

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
AE	ALLEMANDS MUCKY PEAT	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.
AG	ANDRY MUCK	These level soils are in firm marshes. They are saline, very poorly drained, and moderately slowly permeable. The soils are flooded or ponded most of the time. They have a peat surface layer and a firm loamy subsoil. These soils are subject to shallow flooding by normal tides and to deep flooding by storm tides.
AN	AQUENTS, 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.
Aa	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.
Ah	ANDRY MUCK, DRAINED	This level, poorly drained mineral soil is in former brackish marshes that are drained and protected from most floods. The surface layer is mucky and the subsoil is firm and loamy. The water table is maintained at a depth of 1 to 3 feet below the surface. The soil is subject to rare flooding during unusually wet periods. Natural fertility is medium.
BA	BANCKER MUCK	This mineral soil is level, fluid, slightly saline, and very poorly drained. It is in brackish marshes. The soil has a fluid mucky surface layer and a fluid clayey underlying material. The soil has low strength and poor trafficability.
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.
BE	BASILE SILT LOAM, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	This level, poorly drained soil is on flood plains. It is subject to frequent flooding. The soil is loamy throughout. It has low natural fertility. Surface runoff and permeability are slow. A seasonal high water table ranges from the surface to a depth of about 1.5 feet.

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Bh	BEACH, COASTAL	This miscellaneous area consists of the unvegetated strip of sand and shell fragments along the shoreline of the Gulf of Mexico. The area is covered with seawater at high tide and exposed at low tide. Beaches, coastal consists of mixtures of sand, clay, and shell fragments.
CL	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.
CR	CREOLE 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.
Ch	CHENIERE SANDY CLAY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This very gently sloping, somewhat excessively drained soil is on low ridges that generally are parallel to the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. It is subject to rare flooding by tidal surges during tropical storms. The soil has a loamy surface layer and a sandy underlying material that contains many fragments of shells. Natural fertility is medium. Permeability is rapid. The available water capacity is low.
Cm	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.
Cn	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.
Co	COTEAU-PATOUTVILLE-FROST SILT LOAMS, GENTLY UNDULATING	These gently undulating, somewhat poorly drained Coteau and Patoutville soils and poorly drained Frost soil are on ridges and in swales on terrace uplands. The Coteau soil is on the tops of ridges, the Patoutville soil is on side slopes, and the Frost soil is in swales. All of the soils are loamy throughout. They have medium natural fertility. Water and air move through the soils slowly or moderately slowly. The soils have a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.

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Cw	CROWLEY SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	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.
Cx	CROWLEY SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This very gently sloping or gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soil is on terraces. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil or a clayey and loamy subsoil. Permeability is slow or very slow. Natural fertility is low or medium. The shrink-swell potential in the subsoil is high. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.
Cy	CROWLEY-PATOUTVILLE SILT LOAMS	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.
DE	DELCOMB MUCK	These level soils are saline, very poorly drained, and rapidly permeable. They are very fluid throughout. The soils are in soft marshes and are flooded most of the time. The upper part of the soil is mucky and the lower part is loamy. The soils are subject to shallow flooding by normal tides and to deep flooding by storm tides.
Du	DUNDEE VERY FINE SANDY 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.
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.
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.

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Fr	FROST SILT LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	<p>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.</p>
Fz	FROZARD SILT LOAM	<p>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.</p>
GE	GED CLAY	<p>This firm mineral soil is level and very poorly drained. It is in freshwater marshes. The surface layer is a fluid clay or mucky clay. The subsoil is firm clay. The soil is ponded or flooded most of the time. Permeability is very slow. The shrink-swell potential is high.</p>
Gy	GUEYDAN MUCK	<p>This level, poorly drained, firm, mineral soil is in former freshwater marshes that are drained and protected from most floods. The surface layer is mucky and the subsoil is clayey. The upper part of the subsoil contains a network of permanent cracks. The soil is subject to rare flooding during severe storms. Under normal conditions, the water table is maintained at a depth of 1 to 3 feet below the surface. Natural fertility is high. Water and air move very slowly through the soil and rapidly through the network of cracks.</p>
Hb	HACKBERRY SANDY CLAY LOAM, OVERWASH	<p>This level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on toe slopes of low ridges that are generally parallel to the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. The soil is subject to rare flooding by tidal surges during severe tropical storms. The surface layer is loamy, and the subsoil is loamy and sandy. Natural fertility is medium. A water table is at a depth of about 1 to 4 feet throughout the year.</p>
Hm	HACKBERRY-MERMENTAU COMPLEX, GENTLY UNDULATING	<p>These soils are level and gently undulating, somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained. They are in a ridge and swale landscape near the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. The Hackberry soil is on low ridges. The Mermentau soil is in low areas between the ridges. Low areas are subject to frequent flooding. The Hackberry soil has a loamy surface layer and subsoil. The underlying material is sandy. The Mermentau soil has a firm, clayey surface layer and subsoil.</p>

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Ja	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.
Jd	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.
Jk	JUDICE-KAPLAN COMPLEX, GENTLY UNDULATING	These poorly drained and somewhat poorly drained soils are on ridges and swales on the Gulf Coast Prairies. The Judice soil is on flats and in swales, and the Kaplan soil is on low ridges. The soils have a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil or a clayey and loamy subsoil. Natural fertility is medium or high. Permeability is slow or very slow. The soils have a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring. The Judice soil is subject to rare flooding during unusually wet periods.
Ka	KAPLAN SILT LOAM	This level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on slightly convex ridges on the Gulf Coast Prairies. The soil has a loamy surface layer and a loamy and clayey subsoil. Permeability is slow. Natural fertility is medium. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.
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.
LR	LAROSE MUCKY CLAY	This soil is level, very poorly drained, and fluid. It is a mineral soil that is in freshwater marshes. The surface layer is fluid and mucky. The underlying material is fluid clay and mucky clay. This soil has a medium total subsidence potential. It has low strength.

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MM	MERMENTAU CLAY	This level, poorly drained soil is on low ridges within areas of brackish marsh near the Gulf of Mexico. It is subject to frequent, shallow flooding by high tides. The soil has a firm, clayey surface layer and subsoil. The underlying material is loamy and fluid. Natural fertility is high. The soil is moderately saline or strongly saline. Permeability is very slow. A seasonal high water table is within 3.5 feet of the surface throughout the year.
Me	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.
Mn	MIDLAND SILTY CLAY LOAM	This level, poorly drained soil is on terraces. It has an acid, loamy surface layer and a clayey and loamy subsoil that is alkaline. Permeability is very slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring. Natural fertility is medium. The shrink-swell potential in the subsoil is high.
Mr	MOREY SILT LOAM	This level, poorly drained soil is on terraces. It is loamy throughout and has a surface layer that typically is darker than most surrounding soils. Permeability is slow. Natural fertility is medium. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring. It is subject to rare flooding.
Mt	MOWATA SILT LOAM	This poorly drained, level soil is in depressional areas along drainageways on uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is slow, and water moves very slowly through the soil. This soil is wet during much of winter and spring. The subsoil has a high shrink-swell potential.
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.

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SC	SCATLAKE MUCKY CLAY	This mineral soil is level, saline, and very poorly drained. It is in saline marshes. The soil is flooded by normal tides, and is ponded most of the time. The surface layer is mainly a muck or mucky clay, and the underlying material is fluid clay. The soil has a low capacity to support a load.
UD	UDIFLUENTS, 1 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES	This map unit consists of stratified sandy, loamy, and clayey soil material that was dredged from the marshes during the construction of navigable waterways. The soil material is on low to high spoil banks. It is very slightly saline or slightly saline. Slopes range from 1 to 20 percent.