Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Ab	ABITA SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This soil is gently sloping and somewhat poorly drained. It is on convex ridges and side slopes along drainageways on stream or marine terraces. Typically, the soil is loamy throughout. It has a very strongly acid or strongly acid surface layer and subsoil. The soil has low fertility and high levels of exchangeable aluminum that are potentially toxic to most crops. Surface runoff is medium. Permeability is slow. A seasonal high water table is 1.5 to 3.0 feet below the surface from December to April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.
At	AQUENTS, DREDGED	These soils are poorly drained and nearly level and gently sloping. They are forming in spoil material dredged from nearby areas during the construction of waterways. The soils are subject to rare flooding. Typically, the soils are stratified throughout with mucky, clayey, loamy, and sandy layers. In some areas, the soils are firm in the upper part and fluid in the lower part. The seasonal high water table is near the surface during wet periods. Permeability is very slow or slow.
BA	BARBARY MUCK	This soil is level and very poorly drained. It is a very fluid mineral soil in swamps. This soil is ponded and flooded most of the time. Typically, the soil has a muck surface layer and a gray, very fluid clay underlying material. This soil has low strength. The total subsidence potential is medium. If the soil is drained, it can have a very high shrink-swell potential.
Bd	BUDE SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This very gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soil formed in loess. It is loamy throughout the profile, and it has a fragipan in the subsoil. Soil reaction is very strongly acid to medium acid in the upper 20 inches of the profile. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is medium. Permeability is slow in the fragipan. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan for long periods in winter and spring. This soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.
Ca	CAHABA FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This well drained, very gently sloping or gently sloping soil is on low stream terraces. It is loamy throughout, or it has a sandy surface layer and a loamy subsoil. Runoff is medium. Water and air move at a moderate rate through the subsoil. The soil dries quickly after rains. Plants are damaged by a lack of moisture during dry periods in summer and fall.
Ch	CALHOUN SILT LOAM	This nearly level, poorly drained soil is on broad flats and in narrow depressional areas on the terrace uplands. It has silt loam surface and subsurface layers and a silty clay loam subsoil. Natural fertility is low to medium. Runoff is slow or very slow, and water stands in low places for long periods after rains. Water and air move slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table ranges from near the surface to about 2 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are mainly less than 1 percent.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Cn	CALHOUN SILT LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	This soil is level, poorly drained and subject to flooding. It is in broad depressional areas and along small drainageways in the uplands. Typically, the soil is loamy and strongly acid throughout. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is slow. A seasonal high water table is 0 to 2 feet below the soil surface from December to April. Slope is less than 1 percent.
Co	COLYELL SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This soil is gently sloping and somewhat poorly drained. It is on broad, slightly convex ridges and on side slopes along drainageways on terrace uplands. The soil is subject to rare flooding, mainly in winter and spring. Typically, the soil has loamy surface and subsurface layers and a clayey subsoil. Concentrations of sodium salts in the lower part of the subsoil restrict root development and limit the amount of water available to plants. The soil is acid throughout and has low fertility. Permeability is slow. Water runs off the surface at a medium rate. A seasonal high water table is perched on the subsoil at a depth of 1.0 to 2.5 feet below the surface from December to April. The shrink-swell potential is high in the subsoil.
Cy	COLYELL-SPRINGFIELD SILT LOAMS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	These soils are level and frequently flooded. Somewhat poorly drained soils are on low, parallel ridges and poorly drained soils are in swales between the ridges. The soils are on low terraces near tidal swamps, or they are surrounded by swamps. The soils have a loamy surface layer and a clayey and loamy subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is slow in both soils. A seasonal high water table is in both soils from December to April. The shrink-swell potential is high in the subsoil.
Dv	DEERFORD-VERDUN SILT LOAMS	These nearly level or very gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soils are in an intricate pattern on the landscape. Both soils are loamy throughout. They have a high content of sodium in the subsoil that restricts plant roots. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is slow, and water and air move slowly or very slowly through the subsoil. Both soils have a seasonal high water table for long periods during December through April. The soils have a moderate shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.
Dx	DEXTER VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This very gently sloping or gently sloping, well drained soil is on long, narrow, and convex ridges. It is loamy throughout and has medium fertility. Runoff is medium. Water and air move at a moderate rate through the soil. The shrink-swell potential is low. The seasonal high water table is below a depth of 6 feet.
En	ENCROW SILT LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	This is a level and poorly drained soil that is subject to occasional flooding, mainly in winter and spring. It is in broad depressional areas and along small drainageways on the terrace uplands. Typically, the soil has a loamy surface layer and a clayey and loamy subsoil. It is acid throughout and has low fertility. Permeability is slow. A seasonal high water table is near the surface for long periods from December to April. The shrink-swell potential is high in the subsoil.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Gb	GILBERT SILT LOAM	This nearly level, poorly drained soil is in slightly depressional areas on the terrace uplands. It is loamy throughout the profile and has a high concentration of sodium salts in the subsoil. Natural fertility is low to medium. Surface runoff is slow to very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the subsoil. A seasonal high water table ranges from the surface to about 1.5 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
Ge	GILBERT-BRIMSTONE SILT LOAMS, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	These are level and poorly drained soils that are subject to occasional flooding, mainly in winter and spring. The soils contain high levels of sodium in the subsoil that can restrict root development and limit the amount of water available to plants. Both soils are loamy throughout. They have low fertility. A seasonal high water table is near the surface for long periods from December to April. Water runs off the surface and stands in low places for long periods after rains. Permeability is slow or very slow. The shrink-swell potential is moderate.
Gy	GUYTON SILT LOAM	This soil is level and poorly drained. It is subject to rare flooding. The soil is on broad flats and in slightly depressional areas on terraces. Typically, the soil is acid and loamy throughout. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is slow or moderately slow. Water runs off the surface at a slow rate and stands in low places for short to long periods after rains. A seasonal high water table is near the surface for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is low or moderate.
MA	MAUREPAS MUCK	This is a level, very poorly drained, very fluid organic soil in swamps. It is ponded or flooded most of the time. Typically, the soil is very fluid muck throughout. It has a low capacity to support loads. The total subsidence potential is very high. The shrink-swell potential is low. The natural vegetation consists of water tolerant trees, such as baldcypress and water tupelo, and aquatic understory plants, such as alligatorweed and duckweed.
Mt	MYATT FINE SANDY LOAM	This soil is level and poorly drained. It is subject to rare flooding. The soil is on broad flats and in slightly depressional areas on terraces. Typically, the soil is acid and loamy throughout. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is slow or moderately slow. Water runs off the surface at a slow rate and stands in low places for short to long periods after rains. A seasonal high water table is near the surface for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is low or moderate.
My	MYATT FINE SANDY LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	This soil is level and poorly drained. It is subject to rare flooding. The soil is on broad flats and in slightly depressional areas on terraces. Typically, the soil is acid and loamy throughout. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is slow or moderately slow. Water runs off the surface at a slow rate and stands in low places for short to long periods after rains. A seasonal high water table is near the surface for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is low or moderate.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
OU	OUACHITA, OCHLOCKONEE, AND GUYTON SOILS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	These soils are on flood plains. They are subject to frequent flooding. Well drained, loamy soils are on low ridges and the poorly drained, loamy soils are in low positions between ridges. The soils are either loamy throughout or are loamy in the upper part of the profile and sandy in the lower part. They have low fertility. The poorly drained soil has a seasonal high water table near the surface for in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is low in both soils.
Oe	OLIVIER SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on low ridges and knolls on the terrace uplands. It is loamy throughout, and it has a fragipan in the subsoil that restricts water movement and plant root penetration. Natural fertility is low or medium. Runoff is slow or medium. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan during the winter and spring. Slopes range from 0.5 to 2 percent.
Or	OLIVIER SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This very gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soil formed in loess. It is loamy throughout the profile, and it has a fragipan in the subsoil. Soil reaction is very strongly acid to medium acid in the upper 20 inches of the profile. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is medium. Permeability is slow in the fragipan. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan for long periods in winter and spring. This soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.
Pa	PITS-ARENTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES	This complex consists of soils in pits and on spoil banks. The pits are open excavations from which sand, gravel, or loamy material was removed. The piles of soil material left beside the pits is mainly stratified and mixed sandy and loamy material. In places, the spoil banks have been leveled. The soil on the spoil banks has low fertility. It has slopes of 1 to 5 percent. During wet periods, the open pits are generally ponded.
Sa	SATSUMA SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This soil is gently sloping and somewhat poorly drained. It is on broad, slightly convex ridges and on side slopes along drainageways on terrace uplands. This soil is subject to rare flooding during unusually wet periods. Typically, the soil is loamy and acid throughout. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is slow. Water runs off the surface at a medium rate. A seasonal high water table is about 1.0 to 2.5 feet below the soil surface from December to April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.
Sp	SPRINGFIELD SILT LOAM	This level or nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on ridges of the terrace uplands. It formed in loess, and it has loamy surface and subsurface layers, a clayey subsoil, and a loamy underlying material. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is slow, and permeability is very slow. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface for long periods during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is high in the subsoil. Slopes are mostly less than 2 percent.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
St	STOUGH FINE SANDY LOAM	This level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on broad, slightly convex ridges on stream terraces. The soil is subject to rare flooding during unusually wet periods. Typically, the soil is loamy and acid throughout. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is moderately slow. Water runs off the surface at a slow rate. A seasonal high water table is about 1.0 to 1.5 feet below the soil surface from January to April. The shrink-swell potential is low.
Ta	TOULA SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This moderately well drained, very gently sloping or gently sloping soil is on terraces or uplands. It is loamy throughout and has a fragipan in the subsoil which restricts plant roots. Natural fertility is low or moderately low. Runoff is medium. Water and air move through the upper part of the subsoil at a moderate rate, and they move slowly or moderately slowly through the fragipan. A seasonal high water table perches on the fragipan for short periods. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.
Ve	VERDUN SILT LOAM	This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It is loamy throughout and has a high or moderately high concentration of sodium salts in the subsoil. This soil is low or medium in fertility. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move slowly through the subsoil. A seasonal high water table is present in the soil for long periods in winter and spring. However, the soil is droughty in summer and fall. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.