

Arkansas
Common Resource Areas

11/4/2005

CRA Number	CRA Name	Common Resource Area Description
116A.1	Dissected Springfield Plain	This CRA consists of moderately dissected steep slopes, narrow ridges, and narrow valley bottoms. Relief is generally 150-250 feet. Soils are mainly deep, cherty loams formed from cherty Mississippian limestones. Forests of oak and oak-pine and woodlands dominate the landscape, with cleared land restricted to valley bottoms and some ridges.
116A.2	White River Hills	This CRA consists of steep slopes, narrow ridges, and narrow valley bottoms. Relief is as high as 600 feet. Soils are rocky and thin over carbonate bedrock with areas of rugged dolomite knobs. Local karst, losing streams, and large springs are characteristic. Dolomite glades are the most extensive in Missouri. Dense forests of oak, oak-pine and cedar thickets dominate the landscape.
116A.3	Central Plateau	This CRA consists of some of the least dissected portions of the Ozark Highlands. Dominated by carbonate lithology, it is strongly karstic in many portions and is mantled by a very thick solution residuum. Lack of surface water and droughty soils are characteristics. Much of the land has been cleared for pasture although oak forests and brush dominate locally.
117.1	Boston Mountains	This CRA consists of dissected, rugged mountain with steep slopes, sharp ridges and narrow valleys. Soils are mainly moderately deep to shallow, stony and nonstony, with loamy textures. Soils are low in natural fertility and most areas are not suited for crop production. The area is dominantly forested with some cleared areas on mountaintops, narrow benches, and in valleys. mainly used for pasture.
118A.1	Arkansas Valley and Ridges, Eastern Part	This CRA consists of nearly level to steep sandstone capped ridges and valleys. Soils are are mainly moderately deep to deep, stony and nonstony, with loamy textures. Dominant soils are low in natural fertility. About 50 percent of the area is forested. Cleared areas are mainly pastureland, but there are areas of cropland along the Arkansas River that are important to the economy of the region.
119.1	Ouachita Mountains	This CRA consists of rugged steep mountains with parallel ridges that are divided by narrow valleys. Soil are shallow to moderately deep on mountains and ridges, and moderately deep to deep in the stream valleys. This areas is generally poorly suited for crop production. Most areas remain in forest land. Lesser sloping areas on mountain tops, ridges and in valleys are used for pasture.
131A.1	Southern Mississippi River Meander Belts	This CRA is dominantly level to nearly level flood plains of the Mississippi River. Soils are deep, fertile, and most are well suited to crop production. Most of the area has been cleared of forest and is used mainly for growing cotton, soybeans, rice and wheat. Some areas require surface drainage for crop production. Some areas of converted wetlands are being restored.
131A.3	Black and White River Alluvium	This CRA consists of level to nearly level alluvial plains of the Black and White Rivers that includes some tracts of windblown sands and some natural wetlands. Soils are deep and most are well suited to crop production. Most of the area has been cleared of forest and is used for growing rice, soybeans, and wheat. Some areas of dunes and swales support rare plant species.
131B.1	Arkansas River Alluvium	This CRA consists of level to nearly level floodplains of the Arkansas River. The deep, fertile soils in this areas are well suited for crop production. Most of the area has been cleared of forest and used mainly for growing cotton, soybeans and rice. Surface drainage is required on some areas for crop production. Wetland hydrology and vegetation is being restored on some converted wetlands.

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131C.1	Red River Alluvium	This CRA consists of level to nearly level floodplains of the Red River. The deep, fertile soils in this area are well suited for crop production. Most of the area has been cleared of forest and is used mainly for growing cotton, soybeans and rice. Surface drainage is required on some areas for crop production. Wetland hydrology and vegetation is being restored on some converted wetlands.
131D.1	Southern Mississippi River Terraces	This CRA consists of level to gently sloping terraces of the Mississippi River. Soils are mainly deep, moderately fertile, with fragipans. Most of this area is not well suited for crop production. Most of the area remains in forest land, and cleared areas are mainly used for forage production. Erosion is a resource concern on areas that are used for cropland.
131D.2	Arkansas Grand Prairie	This CRA consists of a level to gently sloping terrace of the Mississippi River. Moderately fertile, deep soils with fragipans or clay pans dominate this area. Presettlement vegetation was mainly prairie grasses and savannahs. Most of the area is used for growing rice, soybeans and wheat. A critical resource concern in this area is the depletion of the underground aquifer used for irrigation.
133B.1	Western Coastal Plain	This CRA consists of nearly level to moderately sloping uplands, and level to nearly level low terraces and floodplains in the Western Coastal Plain. Deep soils, low in natural fertility are poorly suited for crop production. Most of the area remains in forest land, and large tracts are owned and managed by commercial timber companies. Cleared areas are mainly used for forage production.
134.1	Crowley's Ridge	This CRA consists of nearly level to steep, dissected loess covered ridge with a core of Tertiary sands and gravels. The soils are deep, moderately fertility, and highly erosive. Most of the area remains in forest land. Some less sloping areas are used for pasture and cropland. Major cultivated crops are soybeans, wheat and sorghum. Soil erosion is a major resource concern.
134.2	Mississippi Valley Western Loess Plains	This CRA consists of nearly level to gently sloping loess plains east of the Mississippi River. The deep, highly erosive soils in this area developed from thick Pleistocene loess. Most of this area has been cleared of forest and is used for crop land and pasture. Major cultivated crops are cotton, soybeans and rice. Soil erosion is a major resource concern in this CRA.
135B.1	Cretaceous Western Coastal Plain	This CRA consists of nearly level to moderately sloping uplands, and level to nearly level low terraces and floodplains in the Cretaceous Western Coastal Plain. Deep soils, low in natural fertility, are not well suited for crop production. Most of the area remains in forest land, but there is more open land that is used for forage production than in the adjacent Western Coastal Plain CRA.