NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS
Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana

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

Ac--Acadia Silt Loam
Acadia component makes up 80 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.

An--Anacoco Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes
Anacoco component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a ridge. The depth to bedrock is 40 inches bedrock (paralithic). 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 4 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

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.

Ba--Beauregard Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes
Beauregard 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 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 2e.

Bc--Bellwood Clay, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes
Bellwood component makes up 80 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 36 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

Bd--Bellwood Clay, 5 To 12 Percent Slopes
Bellwood component makes up 80 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 36 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Be--Betis Loamy Fine Sand, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes
Betis component makes up 80 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.

Bf--Betis Loamy Fine Sand, 5 To 12 Percent Slopes
Betis component makes up 80 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.

Bn--Bienville Loamy Fine Sand, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes
Bienville component makes up 80 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 3s.

Br--Briley Loamy Fine Sand, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes
Briley component makes up 80 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.

Bt--Briley Loamy Fine Sand, 5 To 12 Percent Slopes
Briley component makes up 80 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.

By--Briley Loamy Fine Sand, 12 To 20 Percent Slopes
Briley component makes up 80 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.

Ca--Caddo Very Fine Sandy Loam
Caddo component makes up 80 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 12 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

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Cb--Cahaba Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes
Cahaba component makes up 80 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.

Cn--Caspiana Silty Clay Loam
Caspiana component makes up 80 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 2w.

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.

Gn--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.

Gr--Gore Silt Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes
Gore component makes up 80 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.

Gt--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 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.

Gy--Guyton Silt Loam, Frequently Flooded
Guyton component makes up 80 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. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

GZ--Guyton-Lotus Association, Frequently Flooded
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 drainageway. 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. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

Lotus 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 ridge. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is rapid. 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 27 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

Ke--Keithville Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes
Keithville component makes up 80 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.

Kt--Kisatchie Clay, 1 To 15 Percent Slopes, Severely Eroded
Kisatchie component makes up 80 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 bedrock (paralithic). It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is 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.

Kw--Kisatchie-Anacoco Complex, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes
Kisatchie component makes up 45 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 bedrock (paralithic). It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is 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.

Anacoco component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a depression. The depth to bedrock is 40 inches bedrock (paralithic). 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 4 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

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Kz--Kisatchie-Oula Fine Sandy Loams, 5 To 40 Percent Slopes
Kisatchie 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 bedrock (paralithic). It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is 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.

Oula component makes up 40 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.

La--Latanier Clay
Latanier component makes up 80 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 high. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Ma--Malbis Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes
Malbis component makes up 80 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.

Md--Moreland Silt Loam
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.

Mn--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 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 Clay, Gently 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.

Mp--Moreland Clay, Occasionally Flooded
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 4w.

Mr--Moreland Clay, Frequently Flooded
Moreland component makes up 80 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.

Ms--Morse Clay, 5 To 12 Percent Slopes
Morse component makes up 80 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.

Na--Natchitoches Sandy Clay Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes
Natchitoches component makes up 80 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. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

Nh--Natchitoches Sandy Clay Loam, 5 To 12 Percent Slopes
Natchitoches component makes up 80 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. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Pe--Perry Clay, Occasionally Flooded
Perry component makes up 80 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.

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Ro--Roxana Very Fine Sandy Loam
Roxana 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 60 inches. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 1.

Ru--Ruston Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes
Ruston component makes up 80 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.

Sa--Sacul Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes
Sacul component makes up 80 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.

Sc--Sacul Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 12 Percent Slopes
Sacul component makes up 80 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.

Se--Severn Very Fine Sandy Loam, Occasionally Flooded
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 occasional 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 2w.

Sf--Severn Very Fine Sandy Loam, Frequently Flooded
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.

Sh--Shatta Very Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes
Shatta component makes up 80 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.

Sm--Smithdale Fine Sandy Loam, 8 To 20 Percent Slopes
Smithdale component makes up 80 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.

Wr--Wrightsville Silt Loam
Wrightsville component makes up 80 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 rare 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.

Yo--Yorktown Clay, Frequently Flooded
Yorktown component makes up 80 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 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.