

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS  
St Landry Parish, Louisiana

These descriptions describe soil properties or management considerations specific to a soil map unit and components of map units. These reports are generated for distribution to land users from the National Soil Information System soil database.

**Ac--Acadia Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes**

Acadia component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Gulf Coast Prairies Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

**Bd--Baldwin Silty Clay Loam**

Baldwin component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a flood plain. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

**Bh--Baldwin-Sharkey Complex, Gently Undulating**

Baldwin component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a ridge. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Sharkey component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a swale. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

**BL--Basile And Wrightsville Soils, Frequently Flooded**

Basile component makes up 65 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Gulf Coast Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a depression. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is frequent flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

Wrightsville component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Gulf Coast Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a ridge. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is frequent flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

**Cc--Calhoun Silt Loam**

Calhoun component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a terrace. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

**Cd--Commerce Silt Loam**

Commerce component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 33 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

**CE--Commerce And Convent Soils, Gently Undulating, Frequently Floode D**

Commerce component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a swale. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is frequent flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 33 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

Convent component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a ridge. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is frequent flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 33 inches. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

**Cf--Convent Very Fine Sandy Loam**

Convent component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 33 inches. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

**Ch--Convent Very Fine Sandy Loam, Gently Undulating**

Convent component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 33 inches. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

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**Ck--Convent-Commerce Complex, Gently Undulating, Occasionally Floode D**

Convent component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is occasional flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 33 inches. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Commerce component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is occasional flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 33 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

**Co--Coteau Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes**

Coteau component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

**Cp--Coteau Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes**

Coteau component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

**Cw--Crowley Silt Loam**

Crowley component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Gulf Coast Prairies Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

**De--Dundee Silt Loam**

Dundee component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

**Df--Dundee Silty Clay Loam**

Dundee component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

**Dr--Dundee-Alligator Complex, Gently Undulating**

Dundee component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

Alligator component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a swale. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 15 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

**Ds--Dundee-Sharkey Complex, Gently Undulating**

Dundee component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

Sharkey component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a swale. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

**FA--Falaya Soils, Frequently Flooded**

Falaya component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a flood plain. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is frequent flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4w.

**FC--Fausse And Sharkey Soils**

Fausse component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a swamp. It is very poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is frequent flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 7w.

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Sharkey component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a flood plain. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is frequent flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

Fo--Frost Silt Loam

Frost component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a terrace. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Fr--Frost Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Frost component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a depression. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is occasional flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4w.

Fz--Frozard Silt Loam

Frozard component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Ga--Gallion Silt Loam

Gallion component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 1.

Go--Gallion Silty Clay Loam

Gallion component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

Gp--Gallion-Perry Complex, Gently Undulating

Gallion component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

Perry component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a swale. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Ia--Iberia Clay

Iberia component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a flood plain. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 1 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Je--Jeanerette Silt Loam

Jeanerette component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands Major Land Resource Area. The parent material consists of loess. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 21 inches. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 2 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

Ju--Judice Silty Clay Loam

Judice component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Gulf Coast Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a depression. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

La--Latanier Clay

Latanier component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Lb--Lebeau Clay

Lebeau component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a flood plain. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

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## Lc--Lebeau Clay, Occasionally Flooded

Lebeau component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a flood plain. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is occasional flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4w.

## Le--Loreauville Silt Loam

Loreauville component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 21 inches. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

## Lp--Loring Silt Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Loring component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands Major Land Resource Area. The parent material consists of loess. The depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

## Lr--Loring Silt Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes

Loring component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands Major Land Resource Area. The parent material consists of loess. The depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

## Ma--Mamou Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Mamou component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Gulf Coast Prairies Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

## Mc--Memphis Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Memphis component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands Major Land Resource Area. The parent material consists of loess. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 1.

## Md--Memphis Silt Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Memphis component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands Major Land Resource Area. The parent material consists of loess. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

## Me--Memphis Silt Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes

Memphis component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands Major Land Resource Area. The parent material consists of loess. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

## Mf--Memphis Silt Loam, 8 To 20 Percent Slopes

Memphis component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands Major Land Resource Area. The parent material consists of loess. It is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

## Mt--Mowata Silt Loam

Mowata component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Gulf Coast Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a terrace. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

## MU--Muskogee-Loring Association, 8 To 20 Percent Slopes, Severely Er Oded

Muskogee component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Loring component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. The parent material consists of loess. The depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 7e.

## Pa--Patoutville Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Patoutville component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands Major Land Resource Area. The parent material consists of loess. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 21 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

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Patoutville component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands Major Land Resource Area. The parent material consists of loess. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 21 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

**Pc--Patoutville-Crowley Complex**

Patoutville component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands Major Land Resource Area. The parent material consists of loess. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 21 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

Crowley component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

**Pr--Perry Clay, Frequently Flooded**

Perry component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a flood plain. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

**Sh--Sharkey Clay**

Sharkey component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a flood plain. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

**So--Sharkey Clay, Occasionally Flooded**

Sharkey component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a flood plain. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is occasional flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4w.

**Sp--Sharkey Clay, Frequently Flooded**

Sharkey component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a flood plain. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is frequent flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

**Ts--Tensas-Sharkey Complex, Gently Undulating**

Tensas component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Sharkey component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a swale. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is very high. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

**Wv--Wrightsville-Vidrine Complex**

Wrightsville component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a terrace. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Vidrine component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is very high and shrink swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.