Guide to the classification of soils of Louisiana

Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Louisiana State University Agriculural Center - Soil classification guide

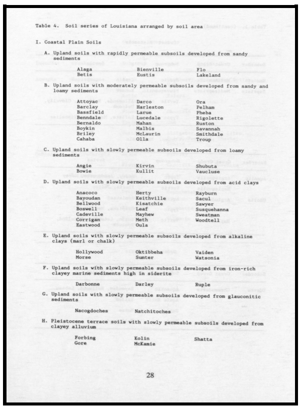
Table 4. Soil series of Louisiana arranged by soil area

I. Coastal Plain Soils

A. Upland soils with rapidly permeable subsoils developed from sandy sediments

Alaga	Bienville	Flo
Betis	Eustis	Lakeland

B. Upland soils with moderately permeable subsoils developed from sandy and loamy sediments

Attoyac	Darco	Ora
Barclay	Harleston	Pelham
Bassfield	Larue	Pheba
Benndale	Lucedale	Rigolette
Bernaldo	Mahan	Ruston
Boykin	Malbis	Savannah
Briley	McLaurin	Smithdale
Cahaba	Olla	Troup

C. Upland soils with slowly permeable subsoils developed from loamy sediments

Angie	Kirvin	Shubuta
Bowie	Kullit	Vaucluse

D. Upland soils with slowly permeable subsoils developed from acid clays

Anacoco	Herty	Rayburn
Bayoudan	Keithville	Sacul
Bellwood	Kisatchie	Sawyer
Boswell	Leaf	Susquehanna
Cadeville	Mayhew	Sweatman
Corrigan	Meth	Woodtell
Eastwood	Oula	

E. Upland soils with slowly permeable subsoils developed from alkaline clays (marl or chalk)

Hollywood	Oktibbeha	Vaiden
Morse	Sumter	Watsonia

F. Upland soils with slowly permeable subsoils developed from iron-rich clayey marine sediments high in siderite

Darbonne	Darley	Ruple

G. Upland soils with slowly permeable subsoils developed from glauconitic sediments

Nacogdoches	Natchitoches	

H. Pleistocene terrace soils with slowly permeable subsoils developed from clayey alluvium

Forbing	Kolin	Shatta
Gore	McKamie	

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Soil classification guide

However, if these natural uncontaminated soils are to be reused as a fill material on a second site, this can only be carried out under a U1 exemption from the Environment Agency free of charge but generally limited to 1000 tonnes or under a Materials Management Plan MMP prepared in accordance with the CL:AIRE Definition of Waste Development Industry Code of practice known as the DoWCoP. The unified soil classification system Familiarity with common soil types is necessary for an understanding of the fundamentals of soil behavior. In case the liquid limit of the soil is less than 50, it is grouped in the soil with low plasticity group whereas if the liquid limit of the soil is more than 50, it is grouped in the soil with high plasticity group.

Unified Soil Classification System

It contains a large quantity of clay mineral. Soil area, MLRA, l andscape setting, par ent material and interpretations f or L o u i s i a n a.

New Guidance on Classification of Waste Soil from Construction

These are generally dense, well-graded, cohesive aggregates of mineral particles.

Soil classification guide

The deposit consists of particles of different sizes, ranging from boulders to clay.

Unified Soil Classification System

A loess deposit has a loose structure with numerous root holes which produce vertical cleavage. The more cations that are available in the soil, the higher the soil fertility. Most of this MLRA consists of forests and timberland, in addition to some farm and pasture lands.

OSHA Soil Types

The A-line separates clay from silt. The classification is done into seven major groups as, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6 and A7. A unified classification of soils is the most commonly adopted classification system of soil for the engineering purpose.

Garden Guides

The triangular chart consists of different groups of soil indicating different percentages of sand, silt and clay-sized particles. Arkansas River Alluvium The clay and loam soils of the Arkansas River Alluvium MLRA are found on the alluvial plains along the Ouachita River. Figure: MIT System of Soil Classification 2.

Guide to Classifications of Louisiana Soils

It was further revised by AASHTO in 1945. Finally, Sir Arthur Casagrande, classified the soil depending on size distribution and consistence of soil particles. They contain a large quantity of organic matter and are not suitable for foundations.

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