CRA Number	CRA Name	Common Resource Area Description
107B.1	Missouri River Alluvial Land	The Missouri River Alluvial Plain CRA consists of the alluvial plain and channel of the Missouri River and the lower Grand River. The plain is broader and has a higher proportion of fine-textured, poorly drained soils than the Missouri River alluvial plain within the Ozark Highlands. The Missouri River channel has been stabilized, narrowed, leveed, and is now mostly island-free. The CRA is devoted mainly to cropland.
107B.3	Iowa and Missouri Deep Loess Hills	The Deep Loess Hills CRA is distinguished by moderately thick to very thick loess (25 to 100 feet) over till and bedrock with up to 250 feet of relief. Loess has been redeposited at lower positions in the landscape. Underlying glacial till and bedrock are not commonly exposed at the surface. Most of the CRA is considered prime farmland, and sediment yields from heavy rains can be enormous.
107B.4	Missouri Loess Hills	The Missouri Loess Hills CRA is distinguished by a thick loess mantle (10-25 feet) and loess soils. It is a hilly region characterized by broad, rounded ridges, moderate slopes, broad stream valleys, and a local relief of 100-150 feet. Bedrock and glacial till are exposed in the deeper valleys. Most of the CRA is in farms, but substantial tracts in the breaks along the Missouri River are thickly wooded.
108D.1	Nodaway Loess Prairie Hills and Till	The Nodaway Loess Prairie Hills and Till CRA consists of broadly rounded, loess cvered hills with moderately steep slopes, broad stream valleys and local relief of 100-150 feet. Loess is generally 10-25 feet thick; glacial till is exposed on lower valley slopes. The productive but erodible soils are in a mix of cool-season pasture and cropland with very little native vegetation.
109.1	Grand River Hills	The Grand River Hills CRA integrating factor is a plains landscape and the presence of pre-Illinoisan glacial till with a thin cover of loess. In places the uplands are relatively smooth, with relief less than 100 feet. Rolling hills tend to have 150 feet of local relief, while more dissected tracts can have relief over 200 feet. Most of the CRA is devoted to farming with some pastures and woodlands.
109.2	Chariton River Hills	The Chariton River Hills CRA contains the hilliest lands of interior northern Missouri. The CRA is constructed mainly on glacial till with a thin covering of loess with broad alluvial plains, thoroughly dissected and forested hills, and an intermediate landscape of gentler slopes and deeper soils. Most of the CRA is now devoted to farming, with more cropland in the south and more pastureland in the north.

CRA Number	CRA Name	Common Resource Area Description
109.3	Fox - Wyaconda River Dissected Till Plain	The Fox-Wyaconda River Dissected Till Plains CRA consists of slightly dissected till plains. Although relief is usually less than 150 feet, little of the flat till plain surface remains. Postglacial stream erosion has transformed the surface into a series of parallel, low-relief ridges and valleys carved from glacial till. Most of the CRA today is a mixture of pasture and field crops.
112.1	Scarped Osage Plains	The Scarped Osage Plains CRA is a smooth plain interrupted by low, ragged escarpments trending southwest-northeast in which thin-bedded Pennsylvanian limestone bedrock is regularly exposed. Local relief reaches 150 feet in the escarpment zones but elsewhere averages less than 100 feet. Valley bottoms are exceptionally broad for the size of the streams. Most of the land is in pasture and cropland.
112.2	Cherokee Plains	The Cherokee Plains CRA is a continuous plain of very low relief (usually less than 80 feet) on Pennsylvanian sandstones and shales. Streams have hardly dissected the surface, and valleys are topographically subdued. Wetlands are present on the wide, flat alluvial plains. Claypan soils add further distinction to the CRA. Most of the land is in pasture and cropland, with local areas of extensive strip mines.
113.1	Claypan Till Plains	The distinguishing feature of Claypan Till Plains CRA is the presence of well-developed claypan soils on a flat glacial till plain. Postglacial stream erosion has made little progress in this CRA, and most of the surface is flat or gently rolling with local relief less than 100 feet. Bedrock exposures are rare. The CRA is now predominantly farmland, of which a very large percentage is in cropland.
115B.1	Outer Ozark Border	The Outer Ozark Border CRA consists of a belt of deeply dissected hills and blufflands and several relatively smooth karst plains. Relief in the river hills is 200-350 feet. Slopes are steep and bedrock exposures are common. Loess, occasionally very thick, mantles the uplands of the entire CRA. Land use is extremely varied, including row crops, improved pasture, and densely wooded valleys.
115B.2	Northern Inner Ozark Border	The Northern Inner Ozark Border CRA consists of dissected plains and hills with various expressions of local relief with a range of 150-300 feet. The CRA is defined largely by its association with the dolomites and loess-mantled ridges. Land use is extremely varied, from row crops and improved pasture to overgrown glades and dense second-growth oak forests.

CRA Number	CRA Name	Common Resource Area Description
115B.3	Missouri River Alluvial Plain	The Missouri River Alluvial Plain CRA consists of the Missouri River channel and its adjoining alluvial plain across the northern Ozarks. Formerly the channel contained numerous islands and bars, but in the last half century it has been narrowed, its islands virtually eliminated, and its banks stabilized. Soils are deep and loamy.The alluvial plain is subject to flooding. Land use is chiefly row crops.
115B.4	Mississippi River Alluvial Plain	The Mississippi River Alluvial Plain CRA consists of the Mississippi River channel and its adjoining alluvial plain. Channel banks have been stabilized for the most part. Soils are mainly formed in deep, loamy alluvium with places of poorly drained, finer-textured soils. The area is mostly in cropland.
115C.1	Wyaconda River Prairie/Woodland Dissected Till Plains	The Wyaconda River Praire/Woodland Dissected Plains CRA consists of broad, rounded divides that give way to dissected valleys along numerous subparallel streams. Local relief is 100 to 150 feet. The CRA is underlain by glacial till and has a veneer of loess on ridges and uplands. The CRA is mostly in grass and culivated cropland. Substantial amounts of forest occur on steep slopes.
115C.2	Mississippi River Hills	The Mississippi River Hills CRA consists of a broad belt of hills, valleys, and blufflands. Topography ranges from moderately rolling to steep and rugged; local relief averages 150-250 feet. Loess mantles the entire subsection. Carbonate bedrock is exposed on steeper slopes and locally creates karst tracts. Most of the subsection is in farms, mainly livestock, with crops on better soils.
115C.3	Mississippi River Alluvial Plains	The Mississippi River Alluvial Plains CRA consists of the alluvial plain and channel of the Mississippi River. The alluvial plain has very deep loamy and clayey soils of variable drainage capacity. Many islands are timbered. The main bottoms are artificially drained and in cropland, but some oxbow wetlands remain.
116A.1	Dissected Springfield Plain	The Dissected Springfield Plain CRA consists of the moderately dissected with 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.

CRA Number	CRA Name	Common Resource Area Description
116A.2	White River Hills	The White River Hills 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	The Central Plateau 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.
116A.4	Osage River Hills	The Osage River Hills CRA is composed of the hilly to rugged lands. Lithology varies from Jefferson City-Cotter-dominated areas in the west to areas underlain by Roubidoux, Gasconade, and Eminence-Potosi Formations in the east. Small areas of Mississippian and Pennsylvanian parent materials occur on the western fringe. Rural lands are a nearly even mix of pasture and oak forests.
116A.5	Gasconade River Hills	The Gasconade River Hills CRA consists of the deeply dissected landscapes. Steep slopes, narrow ridges, and narrow valley bottoms occur virtually everywhere. Soils are rocky and frequently thin over carbonate and sandstone bedrock principally of the Roubidoux and Gasconade Formations. Local karst and large springs are characteristic. Oak forestsand oak-pine cover most of the region.
116A.6	Meramec River Hills	The Meramec River Hills CRA consists of the hilly to rugged lands. Steep slopes and narrow valley bottoms prevail everywhere. Soils are very cherty and range from very deep to thin over carbonate and sandstone bedrock. Local karst, losing streams, and large springs are characteristic. Forests of oak and oak-pine dominate the land cover.
116A.7	Current River Hills	The Current River Hills CRA consists of the hilly to deeply dissected landscapes. Gently rolling interfluves give way to steep slopes, narrow ridges, and narrow valley bottoms. Soils are rocky and formed mainly from carbonate and sandstone bedrock. Local karst, losing streams, and large springs are characteristic. Forests of oak and oak-pine dominate the landscape.

CRA Number	CRA Name	Common Resource Area Description
116A.8	Prairie Ozark Border	The Prairie Ozark Border CRA is a high, smooth plain of less than 100 feet of local relief. It has a thin layer of loess over dolomite in the south and limestones on the north. In many respects this subsection is transitional between the wooded hills of the Ozarks and the open Osage Plains to the west. Farms of cropland and pasture dominate the subsection, with woodlands on steeper or wetter soils.
116A.9	Eastern Inner Ozark Border	The Eastern Inner Ozark Border CRA consists of dissected plains and rolling hills. Local relief ranges from 150-300 feet. The CRA is defined largely by its association with the dolomites of the Jefferson City-Cotter Formation and loess-mantled ridges. Land use is extremely varied, from row crops and improved pasture to overgrown glades and dense second-growth oak-hickory forests.
116A.10	Black River Ozark Border	This CRA consists of moderately dissected hills with local relief up to 300 feet, and local flatwoods of less relief. Soils on steeper slopes are deep, cherty silt loams, and elsewhere they have claypans formed in loess over cherty residuum. Most of the land is in oak and oak-pine forest with cleared land restricted to valley bottoms. A substantial amount of public land exists here.
116B.1	Springfield Plain	The Springfield Plain CRA is a large smooth plain. Relief is generally less than 150 feet, which is accounted for by slight dissection along streams. The plain is underlain by Mississippian cherty limestones that are responsible for several areas of well-developed karst and numerous springs. Much of the subsection is pasture, but forests occur in hillier portions.
116C.1	St. Francois Knobs and Basins	The St. Francois Knobs and Basins CRA is distinctive for bedrock of igneous Precambrian and Cambrian age with rounded, smooth-sided igneous knobs and hills that rise conspicuously to different elevations along with basins and valleys on dolomites and sandstones. Large areas of glades and woodland are present. Pastures and woodlands are common. Lead mining has scarified the land.
131A.1	Southern Mississippi Rier Meander Belts	This CRA contains the alluvial plains of the Mississippi River and the St. Francis River. The Mississipi River alluvial plains are lower, have finer textured sediments and are less well drained. Sitting higher in elavation, the St. Francis alluvial plain is an older Pleistocene terrace with sandier soils. Cultivated cropland is common. Forests are limited to unleveed areas and along drainage channels.

CRA Number	CRA Name	Common Resource Area Description
131A.2	Black and White River Alluvium	The Black River CRA is an alluvial plain of very low relief that includes some tracts of windblown sands and some natural wetlands. In addition, this CRA contains dune and swale areas that support rare species. Most of the land has been drained and cleared of its former forest cover and is in cropland.
134A.1	Crowley's Ridge	Crowley's Ridge CRA rises 100-250 feet above the surrounding alluvial plains.The ridge has a bedrock top core of alluvial gravels and sands, the whole of it capped deeply with wind deposited loess. Loess soils are highly erodible and have been washed into lower elevations. Land cover is pasture and woods on steeper slopes, and row crops on gentle colluvial slopes.