Norwood component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 20 percent. It is in the irrigated land capability class 1. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 1.

Ym--Norwood (yahola) Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Norwood component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 20 percent. It is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

Yn--Norwood (yahola) Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Norwood component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 20 percent. It is in the irrigated land capability class 1. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 1.

Yo--Norwood (yahola) Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Norwood component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 20 percent. It is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

Yp--Severn (yahola) Soils, Overflow, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

Severn component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is frequent flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 2 percent. There are no saline horizons. There are no sodic horizons. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

Yr--Severn (yahola) Very Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Severn component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 2 percent. There are no saline horizons. There are no sodic horizons. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 1.

Ys--Severn (yahola) Very Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Severn component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 2 percent. There are no saline horizons. There are no sodic horizons. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

Yt--Severn (yahola) Very Fine Sandy Loam, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes

Severn component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 2 percent. There are no saline horizons. There are no sodic horizons. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Yv--Severn (yahola) Very Fine Sandy Loam, Undulating

Severn component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 2 percent. There are no saline horizons. There are no sodic horizons. It is in nonirrigated land capability class

