Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
AT	AQUENTS, DREDGED, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	These level, poorly drained soils are forming in hydraulically deposited fill material dredged from nearby marshes or swamps during the construction of waterways. The soils are slightly saline or saline, and they are stratified with mucky, clayey, loamy, and sandy layers. They are fluid in the lower part of the profile. These soils are subject to frequent flooding. They have a seasonal high water table throughout the year. The soils have low strength. The total subsidence potential is medium or high.
Ae	ALLEMANDS MUCK, DRAINED	This poorly drained, organic soil is in former freshwater marshes that have been drained and are protected from most flooding. The soil has a thick surface layer of muck and a fluid clayey underlying material. It is subject to rare flooding. A water table is near the surface during wet periods. Permeability is rapid in the organic material and very slow in the clayey underlying material. The subsidence potential and shrink-swell potential are high.
An	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.
CE	CLOVELLY MUCK	This very poorly drained, very fluid, slightly saline, organic soil is in brackish marshes. It is flooded and ponded most of the time. The soil has a thick, fluid mucky surface layer and a fluid clayey underlying material. It has low strength and poor trafficability. The total subsidence potential is high.
CS	COMMERCE AND SHARKEY SOILS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	These soils are on the unprotected riverbanks between the Mississippi River and the protection levees. They are subject to frequent flooding. The Commerce soil is somewhat poorly drained. It is loamy throughout. The Sharkey soil is poorly drained. It has a laomy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Both soils have a seasonal high water table during nonflood periods.
Cm	COMMERCE SILT LOAM	This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on alluvial plains. It is loamy throughout and has high fertility. Runoff is slow, and water and air move moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1.5 to 4 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.
Co	COMMERCE SILTY CLAY LOAM	This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on alluvial plains. It is loamy throughout and has high fertility. Runoff is slow, and water and air move moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1.5 to 4 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Dp	DUMPS	This miscellaneous area consists of refuse dumps and sanitary landfills. Dumps are nearly level to sloping. The areas consist of successive layers of compacted refuse and thin soil layers.
GE	GENTILLY MUCK	This very poorly drained, fluid, mineral soil is in brackish marshes. It is flooded or ponded most of the time. The soil has a fluid mucky surface layer and a fluid clayey underlying material. It has low strength and poor trafficability. The total subsidence potential is medium.
Ha	HARAHAN CLAY	This poorly drained soil is in former swamps that have been drained and protected from most flooding. The soil is firm in the upper part and fluid in the lower part. It is clayey throughout. Flooding is rare, but it can occur during unusually wet periods. The soil has a seasonal high water table. Natural fertility is high. The soil has a very high shrink-swell potential and a medium total subsidence potential.
Ke	KENNER MUCK DRAINED	This poorly drained, organic soil is in former freshwater marshes that have been drained and are protected from most floodwaters. It has a muck surface layer and muck underlying layers. The soil has a water table that is maintained at a depth of 1 to 4 feet below the surface. Flooding is rare. The total subsidence potential is high.
LF	LAFITTE MUCK	This very poorly drained, slightly saline, fluid, organic soil is in brackish marshes. It is flooded and ponded most of the time. The soil is a fluid, muck to a depth of more than 52 inches. Fluid clay is below the muck. The subsidence potential is very high. The soil has low strength and poor trafficability.
Sh	SHARKEY SILTY CLAY LOAM	This level or nearly level, poorly drained soil is on flood plains. The surface layer is loamy and the subsoil is clayey. Cracks form during dry periods, and they seal over during wet periods. Natural fertility is high. Runoff is slow. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface during December to April. Flooding is rare. The soil dries slowly once wetted. The shrink-swell potential is high or very high in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
Sk	SHARKEY CLAY	This nearly level, poorly drained, soil is on broad flats on the alluvial plain. It is clayey throughout. Natural fertility is medium or high. Runoff is slow or very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. The shrink-swell potential is high or very high. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface during December through April. Flooding is rare, but it can occur during unusually wet periods. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
Ub	URBAN LAND	Urbanland consists of areas where more than 85 percent of the surface is covered by asphalt, concrete, buildings, or other impervious surfaces. Examples are parking lots, oil storage tank farms, industrial parks, and shopping centers.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Ww	WESTWEGO CLAY	This poorly drained, mineral soil is in former swamps that have been drained and are protected from most flooding. It has a firm clay surface layer. The subsoil is firm clay that shrinks and cracks and remains cracked when wet. The next layer is fluid muck that is underlain by fluid clay. A water table is maintained by pumps at a depth of about 1 to 3 feet. Flooding is rare. The total subsidence potential is medium to high. The shrink-swell potential is high.