Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Ac	ACADIA SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This somewhat poorly drained, very gently sloping soil is on side slopes on uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. The soil is acid throughout and has low fertility. Runoff is medium. Water and air move very slowly through the subsoil. The soil has a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring. The clayey subsoil has a high shrink-swell potential.
BL	BASILE AND WRIGHTSVILLE SOILS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	These nearly level, poorly drained soils are on narrow flood plains. They flood frequently for brief to long periods. The soils have a loamy surface layer. They are acid in the upper part of the profile. Natural fertility is low or medium. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move slowly or very slowly through the soils. The soils have a seasonal high water table for long periods mainly in winter and spring. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
Bd	BALDWIN SILTY CLAY LOAM	This nearly level, poorly drained soil is on narrow ridges on the alluvial plains. It formed in alluvium. The surface layer is loamy and the subsoil is clayey. Natural fertility is high or moderately high. Surface runoff is slow, and water and air move very slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table ranges from near the soil surface to about 2 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is very high in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
Bh	BALDWIN-SHARKEY COMPLEX, GENTLY UNDULATING	These gently undulating, poorly drained soils are in a ridge and swale landscape on the natural levees of old distributary channels of the Mississippi River. The Baldwin soil is on low ridges and the Sharkey soil is in swales between the ridges. The Baldwin soil has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. The Sharkey soil is clayey throughout. Both soils have high fertility. Surface runoff is slow or very slow. Permeability is very slow. Both soils are subject to rare flooding, and they have a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is very high in both soils. Slopes range from less than 1 percent in the swales to about 3 percent on the ridges.
CE	COMMERCE AND CONVENT SOILS, GENTLY UNDULATING, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	These gently undulating, somewhat poorly drained soils are on the natural levees of the Atchafalaya River. The Commerce soil is in swales and the Convent soil is on low, parallel ridges. Most mapped areas contain both soils, but the proportion of each soil varies from place to place. The soils are frequently flooded for brief to long periods. Some areas of these soils are also subject to extensive scouring and deposition. Both soils are loamy and neutral to moderately alkaline throughout. Natural fertility is high. Permeability is moderately slow. Both soils have a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring. The Commerce soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. Slopes range from less than 1 percent in the swales to about 3 percent on the ridges.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Cc	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.
Cd	COMMERCE SILT LOAM	This level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on natural levees of major streams. It is loamy throughout and has high fertility. The soil is subject to rare flooding during unusually wet periods. Runoff is slow, and permeability is moderate or moderately slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring. Slopes are generally less than 1 percent.
Cf	CONVENT VERY FINE SANDY LOAM	This level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on natural levees of major streams. It is loamy throughout and has high fertility. The soil is subject to rare flooding during unusually wet periods. Runoff is slow, and permeability is moderate or moderately slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring. Slopes are generally less than 1 percent.
Ch	CONVENT VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, GENTLY UNDULATING	This gently undulating, somewhat poorly drained soil is on low, parallel ridges and swales on the natural levees of major streams. It is loamy throughout and has high fertility. The soil is subject to rare flooding during unusually wet periods. Permeability is moderate. Water stands in low places for long periods after heavy rains. The soil has a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring.
Ck	CONVENT-COMMERCE COMPLEX, GENTLY UNDULATING, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	These gently undulating, somewhat poorly drained soils are on natural levees of the Atchafalaya River. The Convent soil is on low ridges and the Commerce soil is in swales. Both soils are subject to occasional flooding for brief to long periods. The soils are loamy and neutral to moderately alkaline throughout. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. Natural fertility is high. Both soils have a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring.
Co	COTEAU SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is in broad areas on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess and is loamy throughout. The soil is medium acid or strongly acid in the upper 20 inches of the profile. It has medium natural fertility. Surface runoff is slow or medium. Water air move moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1.5 to 3 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Cp	COTEAU SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This very gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soil is in relatively narrow areas on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess and is loamy throughout. The soil is medium acid or strongly acid in the upper 20 inches of the profile. It has medium natural fertility. Surface runoff is medium. Water and air move slowly or moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is present in the soil for long periods in winter and spring.
Cw	CROWLEY SILT LOAM	This somewhat poorly drained, level or nearly level soil is on broad, convex slopes on uplands. It has a thick, loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Runoff is slow. Water and air move very slowly through the subsoil. A seasonal high water table is near the surface in winter and spring. Natural fertility is low to medium. The subsoil has a high shrink-swell potential.
De	DUNDEE SILT LOAM	This level, somewhat poorly drained soil is in high positions on natural levees of streams and former streams. The soil has a silt loam surface layer and a silty clay loam subsoil. It has medium to high natural fertility. Water runs slowly off the surface, and it moves through the soil at a moderately slow rate. A seasonal high water table is in the soil for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.
Df	DUNDEE SILTY CLAY LOAM	This level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on the natural levees of streams on the alluvial plain. The soil has a silty clay loam surface layer and subsoil. Runoff is slow, and water stands in low places for short periods after rains. Permeability is moderately slow. Natural fertility is medium. A seasonal high water table is in the soil for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.
Dr	DUNDEE-ALLIGATOR COMPLEX, GENTLY UNDULATING	These gently undulating, somwewhat poorly drained and poorly drained soils are on the natural levees of old distributary channels of the Mississippi River. The landscape is one of low parallel ridges and swales. The Dundee soil is on the ridges and the Alligator soil is in the swales. The Dundee soil is loamy throughout. The Alligator soil is clayey throughout. Both soils are acid throughout. They have medium fertility. Permeability is moderately slow in the Dundee soil and very slow in the Alligator soil. Both soils have a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring. The Alligator soil is subject to ponding and rare flooding during wet periods. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the Dundee soil and very high in the Alligator soil. Slopes range from less than 1 percent in the swales to about 3 percent on the ridges.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Ds	DUNDEE-SHARKEY COMPLEX, GENTLY UNDULATING	This complex consists of the somewhat poorly drained Dundee soil and poorly drained Sharkey soil. These soils are on the alluvial plain. The Dundee soil is on low parallel ridges and the Sharkey soil is in swales between the ridges. The soils are so intermingled that mapping them separately was not practical. The Dundee soil is loamy throughout and has medium natural fertility. The Sharkey soil is clayey throughout and has high natural fertility. Water from rains runs off the Dundee soil and stands for long periods on the Sharkey soil. Permeability is moderately slow in the Dundee soil and very slow in the Sharkey soil. A seasonal high water table is in both soils for long periods in winter and spring. The Dundee soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential, and the Sharkey soil has a very high shrink-swell potential. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent.
FA	FALAYA SOILS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	This map unit consists of level, somewhat poorly drained soils on the flood plains of streams that drain the terrace uplands. These soils are frequently flooded for brief periods. They are also subject to alteration by deposition and scouring. The soils are loamy throughout. They are acid throughout and have medium fertility. Water runs off the surface slowly. Water and air move through the soil at a moderate rate. A seasonal high water table is present for long periods in winter and spring. The soils have low shrink-swell potential. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
FC	FAUSSE AND SHARKEY SOILS	These level, very poorly drained and poorly drained soils are in backswamps and other low positions on the alluvial plain. They are subject to ponding and frequent flooding. Most mapped areas contain both soils, but some areas contain only one. Each of the soils can be mapped separately, but because ponding and frequent flooding so limit the use and management of these soils, they were not separated in mapping. Both soils are clayey throughout. They have high fertility and a high content of organic matter. Permeability is very slow. Both soils have a very high shrink-swell potential. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
Fo	FROST SILT LOAM	This nearly level, poorly drained soil is on broad flats on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess and is loamy throughout the profile. Soil reaction is quite acid in the upper 20 inches of the profile. Natural fertility is medium. Water runs slowly off the soil surface, and it moves slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table ranges from near the soil surface to about 1.5 feet below the surface. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
Fr	FROST SILT LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	These nearly level, poorly drained soils are in long, narrow depressional areas along drainageways. They flood occasionally for brief to long periods. The soils formed in loess, and they are loamy throughout the profile. The soils are acid throughout the profile. Natural fertility is low or medium. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move slowly through the soils. A seasonal high water table ranges from near the soil surface to about 1.5 feet below the surface. Slopes are less than 1 percent.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Fz	FROZARD 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.
Ga	GALLION SILT LOAM	This well drained, level or nearly level soil is on older natural levees on the flood plain of streams. It is loamy throughout and has high or moderately high natural fertility. Runoff is slow or medium. Water and air move through the subsoil at a moderate rate. Adequate water is available to plants in most years.The seasonal high water table is generally more than 6 feet below the surface, but in low places, it can rise to within 4 to 6 feet of the soil surface.
Go	GALLION SILTY CLAY LOAM	This well drained, level soil is on older natural levees on flood plains. It formed in alluvium deposited by the Red River. The soil is loamy throughout and has high natural fertility. Runoff is slow. In places, water collects in low spots for short periods after rains. Water and air move through the subsoil at a moderate rate. Adequate water is available to plants in most years.
Gp	GALLION-PERRY COMPLEX, GENTLY UNDULATING	This complex consists of the well drained Gallion soil on ridges and the poorly drained Perry soil in swales between the ridges. The soils are so intricately mixed that it was not practical to separate them at the scale selected for mapping. The Gallion soil is loamy throughout and the Perry soil is clayey throughout. Natural fertility is medium in both soils. The Perry soil has a seasonal high water table for long periods, and it is subject to rare flooding during unusually wet periods. Shrink-swell potential is moderate in the Gallion soil and very high in the Perry soil. Slopes range from less than 1 percent in the swales to about 3 percent on the ridges.
Ia	IBERIA CLAY	This nearly level, poorly drained soil is in broad areas on the alluvial plain. It formed in alluvium; and it has a clayey surface layer and subsoil. The soil is neutral to moderately alkaline in the upper 20 inches of the profile. Natural fertility is high. This soil has a darker surface layer that contains more organic matter than most other soils in the parish. Surface runoff is very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. Flooding is rare, but it can occur during unusually wet periods. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface for long periods during December through April. This soil has a very high shrink-swell potential. Slopes are less than 1 percent.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Je	JEANERETTE SILT LOAM	This level to nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is in broad areas on the terrace uplands. The soil is loamy throughout the profile. It has neutral or slightly acid reaction in the upper part of the profile and moderately alkaline reaction in the lower part. Natural fertility is medium or high. This soil has a darker surface layer that contains more organic matter than most other soils in the parish. Water and air move moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1 to 2.5 feet below the surface. This soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.
Ju	JUDICE SILTY CLAY LOAM	This level, poorly drained soil is on broad flats on the terrace uplands. It formed in alluvium. It has an acid or neutral silty clay loam surface layer and a moderately alkaline silty clay subsoil. This soil has a darker surface layer that contains more organic matter than most other soils in the parish. Natural fertility is medium to moderately high. Surface runoff is very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the subsoil. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface for long periods during December through April. The soil has a high shrink-swell potential in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
La	LATANIER CLAY	This somewhat poorly drained, level soil is on broad flats on flood plains. It formed in Red River alluvium. The soil has a clayey surface layer and a clayey subsoil underlain by stratified loamy material. Natural fertility is high. Runoff is slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1 to 3 feet below the surface in winter and spring. The soil has a very high shrink-swell potential. Cracks form as the soil dries.
Lb	LEBEAU CLAY	This level, poorly drained soil is on the low part of natural levees on the alluvial plain of the Red River. It has a slightly acid clayey surface layer and a mildly alkaline clay subsoil. Natural fertility is medium. Water runs slowly or very slowly off the surface and stands in low places for long periods after heavy rains. Flooding is rare, but it can occur during unususlly wet periods. The soil has a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring. Permeability is very slow. The shrink-swell potential is very high. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
Lc	LEBEAU CLAY, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	This level, poorly drained soil is in backswamps and on low positions on natural levees on the alluvial plain of the Red River. It is subject to occasional flooding for brief to long periods. The soil is clayey and alkaline throughout. It has medium fertility. Permeability is very slow. Surface runoff is slow or very slow, and water stands in low places for long periods after heavy rains. A seasonal high water table is present for long periods in winter and spring. The soil has a very high shrink-swell potential. Slopes are less than 1 percent.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Le	LOREAUVILLE SILT LOAM	This level, somewhat poorly drained soil is in high positions on natural levees of streams and former streams. The soil has a silt loam surface layer and a silty clay loam subsoil. It has medium to high natural fertility. Water runs slowly off the surface, and it moves through the soil at a moderately slow rate. A seasonal high water table is in the soil for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.
Lp	LORING SILT LOAM, 1 TO 5 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.
Lr	LORING SILT LOAM, 5 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES	This moderately sloping, moderately well drained soil is on side slopes and narrow ridgetops on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess and is loamy throughout the profile. The soil has a fragipan in the subsoil that restricts roots and limits the amount of water available to plants. Surface runoff is rapid. Permeability is slow in the fragipan. A seasonal high water table is perched above the fragipan for long periods in winter and spring.
MU	MUSKOGEE-LORING ASSOCIATION, 8 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES, SEVERELY ERODED	The soils in this map unit are moderately well drained and strongly sloping to moderately steep. They are on the escarpments between the terrace uplands and the alluvial plains and on short side slopes along major drainageways in the terrace uplands. The soils can be mapped separately, but because the steepness of the slopes so limits the use and management of the soils, they were not separated. More than three-fourths of the original surface layer of both soils has been removed by erosion. Gullies are in some areas. The Muskogee soil makes up about 50 percent of the map unit. It is loamy in the surface layer and upper part of the subsoil and clayey in the lower part of the subsoil. The Loring soil makes up about 40 percent of the association. It is loamy throughout and has a fragipan is the subsoil. Natural fertility is low in the Muskogee soil and medium in the Loring soil. Surface runoff is rapid. Permeability is slow in both soils. A perched seasonal high water table is present in both soils in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is high in the Muskogee soil and low in the Loring soil.
Ma	MAMOU SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This very gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soil is on natural levees of old stream channels that drain the terrace uplands. It is acid and loamy throughout the profile. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is medium. Permeability is slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring. Shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Mc	MEMPHIS SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	This nearly level, well drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It is loamy throughout the profile. Natural fertility is medium or moderately low. Surface runoff is medium. Water and air move through the subsoil at a moderate rate. The seasonal high water table is below a depth of 6 feet or more throughout the year. The shrink-swell potential is low.
Md	MEMPHIS SILT LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES	This very gently sloping to gently sloping, well drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess, and it is loamy throughout. The upper 20 inches of the profile are medium acid or strongly acid. Natural fertility is medium. Surface runoff is medium to rapid. Water and air move through the soil at a moderate rate. This soil is not wet during any season. It has a low shrink-swell potential.
Me	MEMPHIS SILT LOAM, 5 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES	This moderately sloping, well drained soil is on side slopes on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess, and it is loamy throughout. The upper 20 inches of the profile are neutral to strongly acid. Natural fertility is medium. Surface runoff is rapid. Water and air move through the soil at a moderate rate. This soil is not wet during any season. It has a low shrink-swell potential.
Mf	MEMPHIS SILT LOAM, 8 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES	This strongly sloping and moderately steep, well drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It is loamy throughout the profile. Natural fertility is moderately low or medium. Surface runoff is rapid. Water and air move through the subsoil at a moderate rate. The seasonal high water table is below a depth of 6 feet or more throughout the year. The shrink-swell potential is low.
Mt	MOWATA SILT LOAM	This poorly drained, level soil is on the terrace uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is low. A seasonal high water table is near the surface for long periods in winter and spring. Runoff is very slow and water stands in low places for short periods after rains. The soil has a high shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.
Pa	PATOUTVILLE SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on broad areas on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess and is loamy throughout the profile. The surface layer is acid, and natural fertility is only medium. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is 2 to 3 feet below the surface during December through May. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.
Pb	PATOUTVILLE SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This very gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soil is in relatively narrow areas on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess and is loamy throughout. The soil is medium acid or strongly acid in the upper 20 inches of the profile. It has medium natural fertility. Surface runoff is medium. Water and air move slowly or moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is present in the soil for long periods in winter and spring.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Pc	PATOUTVILLE-CROWLEY COMPLEX	These nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soils are on the terrace uplands. The Patoutville soil is on low ridges, and the Crowley soil is on flats between the ridges. The Patoutville soil is acid and loamy throughout. The Crowley soil has an acid, loamy surface layer and an acid, clayey and loamy subsoil. Permeability is slow in the Patoutville soil and very slow in the Crowley soil. A seasonal high water table is present for long periods in winter and spring in both soils. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the Patoutville soil and high in the Crowley soil.
Pr	PERRY CLAY, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	This poorly drained, level soil is on flood plains. It formed in Red River alluvium. The soil is subject to frequent flooding for long periods. The soil is clayey throughout. Natural fertility is medium. Runoff is very slow, and water moves very slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is near the surface for long periods in winter and spring. During dry periods, deep, wide cracks form in the soil. The shrink-swell potential is very high.
Sh	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.
So	SHARKEY CLAY, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	This level, poorly drained, clayey soil is on alluvial plains. It is subject to occasional flooding. The soil is clayey throughout. It has a seasonal high water table that is near the soil surface for long periods in winter and spring. Permeability is very slow. Natural fertility is medium or high. The shrink-swell potential is very high.
Sp	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.
Ts	TENSAS-SHARKEY COMPLEX, GENTLY UNDULATING	These gently undulating, somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained, clayey soils are in a ridge and swale landscape on the alluvial plain. The Tensas soil is on the low ridges and the Sharkey soil in in the swales. Both soils have a clayey surface layer and subsoil. However, the Tensas soil has a subsoil that is clayey in the upper part and loamy in the lower part. Water runs off the Tensas soil and accumulates on the Sharkey soil. Water and air move through both soils very slowly. Natural fertility is medium in the Tensas soil and high in the Sharkey soil. Both soils have a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring. Flooding is rare, but it can occur during unusually wet periods. The shrink-swell potential is very high in both soils. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Wv	WRIGHTSVILLE-VIDRINE COMPLEX	These poorly drained Wrightsville soils and somewhat poorly drained Vidrine soils are on the terrace uplands. The Wrightsville soil is on broad flats and makes up most of the map unit. The Vidrine soil is on low circular mounds or smoothed mound areas and makes up a lesser part of the map unit. Both soils have a loamy surface layer and a clayey and loamy subsoil. Both soils have low fertility. Permeability is very slow in the Wrightsville soil and slow in the Vidrine soil. A seasonal high water table is present in both soils for long periods in winter and spring. Surface runoff is slow on the Wrightsville soil and medium on the Vidrine soil. The shrink-swell potential is high in both soils. Slopes range from less than 1 percent on the Wrightsville soil to about 3 percent on the Vidrine soil.