

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS
East Baton Rouge 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.

CaB--Cahaba Sandy Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Cahaba component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain 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 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.

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.

Cf--Calhoun-Bonn And Fountain Silt Loams

Calhoun component makes up 40 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 low. 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.

Bonn component makes up 30 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 ridge. The depth to bedrock is 8 to 16 inches to natric. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is low 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 6 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4s.

Fountain component makes up 30 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 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 9 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Cl--Cascilla Silt Loam, Undulating, Overflow

Cascilla component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Western Coastal Plain Major Land Resource Area. This component is on a flood plain. 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 frequent flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4w.

Co--Commerce Loam

Commerce component makes up 95 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 33 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

Cr--Crevasse Soils, Overflow

Crevasse component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is excessively drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is rapid. Available water capacity is low 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 57 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

De--Deerford Silt Loam

Deerford 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 16 to 32 inches to natric. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is 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. The soil has a moderately sodic horizon. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

DfA--Deerford-Olivier Silt Loams, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Deerford 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. The depth to bedrock is 16 to 32 inches to natric. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is 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. The soil has a moderately sodic horizon. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Olivier component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. 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 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.

DfB--Deerford-Olivier Silt Loams, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Deerford 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. The depth to bedrock is 16 to 32 inches to natric. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is 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. The soil has a moderately sodic horizon. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Olivier component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. 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 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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Dn--Deerford-Verdun Silt Loams

Deerford 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. The depth to bedrock is 16 to 32 inches to natric. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is 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. The soil has a moderately sodic horizon. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Verdun component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is 6 to 16 inches to natric. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is low 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 4s.

DrA--Dexter Very Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Dexter component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands 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 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.

DrB--Dexter Very Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Dexter component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands 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 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.

DuA--Dundee-Amagon Complex, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Dundee component makes up 65 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 30 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Amagon 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 depression. It is 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 occasional flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

DuB--Dundee-Amagon Complex, Undulating

Dundee component makes up 65 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.

Amagon 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 depression. It is 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 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 4w.

DyB--Dundee-Tensas-Sharkey Complex, Undulating

Dundee component makes up 40 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.

Tensas component makes up 40 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 20 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.

En--Essen Silt Loam

Essen component makes up 98 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. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

Es--Essen And Lafe Silt Loams

Essen component makes up 50 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. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

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Lafe component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is 3 to 12 inches to natric. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is low 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 18 inches. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6s.

Fn--Fountain Silt Loam

Fountain component makes up 100 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 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 9 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Fo--Fountain And Bonn Silt Loams

Fountain component makes up 50 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 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 9 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Bonn component makes up 45 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. The depth to bedrock is 8 to 16 inches to natric. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is low 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 6 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4s.

Fr--Fred Silt Loam

Fred 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 moderately well 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 48 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 1.

Fs--Fred-Deerford Silt Loams

Fred component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands Major Land Resource Area. It is moderately well 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 48 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 1.

Deerford component makes up 40 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 16 to 32 inches to natric. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is 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. The soil has a moderately sodic horizon. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

FvA--Calloway (freeland) Very Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Calloway 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 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 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 2w.

FvB--Calloway (freeland) Very Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Calloway 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 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 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 2e.

Fw--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 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 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.

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.

Jn--Jeanerette Silt Loam, Acid Variant

Jeanerette Variant component makes up 98 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 21 inches. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 2 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

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Jr--Jeanerette Silt Loam, Light Colored Variant

Jeanerette, light Co component makes up 100 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 21 inches. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 2 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

Jt--Jeanerette-Frost Silt Loams

Jeanerette 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 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.

Frost component makes up 30 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 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.

Jv--Jeanerette, Light Colored Variant-Frost Silt Loams

Jeanerette, Light Co component makes up 50 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 21 inches. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 2 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

Frost component makes up 30 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 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--Lafe Silt Loam

Lafe component makes up 92 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is 3 to 12 inches to natric. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is low 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 18 inches. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 6s.

Lm--Loamy Alluvial Land And Mhoon Soils, Overflow

Loamy Alluvial Land 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 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.

Mhoon 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 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 18 inches. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

LoA--Loring Silt Loam, 0 To 1 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 2w.

LoB--Loring Silt Loam, 1 To 3 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.

LoC2--Loring Silt Loam, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Loring component makes up 100 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.

LoD2--Loring Silt Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Loring component makes up 100 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.

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Ma--Made Land

Made Land component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. Available water capacity is very low and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet.

MeA--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.

MeB--Memphis Silt Loam, 1 To 3 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.

MeD2--Memphis Silt Loam, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Memphis component makes up 100 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.

Mh--Mhoon Silty Clay

Mhoon 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 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. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

Mn--Mhoon Silty Clay Loam

Mhoon 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 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. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

Ms--Mhoon-Sharkey Complex

Mhoon component makes up 60 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 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. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. 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.

Oc--Ochlockonee Fine Sandy Loam, Overflow

Ochlockonee component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Coastal Plain 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 low. This soil is frequent flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 48 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 4w.

O1A--Olivier Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Olivier 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 depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. 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 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.

O1B--Olivier Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Olivier 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 depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. 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 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.

PrB--Providence Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Providence 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 depth to bedrock is 18 to 38 inches to fragipan. It is moderately well 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 23 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

Sc--Sharkey Clay

Sharkey 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 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.

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Sh--Sharkey Silty Clay Loam

Sharkey component makes up 100 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.

Sk--Sharkey-Tunica Association, Overflow

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 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.

Tunica 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 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 frequent flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

Sm--Sharkey-Tunica Clays, Overflow

Sharkey component makes up 60 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 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.

Tunica 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 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 frequent flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

SmB--Sharkey-Tunica Clays, Undulating

Sharkey 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. The maximum amount of calcium carbonate within 40 inches is 5 percent. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Tunica component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. 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 3w.

So--Smoothed Land, Dundee And Tensas Materials

Smoothed Land component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. Available water capacity is very low and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet.

Sp--Springfield Silt Loam

Springfield component makes up 95 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 12 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Sr--Springfield-Olivier Silt Loams

Springfield component makes up 60 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 12 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Olivier component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is inches fragipan. 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 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.

Te--Terrace Escarpments

Terrace Escarpments component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands Major Land Resource Area. Available water capacity is very low and shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table is deeper than 6 feet.

Tn--Tunica Clay

Tunica component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. 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 27 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Ts--Tunica-Sharkey Clays

Tunica component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Major Land Resource Area. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. 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 27 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana

Sharkey 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 depression. 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.

Vd--Verdun Silt Loam

Verdun component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is 6 to 16 inches to natric. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is low 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 4s.

Ve--Verdun-Deerford Silt Loams

Verdun component makes up 65 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands Major Land Resource Area. The depth to bedrock is 6 to 16 inches to natric. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is moderate 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 4s.

Deerford component makes up 35 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 16 to 32 inches to natric. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity is 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. The soil has a moderately sodic horizon. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Vf--Verdun-Fred Silt Loams

Verdun 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 depth to bedrock is 6 to 16 inches to natric. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is impermeable. Available water capacity is low 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 4s.

Fred 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 moderately well 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 48 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 1.

Wf--Waverly-Falaya Silt Loams, Overflow

Waverly component makes up 60 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 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 9 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

Falaya component makes up 30 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 ridge. 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.

Za--Zachary Silt Loam

Zachary 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 flood plain. It is 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 12 inches. It is in nonirrigated land capability class 5w.