

<b>mlra_reg _symbol</b>	<b>national_ cra</b>	<b>national_cra_name</b>	<b>national_cra_pdc</b>
131A	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	131A.4	Southern Mississippi River Back Swamps	This CRA consists level to depressed back swamp areas of the Mississippi River flood plains. Soils are mainly clayey textured, poorly drained, and have more limitations for crop production that the adjacent Mississippi River meander belts and valley train areas. Cleared areas are mainly used to grow rice and soybeans.
133A	133A.1	Southern Hilly Gulf Coastal Plain	This CRA consists of dissected irregular plains, northward facing cuestas, low hills with broad tops; some wide floodplains and broad, level to undulating terraces; low to moderate gradient mostly sandy and gravelly bottomed streams. Oak-hickory-pine forest, southern mixed forest, some southern floodplain forest. Mostly mixed forest and pine plantations, some small intermixed areas of pasture and fields of hay, cotton, peanuts, corn, and soybeans; some poultry.
133A	133A.2	Southern Pine Plains and Hills	This CRA consists of southward-sloping, dissected irregular plains, some open low hills, mostly broad gently sloping ridgetops with steeper side slopes near drainages; low to moderate gradient sandy, clayey, and gravelly bottomed streams; some sinkholes in eastern area. Southern mixed forest, oak-hickory-pine forest, some southern floodplain forest Mixed forest, pine plantations, pecan orchards and significant cropland on flatter uplands with soybeans, wheat, peanuts, cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, and tomatoes; some tobacco, cabbage, onions, and melons in the eastern area.
133A	133A.7	Southern Coastal Plain Flood Plains and Terraces	It consists of low elevation, flat plains, with many swamps, marshes, and estuaries. Forest cover in the region, once dominated by longleaf pine in the Carolinas, is now mostly loblolly and some shortleaf pine, with patches of oak, gum, and cypress near major streams, as compared to the mainly longleaf-slash pine forests of the warmer Southern Coastal Plain . Its low terraces, marshes, dunes, barrier islands, and beaches are underlain by unconsolidated sediments. Poorly drained soils are common, and the region has a mix of coarse and finer textured soils compared to the mostly coarse soils
134	134.3	Mississippi Valley Eastern 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 loess that thins to the east. Much of this area that was cleared in the past has been established to pine trees or is used for pasture. Soil erosion is a major resource concern in this CRA.

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134	134.4	Mississippi Valley Loess Bluff Hills	This CRA consists of nearly level to steep, dissected loess covered hills with a core of sands and gravels and clays. The deep highly erosive soils developed from thick loess deposits. Most of the area remains in forest land, and is more forested than the adjacent loess plains. Some less sloping areas are used for pasture. Soil erosion is a major resource concern.
134	134.5	Mississippi Valley Loess Rolling Plains	This CRA consists of gently sloping to rolling loess plains west of the Mississippi River. The deep, highly erosive soils in this area developed from loess that thins to the east. This CRA has more irregular and dissected topography than the adjacent Eastern Loess Plains CRA. Most of the area is in forest. Soil erosion is a major resource concern on areas used for pasture and on cropland.
135A	135A.1	Blackland Prairie	This CRA consists of undulating irregular plains, nearly level to strongly sloping; low gradient streams with chalk, clay, sand, and silt substrates. Blackbelt forest of sweetgum, hackberry, oak, cedar; patches of bluestem prairie. Pasture and cropland with hay, soybeans, corn, cotton, and pond-raised catfish production; small patches of mixed hardwoods, cedar, and pine.
135A	135A.2	Flatwoods / Blackland Prairie Margins	This CRA consists of smooth lowland plains and undulating irregular plains; sluggish, low gradient, clay and sand bottomed streams. Oak-hickory-pine forest. Mixed forest, pine plantations, pasture, hay, and some cropland.
135A	135A.3	Jackson Prairie	The Jackson Prairie is a narrow belt of irregular plains and low, broad hills underlain primarily by the Yazoo Clay of the Eocene-age Jackson Group. The Calcareous clay, sand, and marl is commonly overlain by alkaline, clayey soils that expand when wet and shrink when dry. The soils and gentle topography of the region attracted early settlement and agricultural development, but logging, cultivation, and land abandonment also caused extensive soil erosion. Today, much of the region is forested or in pine plantations, with some row crop agriculture, and grazing and haying for livestock production.
151	151.1	Gulf Coast Marsh	This unit is a highly productive spawning ground for fish and crustaceans along the coastal estuarine system. The area is uninhabited, mostly treeless, and consists of alluvial and marine sediments bordered by beaches and dissected by rivers, lakes, bayous, natural levees, and canal spoil banks. Soils are stratified organic and fluid mineral materials. Marsh vegetation is dominant. Major land use is wildlife habitat for fur-bearing animals and alligators and wintering ground for migratory waterfowl.
152A	152A.1	Gulf Coast Flatwoods	This CRA consists of flat to gently undulating marine terraces, tidal marshes, bays, lagoons, barrier islands, dunes, and beaches; low gradient streams with sandy and silty substrates. Southern mixed forest, urban, forested wetland, marsh, recreation, fish and shellfish production; some pasture and cropland on better drained areas.