

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
AE	ALLEMANDS MUCK	This organic soil is level, very poorly drained, and fluid. It is in freshwater marshes. The soil is fluid muck in the upper part and fluid clay in the lower part. This soil has low strength and poor trafficability. The total subsidence potential is high.
AR	ALLEMANDS-LAROSE ASSOCIATION	These level, very poorly drained, fluid, organic and mineral soils are in freshwater marshes. The Allemands soil is an organic soil and makes up about 45 percent of the map unit. The Larose soil is a mineral soil and makes up about 40 percent. The Allemands soil is fluid muck in the upper part of the profile and fluid clay in the lower part. The Larose soil has a thin fluid muck surface layer and fluid clayey underlying material. The soils have low strength and poor trafficability.
Am	ALLEMANDS CLAY, 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.
BB	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.
CR	CONVENT AND COMMERCE SOILS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	These alluvial soils are unprotected by levees and are subject to frequent flooding, scouring, and deposition. The surface layer can change in texture with each flood event. The underlying material is loamy throughout. Natural fertility is high. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table during the winter and spring.
Cc	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.
Cm	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.

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Cn	COMMERCE SILTY CLAY LOAM, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	This soil is level and somewhat poorly drained. It is on low, subsided natural levee ridges along distributary streams that extend into the marshes. The soil is loamy throughout. It has a seasonal high water table whenever the water level in the marshes is high. Runoff is slow. Permeability is moderately slow. Natural fertility is high. Flooding is rare, but it can occur during tropical storms.
Co	COMMERCE-HARAHAN-ALLEMANDS COMPLEX, DRAINED	These somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained soils are in former freshwater marshes and swamps that are drained. Commerce soil is on low ridges of former marshes. Harahan soil is in low positions in former swamps. Allemands soil is in low positions in former marshes. The soils are subject to rare flooding. Commerce and Harahan soils are mineral soils and Allemands soil is an organic soil.
FA	FAUSSE CLAY	These level, very poorly drained soils are in low, depressional areas on the alluvial plain. They formed in alluvium and are clayey throughout their profiles. These soils are ponded or flooded most of the time. Water and air move very slowly through the soils. The soils have high fertility. The shrink-swell potential is very high, but the soils seldom dry enough to shrink and crack. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
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	This soil is level, very poorly drained, and fluid. It is an organic soil that is in freshwater marshes. The soil is fluid muck throughout, except for a thin layer of fluid clay in the underlying material. This soil has low strength and poor trafficability. The total subsidence potential is very 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.
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.

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Mp	MAUREPAS MUCK, DRAINED	This level, poorly drained, organic soil is in swamps that have been drained. It is protected from most flooding but is still subject to rare flooding. The soil is fluid muck to depths of more than 55 inches. Below this is fluid clay. Under normal conditions, the water table is maintained at a depth of about 1 foot to 3 feet below the surface. The total subsidence potential is very high.
Sa	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.
Se	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.
Sh	SHARKEY CLAY, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	This level, poorly drained or somewhat poorly drained soil is at low elevations on the alluvial plain. It is flooded frequently for very long periods. This soil is clayey throughout or it has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is high. Surface runoff is very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. The seasonal high water table is near the soil surface. This soil has a very high shrink-swell potential. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
UR	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.
Ud	UDORTHENTS	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.
Vc	VACHERIE SILT LOAM, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	This gently undulating, somewhat poorly drained soil is on natural levees of the Mississippi River. It is subject to frequent flooding. The soil has a loamy surface layer and subsoil. The underlying material is clayey. Natural fertility is high. Permeability is very slow in the lower part of the soil. A seasonal high water table is 1 to 3 feet below the surface.