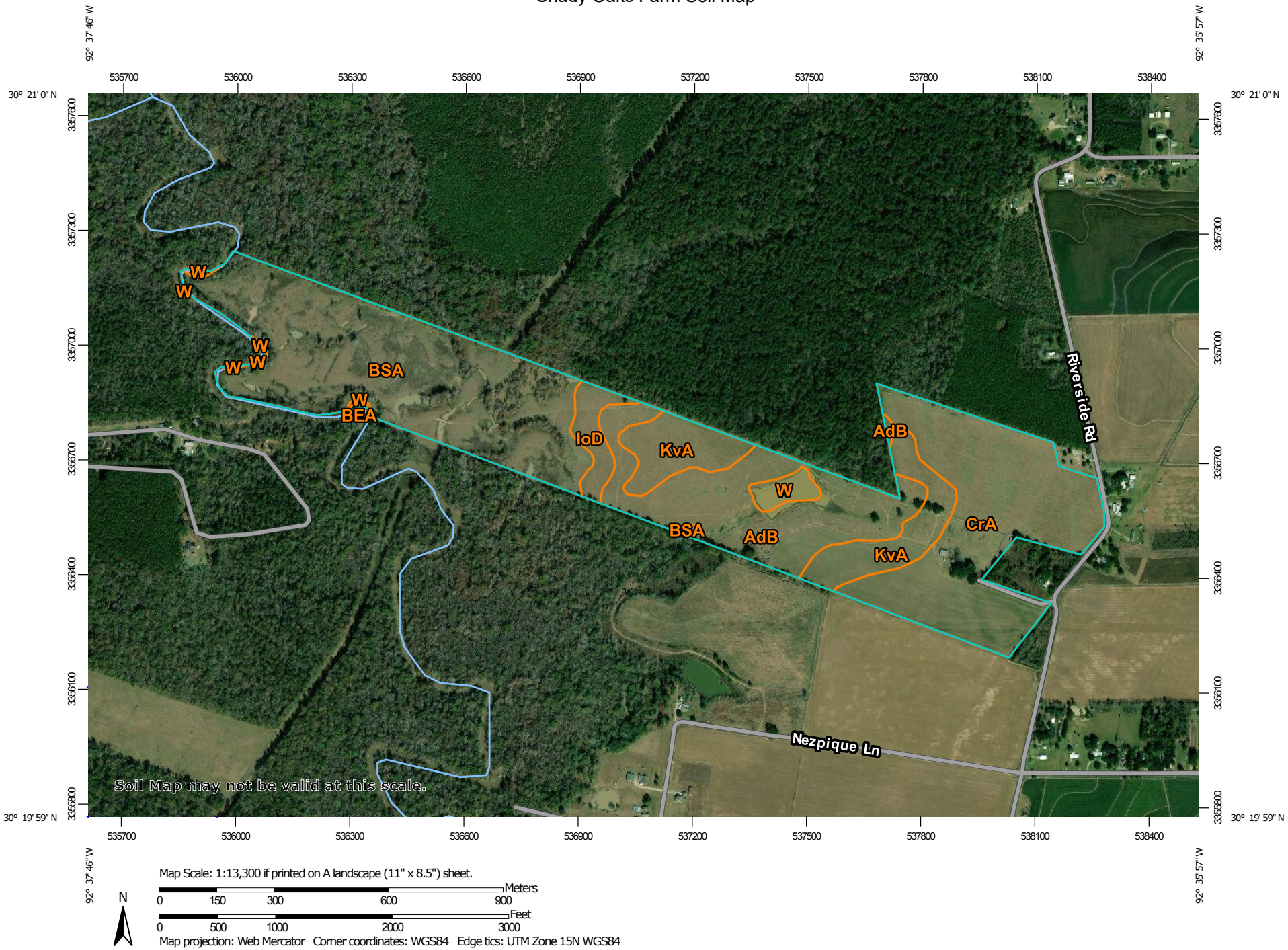
Shady Oaks Farm Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:13,300 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

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Meters: 0 150 300 600 900

Feet: 0 500 1000 2000 3000

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 15N WGS84

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
AdB	Acadiana silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	37.5	18.9%
BSA	Basile and Brule, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	74.0	37.3%
CrA	Crowley silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	54.2	27.3%
IoD	Iota silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	5.6	2.8%
KvA	Kinder-Vidrine complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	23.3	11.7%
W	Water	3.0	1.5%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		**197.7**	**99.6%**
Totals for Area of Interest		**198.4**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BEA	Basile and Brule, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	0.2	0.1%
W	Water	0.5	0.3%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		**0.7**	**0.4%**
Totals for Area of Interest		**198.4**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a