Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

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 in this report, 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.

The Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated) report displays a generated description of the major soils that occur in a map unit. Descriptions of non-soil (miscellaneous areas) and minor map unit components are not included. This description is generated from the underlying soil attribute data.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other Soil Data Mart reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the Soil Data Mart reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.

Report—Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Nassau County, Florida

Map Unit: 2—Arents, nearly level

Component: Arents (100%)

The Arents component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on fills, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: 3—Beaches

Component: Beaches (98%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Beaches is a miscellaneous area.

Component: Corolla (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Corolla soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 4—Echaw fine sand

Component: Echaw (88%)

The Echaw component makes up 88 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R153AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lynn Haven (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lynn Haven soil is a minor component.

Component: Resota (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Resota soil is a minor component.

Component: Leon, non-hydric (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Mandarin (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Mandarin soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 5—Fripp fine sand, rolling

Component: Fripp (97%)

The Fripp component makes up 97 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 20 percent. This component is on dunes on coastal plains, marine terraces, ridges on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Resota (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Resota soil is a minor component.

Component: Kureb (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Kureb soil is a minor component.

Component: Newhan (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Newhan soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 6—Hurricane-Pottsburg fine sands, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Hurricane (50%)

The Hurricane component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R153AY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pottsburg (39%)

The Pottsburg component makes up 39 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 16 inches during May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R153AY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Boulogne (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Boulogne soil is a minor component.

Component: Leon, non-hydric (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Resota (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Resota soil is a minor component.

Component: Mandarin (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Mandarin soil is a minor component.

Component: Ridgewood (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ridgewood soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 7—Kingsland mucky peat, frequently flooded

Component: Kingsland (88%)

The Kingsland component makes up 88 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 70 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ousley (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ousley soil is a minor component.

Component: Tisonia (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Tisonia soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 8—Kureb fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Kureb (93%)

The Kureb component makes up 93 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits or sandy fluvial or marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R153AY001FL Sand Pine Scrub ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Resota (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Resota soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 9—Leon fine sand

Component: Leon, non-hydric (90%)

The Leon, non-hydric component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R153AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon, hydric (5%)

The Leon, hydric component makes up 5 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R153AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pottsburg (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pottsburg soil is a minor component.

Component: Ridgewood (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ridgewood soil is a minor component.

Component: Wesconnett (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Wesconnett soil is a minor component.

Component: Kingsferry (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Kingsferry soil is a minor component.

Component: Sapelo, non-hydric (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Sapelo soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 10—Mandarin fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Mandarin (92%)

The Mandarin component makes up 92 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on Lower coastal plains, rises. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Centenary (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Centenary soil is a minor component.

Component: Rutlege (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Rutlege soil is a minor component.

Component: Ortega (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ortega soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 11—Chaires fine sand

Component: Chaires (91%)

The Chaires component makes up 91 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This component is in the R153AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Goldhead, depressional (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Goldhead soil is a minor component.

Component: Ocilla (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ocilla soil is a minor component.

Component: Meggett (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Meggett soil is a minor component.

Component: Meadowbrook, depressional (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Meadowbrook soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 12—Newhan-Corolla, rarely flooded, fine sands, rolling

Component: Newhan (77%)

The Newhan component makes up 77 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 20 percent. This component is on dunes on coastal plains, ridges on coastal plains, marine terraces. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The soil has a slightly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a moderately sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Corolla (21%)

The Corolla component makes up 21 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on dunes on coastal plains, ridges on coastal plains, marine terraces. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The soil has a moderately saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Beaches (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Beaches soil is a minor component.

Component: Fripp (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Fripp soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 13—Goldhead fine sand

Component: Goldhead, non-hydric (50%)

The Goldhead, non-hydric component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R153AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Goldhead, hydric (43%)

The Goldhead, hydric component makes up 43 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R153AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Blanton (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Blanton soil is a minor component.

Component: Leefield (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leefield soil is a minor component.

Component: Meggett (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Meggett soil is a minor component.

Component: Ellabelle (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ellabelle soil is a minor component.

Component: Chaires (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Chaires soil is a minor component.

Component: Ocilla (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ocilla soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 14—Rutlege mucky fine sand, frequently flooded

Component: Rutlege (90%)

The Rutlege component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 15 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Croatan (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Croatan soil is a minor component.

Component: Kingsferry (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Kingsferry soil is a minor component.

Component: Ellabelle (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ellabelle soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 15—Buccaneer clay, frequently flooded

Component: Buccaneer (94%)

The Buccaneer component makes up 94 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is very high. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Croatan (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Croatan soil is a minor component.

Component: Meggett (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Meggett soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 16—Ellabelle mucky fine sand, frequently flooded

Component: Ellabelle (91%)

The Ellabelle component makes up 91 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine or fluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 15 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Meggett (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Meggett soil is a minor component.

Component: Kingsferry (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Kingsferry soil is a minor component.

Component: Goldhead, hydric (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Goldhead soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 17—Urban land

Component: Urban land (100%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Urban land is a miscellaneous area.

Map Unit: 18—Lynn Haven-Wesconnett-Leon complex, depressional

Component: Lynn Haven (35%)

The Lynn Haven component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Wesconnett (30%)

The Wesconnett component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon (28%)

The Leon component makes up 28 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 50 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Evergreen (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Evergreen soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 19—Leon fine sand, tidal

Component: Leon, tidal (95%)

The Leon, tidal component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R153AY009FL Salt Marsh ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a moderately saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Arents (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Arents soil is a minor component.

Component: Tisonia (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Tisonia soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 20—Ortega fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Ortega (93%)

The Ortega component makes up 93 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R153AY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Kershaw (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Kershaw soil is a minor component.

Component: Hurricane (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Hurricane soil is a minor component.

Component: Albany (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Component: Ridgewood (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ridgewood soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 21—Blanton fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Blanton (90%)

The Blanton component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 39 inches during May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R153AY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ocilla (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ocilla soil is a minor component.

Component: Albany (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Component: Ridgewood (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ridgewood soil is a minor component.

Component: Penney (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Penney soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 22—Sapelo-Leon fine sand

Component: Sapelo, non-hydric (54%)

The Sapelo, non-hydric component makes up 54 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R153AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon, non-hydric (29%)

The Leon, non-hydric component makes up 29 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R153AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Sapelo, hydric (5%)

The Sapelo, hydric component makes up 5 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R153AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon, hydric (5%)

The Leon, hydric component makes up 5 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R153AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Component: Meadowbrook, depressional (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Meadowbrook soil is a minor component.

Component: Goldhead, depressional (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Goldhead soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 23—Ocilla fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Ocilla (94%)

The Ocilla component makes up 94 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on coastal plains, marine terraces, knolls on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R153AY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammock ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Goldhead, non-hydric (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Goldhead soil is a minor component.

Component: Chaires (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Chaires soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 24—Kingsferry fine sand

Component: Kingsferry (89%)

The Kingsferry component makes up 89 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R153AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lynn Haven (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lynn Haven soil is a minor component.

Component: Leon, non-hydric (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Rutlege (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Rutlege soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 25—Maurepas muck, frequently flooded

Component: Maurepas (86%)

The Maurepas component makes up 86 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of woody organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 60 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Evergreen (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Evergreen soil is a minor component.

Component: Croatan (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Croatan soil is a minor component.

Component: Rutlege (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Rutlege soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 26—Centenary fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Centenary (89%)

The Centenary component makes up 89 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R153AY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Hurricane (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Hurricane soil is a minor component.

Component: Ortega (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ortega soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 27—Ridgewood fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Ridgewood (91%)

The Ridgewood component makes up 91 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R153AY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Centenary (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Centenary soil is a minor component.

Component: Mandarin (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Mandarin soil is a minor component.

Component: Ortega (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ortega soil is a minor component.

Component: Pottsburg (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pottsburg soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 28—Tisonia mucky peat, tidal

Component: Tisonia, tidal (98%)

The Tisonia, tidal component makes up 98 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material over clayey alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is very frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 53 percent. This component is in the R153AY009FL Salt Marsh ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Maurepas (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Maurepas soil is a minor component.

Component: Kingsland (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Kingsland soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 29—Resota fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Resota (95%)

The Resota component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R153AY001FL Sand Pine Scrub ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Kureb (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Kureb soil is a minor component.

Component: Ridgewood (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ridgewood soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 30—Kureb-Resota fine sands, rolling

Component: Kureb (53%)

The Kureb component makes up 53 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 20 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits or sandy fluvial or marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R153AY001FL Sand Pine Scrub ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Resota (30%)

The Resota component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R153AY001FL Sand Pine Scrub ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon, non-hydric (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Mandarin (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Mandarin soil is a minor component.

Component: Ridgewood (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ridgewood soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 31—Kershaw fine sand, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Kershaw (98%)

The Kershaw component makes up 98 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R153AY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ortega (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ortega soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 32—Aqualfs, loamy

Component: Aqualfs, loamy (98%)

The Aqualfs, loamy component makes up 98 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on coastal plains on marine terraces. The parent material consists of loamy mine spoil or earthy fill. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Aqualfs (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Aqualfs soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 33—Goldhead-Meadowbrook fine sands, depressional

Component: Goldhead, depressional (64%)

The Goldhead, depressional component makes up 64 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Meadowbrook, depressional (27%)

The Meadowbrook, depressional component makes up 27 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Croatan (9%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Croatan soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 34—Croatan muck, frequently flooded

Component: Croatan (87%)

The Croatan component makes up 87 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material over loamy marine or fluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 43 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ellabelle (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ellabelle soil is a minor component.

Component: Leon, non-hydric (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Goldhead, hydric (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Goldhead soil is a minor component.

Component: Kingsferry (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Kingsferry soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 36—Boulogne fine sand

Component: Boulogne (98%)

The Boulogne component makes up 98 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R153AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ridgewood (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ridgewood soil is a minor component.

Component: Hurricane (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Hurricane soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 37—Meggett loamy fine sand

Component: Meggett (83%)

The Meggett component makes up 83 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R153AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Buccaneer (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Buccaneer soil is a minor component.

Component: Brookman, depressional (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Brookman soil is a minor component.

Component: Goldhead, hydric (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Goldhead soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 38—Meggett fine sandy loam, rarely flooded

Component: Meggett (93%)

The Meggett component makes up 93 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This component is in the R153AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Brookman, depressional (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Brookman soil is a minor component.

Component: Buccaneer (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Buccaneer soil is a minor component.

Component: Goldhead, hydric (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Goldhead soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 39—Evergreen-Leon mucks, depressional

Component: Evergreen (64%)

The Evergreen component makes up 64 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 75 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon (36%)

The Leon component makes up 36 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 50 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: 40—Brookman mucky fine sandy loam, depressional

Component: Brookman, depressional (90%)

The Brookman, depressional component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 15 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Croatan (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Croatan soil is a minor component.

Component: Goldhead, hydric (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Goldhead soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 44—Corolla fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Component: Corolla (93%)

The Corolla component makes up 93 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on rises on dunes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The soil has a moderately saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Beaches (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Beaches soil is a minor component.

Component: Newhan (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Newhan soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 45—Meggett loamy fine sand, depressional

Component: Meggett, depressional (89%)

The Meggett, depressional component makes up 89 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Brookman, depressional (11%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Brookman soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 46—Buccaneer clay, rarely flooded

Component: Buccaneer (92%)

The Buccaneer component makes up 92 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is very high. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R153AY012FL Wetland Hardwood Hammock ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Meggett (8%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Meggett soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 47—Leefield fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Leefield (94%)

The Leefield component makes up 94 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R153AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Goldhead, hydric (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Goldhead soil is a minor component.

Component: Albany (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 49—Ousley and Mandarin fine sands, occasionally flooded

Component: Ousley (68%)

The Ousley component makes up 68 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on stream terraces on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. This component is in the R153AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Mandarin (18%)

The Mandarin component makes up 18 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on stream terraces on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R153AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Goldhead, non-hydric (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Goldhead soil is a minor component.

Component: Albany (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Component: Meadowbrook, hydric (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Meadowbrook soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 50—Blanton fine sand, 12 to 20 percent slopes

Component: Blanton (96%)

The Blanton component makes up 96 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on valley sides on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 39 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R153AY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Goldhead, non-hydric (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Goldhead soil is a minor component.

Component: Meadowbrook, non-hydric (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Meadowbrook soil is a minor component.

Component: Pottsburg (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pottsburg soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 51—Albany fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Albany (86%)

The Albany component makes up 86 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R153AY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammock ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon, non-hydric (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Hurricane (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Hurricane soil is a minor component.

Component: Sapelo, non-hydric (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Sapelo soil is a minor component.

Component: Meadowbrook, hydric (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Meadowbrook soil is a minor component.

Component: Blanton (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Blanton soil is a minor component.

Component: Leefield (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leefield soil is a minor component.

Component: Ocilla (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ocilla soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 52—Osier loamy fine sand, frequently flooded

Component: Osier (98%)

The Osier component makes up 98 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ellabelle (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ellabelle soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 53—Meadowbrook fine sand

Component: Meadowbrook, non-hydric (55%)

The Meadowbrook, non-hydric component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R153AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Meadowbrook, hydric (35%)

The Meadowbrook, hydric component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R153AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Boulogne (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Boulogne soil is a minor component.

Component: Albany (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Component: Osier (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Osier soil is a minor component.

Component: Sapelo, hydric (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Sapelo soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 54—Sapelo fine sand

Component: Sapelo, non-hydric (85%)

The Sapelo, non-hydric component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R153AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Sapelo, hydric (5%)

The Sapelo, hydric component makes up 5 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R153AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Goldhead, depressional (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Goldhead soil is a minor component.

Component: Albany (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Component: Meadowbrook, depressional (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Meadowbrook soil is a minor component.

Component: Leon, non-hydric (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 55—Meadowbrook-Goldhead-Meggett complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Meadowbrook (41%)

The Meadowbrook component makes up 41 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on valley sides on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R153AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Goldhead (31%)

The Goldhead component makes up 31 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on valley sides on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R153AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Meggett (22%)

The Meggett component makes up 22 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on valley sides on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. This component is in the R153AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Boulogne (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Boulogne soil is a minor component.

Component: Albany (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Component: Sapelo, non-hydric (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Sapelo soil is a minor component.

Component: Chaires (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Chaires soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 56—Blanton-Ortega fine sands, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Blanton (73%)

The Blanton component makes up 73 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on valley sides on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 39 inches during June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R153AY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ortega (20%)

The Ortega component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on valley sides on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R153AY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ocilla (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ocilla soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 57—Penney fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Penney (94%)

The Penney component makes up 94 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R153AY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Blanton (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Blanton soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 99—Water

Component: Water (100%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Water is a miscellaneous area.

Map Unit: 100—Waters of the Atlantic Ocean

Component: Waters of the Atlantic Ocean (100%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Waters of the Atlantic Ocean is a miscellaneous area.

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Nassau County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 12, Dec 13, 2013