Map Unit Description

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.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. All the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement. Soils of a given series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

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

Report—Map Unit Description

Okaloosa County, Florida

2—Arents, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Arents and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Arents

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Altered marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G133AA999FL), Unnamed (G152AT900FL)

Typical profile

0 to 80 inches: Sand

3—Beaches

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 10 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 210 days

Map Unit Composition

Beaches: 100 percent

Description of Beaches

Setting

Landform: Beaches on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Poorly drained
Depth to water table: About 0 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 8
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G133AA999FL), Unnamed (G152AT900FL)

4—Chipley and Hurricane soils, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Chipley and similar soils: 45 percent
Hurricane and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Chipley

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL), Unnamed (G133AP077FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Sand
6 to 80 inches: Sand

Description of Hurricane

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 3.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL), Unnamed (G133AP080FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Sand
6 to 65 inches: Sand
65 to 70 inches: Loamy sand
70 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Leon

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Rutlege

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA145FL), Unnamed (G133AP002FL)

6—Dorovan muck, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Dorovan and similar soils: 92 percent
Minor components: 8 percent

Description of Dorovan

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Organic material

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very high (about 13.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G133AA645FL), Unnamed (G133AP850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Muck
4 to 80 inches: Muck

Minor Components

Rutlege

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA145FL), Unnamed (G133AP002FL)

Leon

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Kinston

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA345FL), Unnamed (G133AP201FL)

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA345FL), Unnamed (G133AP015FL)

7—Duckston sand, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Duckston and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Duckston

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, swales on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Maximum salinity: Slightly saline to moderately saline (8.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 20.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 12 inches: Sand
12 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Rutlege

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA145FL), Unnamed (G133AP002FL)

Leon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

8—Foxworth sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Foxworth and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Foxworth

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL), Unnamed (G133AP142FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Sand
4 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Albany

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL), Unnamed (G133AP068FL)

Troup

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL), Unnamed (G133AP141FL)

10—Kureb sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 20 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Kureb and similar soils: 94 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Kureb

Setting

Landform: Dunes on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian deposits or sandy fluvial or marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0

Available water capacity: Very low (about 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL), Unnamed (G152AT192FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Sand
5 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Corolla

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on dunes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT180FL)

Mandarin

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

12—Lakeland sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 252 to 295 days

Map Unit Composition

Lakeland and similar soils: 77 percent
Minor components: 23 percent

Description of Lakeland

Setting

Landform: Hills on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits and/or marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability classification (irrigated): 3s
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R133AY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G152AT141FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Sand
7 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Troup

Percent of map unit: 14 percent
Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R133AY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL), Unnamed (G152AT141FL)

Bonifay

Percent of map unit: 9 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R133AY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL), Unnamed (G133AT141FL)

13—Lakeland sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Lakeland and similar soils: 93 percent
Minor components: 7 percent

Description of Lakeland

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G133AA113FL), Unnamed (G133AP195FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Sand
6 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL), Unnamed (G133AP142FL)

Chipley

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL), Unnamed (G133AP077FL)

14—Lakeland sand, 12 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Lakeland and similar soils: 94 percent
Minor components: 6 percent

Description of Lakeland

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G133AA113FL), Unnamed (G133AP195FL)

Typical profile
0 to 6 inches: Sand
6 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Foxworth
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL), Unnamed (G133AP142FL)

Bonifay
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of mesic uplands (G133AA123FL), Unnamed (G133AP141FL)

15—Leon sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
Elevation: 0 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 60 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 252 to 306 days

Map Unit Composition
Leon and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Leon

Setting
Landform: Marine terraces, flatwoods
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 2 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Sand
5 to 18 inches: Sand
18 to 26 inches: Sand
26 to 65 inches: Sand
65 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Leon, hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Pottsburg

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Hurricane

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT080FL)

Mandarin

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Pickney

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R153AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Rutlege

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R155XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

16—Lucy loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 50 to 200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Lucy and similar soils: 92 percent
Minor components: 8 percent

Description of Lucy

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine and fluvial deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA211FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Loamy sand
6 to 28 inches: Loamy sand
28 to 32 inches: Sandy loam
32 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Fuquay

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA221FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

Bonifay

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL), Unnamed (G133AP141FL)

Dothan

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL), Unnamed (G133AP137FL)

17—Mandarin sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Mandarin and similar soils: 94 percent
Minor components: 6 percent

Description of Mandarin

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Sand
5 to 26 inches: Sand
26 to 32 inches: Sand

32 to 54 inches: Sand
54 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Resota
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL), Unnamed (G152AT142FL)

Leon
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Rutlege
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA145FL), Unnamed (G133AP002FL)

18—Newhan-Corolla complex, rolling

Map Unit Setting
Elevation: 0 to 20 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition
Newhan and similar soils: 60 percent
Corolla and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Newhan

Setting
Landform: Dunes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Very slightly saline to slightly saline (4.0 to 8.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 20.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G133AA113FL), Unnamed (G152AT198FL)

Typical profile

0 to 80 inches: Sand

Description of Corolla

Setting

Landform: Rises on dunes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Slightly saline to moderately saline (8.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 20.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT180FL)

Typical profile
0 to 3 inches: Sand
3 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Duckston
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, swales on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

20—Udorthents, nearly level

Map Unit Setting
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition
Udorthents and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Udorthents

Setting
Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Altered marine deposits

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to very high (0.06 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G133AA999FL), Unnamed (G133AP900FL)

Typical profile

0 to 80 inches: Sandy loam

21—Resota sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Resota and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Resota

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL), Unnamed (G152AT142FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Sand

3 to 18 inches: Sand
18 to 22 inches: Sand
22 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Mandarin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

22—Rutlege fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Rutlege, depressional, and similar soils: 93 percent
Minor components: 7 percent

Description of Rutlege, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA145FL), Unnamed (G133AP002FL)

Typical profile

0 to 13 inches: Sand
13 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Dorovan

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G133AA645FL), Unnamed (G133AP850FL)

Leon

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

23—Troup sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 50 to 200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Troup and similar soils: 96 percent
Minor components: 4 percent

Description of Troup

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL), Unnamed (G133AP141FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Sand
5 to 48 inches: Loamy sand
48 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Bonifay

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL), Unnamed (G133AP141FL)

Fuquay

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA221FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

24—Troup sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 50 to 200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Troup and similar soils: 92 percent

Minor components: 8 percent

Description of Troup

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL), Unnamed (G133AP141FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Sand
5 to 48 inches: Loamy sand
48 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Bonifay

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL), Unnamed (G133AP141FL)

Fuquay

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA221FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

Dothan

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA322FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

25—Troup sand, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 50 to 200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Troup and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Troup

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G133AA113FL), Unnamed (G133AP144FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Sand
5 to 48 inches: Loamy sand
48 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Bonifay

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of mesic uplands (G133AA123FL), Unnamed (G133AP141FL)

Fuquay

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of mesic uplands (G133AA123FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

26—Troup sand, 12 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 150 to 700 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Troup and similar soils: 87 percent
Minor components: 13 percent

Description of Troup

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G133AA113FL), Unnamed (G133AP147FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Sand
5 to 48 inches: Loamy sand
48 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Cowarts

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of mesic uplands (G133AA313FL), Unnamed (G133AP143FL)

Dothan

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA322FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

27—Urban land

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 300 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: No parent material

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G133AA999FL), Unnamed (G152AT900FL)

Minor Components

Bonifay

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G133AA999FL), Unnamed (G133AP141FL)

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G133AA999FL), Unnamed (G133AP142FL)

Troup

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G133AA999FL), Unnamed (G133AP141FL)

Kureb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Dunes on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G133AA999FL), Unnamed (G152AT192FL)

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G133AA999FL), Unnamed (G133AP192FL)

34—Albany loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Albany and similar soils: 88 percent
Minor components: 12 percent

Description of Albany

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL), Unnamed (G133AP068FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Loamy sand
6 to 43 inches: Loamy sand
43 to 66 inches: Fine sandy loam
66 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Chipley

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL), Unnamed (G133AP077FL)

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL), Unnamed (G133AP142FL)

Bonifay

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL), Unnamed (G133AP141FL)

Rutlege

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA145FL), Unnamed (G133AP002FL)

35—Angie sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 100 to 600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Angie and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Angie

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: High (about 11.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Sandy loam
6 to 80 inches: Clay

Minor Components

Orangeburg

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA311FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

Pansey

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G133AA341FL), Unnamed (G133AP201FL)

36—Bonifay sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Bonifay and similar soils: 88 percent
Minor components: 12 percent

Description of Bonifay

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL), Unnamed (G133AP141FL)

Typical profile
0 to 7 inches: Sand
7 to 44 inches: Loamy sand
44 to 59 inches: Sandy loam
59 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Troup
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL), Unnamed (G133AP141FL)

Lakeland
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL), Unnamed (G133AP192FL)

Foxworth
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL), Unnamed (G133AP142FL)

Albany
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL), Unnamed (G133AP068FL)

37—Bonifay sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Bonifay and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Bonifay

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL), Unnamed (G133AP141FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Sand
7 to 44 inches: Loamy sand
44 to 59 inches: Sandy loam
59 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL), Unnamed (G133AP195FL)

Troup

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL), Unnamed (G133AP141FL)

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL), Unnamed (G133AP142FL)

Albany

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL), Unnamed (G133AP068FL)

38—Dothan loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 170 to 500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Dothan and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Dothan

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 1
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL), Unnamed (G133AP137FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Loamy sand
5 to 12 inches: Loamy sand
12 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Notcher

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL), Unnamed (G133AP125FL)

Orangeburg

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA311FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

Escambia

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G133AA331FL), Unnamed (G133AP325FL)

39—Dothan loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 100 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 310 days

Map Unit Composition

Dothan and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Dothan

Setting

Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 32 to 55 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Typical profile

0 to 12 inches: Loamy sand
12 to 24 inches: Sandy clay loam
24 to 34 inches: Sandy clay loam
34 to 48 inches: Sandy clay loam
48 to 65 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Fuquay
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Nankin
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Broad interstream divides
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Cowarts
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Broad interstream divides
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Clarendon
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on broad interstream divides
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

40—Dothan loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
Elevation: 170 to 500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition
Dothan and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Dothan

Setting
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits

Properties and qualities
Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA322FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Loamy sand
5 to 12 inches: Loamy sand
12 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Orangeburg

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of mesic uplands (G133AA312FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

Notcher

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA322FL), Unnamed (G133AP328FL)

41—Fuquay loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 170 to 500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 76 degrees F
Frost-free period: 205 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Fuquay and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Fuquay

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance
Land capability classification (irrigated): 2s
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA221FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Loamy fine sand
4 to 10 inches: Loamy fine sand
10 to 30 inches: Loamy fine sand
30 to 40 inches: Sandy loam
40 to 53 inches: Sandy clay loam
53 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Bonifay

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL), Unnamed (G133AP141FL)

Dothan

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

42—Fuquay loamy fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 100 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Fuquay and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Fuquay

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA221FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Loamy fine sand
5 to 22 inches: Loamy fine sand
22 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Troup

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL), Unnamed (G133AP141FL)

Leefield

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA231FL), Unnamed (G133AP078FL)

43—Kinston, Johnston, and Bibb soils, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Bibb and similar soils: 30 percent
Johnston and similar soils: 30 percent
Kinston and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Kinston

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy alluvium

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: High (about 9.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA345FL), Unnamed (G133AP201FL)

Typical profile

0 to 17 inches: Silt loam
17 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Description of Johnston

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy and sandy alluvium

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA345FL), Unnamed (G133AP201FL)

Typical profile

0 to 24 inches: Fine sandy loam
24 to 80 inches: Sand

Description of Bibb

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy and sandy alluvium

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: High (about 9.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA345FL), Unnamed (G133AP015FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Loam
6 to 80 inches: Sandy loam

Minor Components

Rutlege

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA145FL), Unnamed (G133AP002FL)

44—Leefield-Stilson complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 50 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Leefield and similar soils: 70 percent
Stilson and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Leefield

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA231FL), Unnamed (G133AP078FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Loamy sand
6 to 25 inches: Loamy sand
25 to 33 inches: Sandy clay loam
33 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Description of Stilson

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA231FL), Unnamed (G133AP078FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Loamy sand
5 to 22 inches: Sand
22 to 45 inches: Sandy clay loam
45 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Dothan

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

Fuquay

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA221FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

Bonifay

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL), Unnamed (G133AP141FL)

45—Orangeburg sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 170 to 500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Orangeburg and similar soils: 89 percent
Minor components: 11 percent

Description of Orangeburg

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 1
Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA311FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Sandy loam
5 to 9 inches: Sandy loam
9 to 25 inches: Sandy clay loam
25 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Dothan

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL), Unnamed (G133AP137FL)

Notcher

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL), Unnamed (G133AP125FL)

Fuquay

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA221FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

46—Orangeburg sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 170 to 500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Orangeburg and similar soils: 83 percent
Minor components: 17 percent

Description of Orangeburg

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA311FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Sandy loam
5 to 9 inches: Sandy loam
9 to 25 inches: Sandy clay loam
25 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Dothan

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

Notcher

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL), Unnamed (G133AP328FL)

Fuquay

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA221FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

47—Orangeburg sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 170 to 500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Orangeburg and similar soils: 92 percent
Minor components: 8 percent

Description of Orangeburg

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of mesic uplands (G133AA312FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Sandy loam
5 to 9 inches: Sandy loam
9 to 25 inches: Sandy clay loam
25 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Dothan

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA322FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

Notcher

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA322FL), Unnamed (G133AP328FL)

Troup

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL), Unnamed (G133AP141FL)

Fuquay

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA221FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

48—Pickney loamy sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Pickney and similar soils: 86 percent
Minor components: 14 percent

Description of Pickney

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 27 inches: Loamy sand
27 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Dorovan

Percent of map unit: 9 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G133AA645FL), Unnamed (G133AP850FL)

Leon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

49—Bonifay-Dothan-Angie complex, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 40 to 600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Bonifay and similar soils: 35 percent
Dothan and similar soils: 35 percent
Angie and similar soils: 21 percent
Minor components: 9 percent

Description of Dothan

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA322FL), Unnamed (G133AP143FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Loamy sand
5 to 12 inches: Loamy sand
12 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Description of Bonifay

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of mesic uplands (G133AA123FL), Unnamed (G133AP144FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Sand
7 to 44 inches: Loamy sand
44 to 59 inches: Sandy loam
59 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Description of Angie

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: High (about 11.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA322FL), Unnamed (G133AP143FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Sandy loam
6 to 80 inches: Clay

Minor Components

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G133AA113FL), Unnamed (G133AP195FL)

Orangeburg

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of mesic uplands (G133AA313FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

Troup

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G133AA113FL), Unnamed (G133AP144FL)

50—Yemassee, Garcon, and Bigbee soils, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Yemassee and similar soils: 40 percent
Garcon and similar soils: 30 percent
Bigbee and similar soils: 22 percent
Minor components: 8 percent

Description of Yemassee

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces and flood plains (G133AA334FL), Unnamed (G133AP263FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sandy loam
5 to 8 inches: Fine sandy loam
8 to 50 inches: Sandy clay loam

50 to 75 inches: Fine sandy loam
75 to 80 inches: Sand

Description of Garcon

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy or sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces or flood plains (G133AA134FL), Unnamed (G133AP075FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Loamy fine sand
7 to 35 inches: Loamy fine sand
35 to 70 inches: Fine sandy loam
70 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Bigbee

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, stream terraces on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy fluviomarine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces or flood plains (G133AA114FL), Unnamed (G133AP092FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Fine sand
9 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Kinston

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA345FL), Unnamed (G133AP201FL)

Johnston

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA345FL), Unnamed (G133AP201FL)

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA345FL), Unnamed (G133AP015FL)

Rutlege

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA145FL), Unnamed (G133AP002FL)

51—Troup-Orangeburg-Cowarts complex, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 700 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Troup and similar soils: 47 percent
Orangeburg and similar soils: 18 percent
Cowarts and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Troup

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G133AA113FL), Unnamed (G133AP144FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Sand
5 to 48 inches: Loamy sand
48 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Description of Orangeburg

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of mesic uplands (G133AA313FL), Unnamed (G133AP143FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Sandy loam
5 to 9 inches: Sandy loam
9 to 25 inches: Sandy clay loam
25 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Description of Cowarts

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of mesic uplands (G133AA313FL), Unnamed (G133AP143FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Loamy sand
4 to 15 inches: Loamy sand
15 to 26 inches: Sandy clay loam
26 to 38 inches: Sandy clay loam
38 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Dothan

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA322FL), Unnamed (G133AP143FL)

Bonifay

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of mesic uplands (G133AA123FL), Unnamed (G133AP144FL)

Chipley

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL), Unnamed (G133AP077FL)

52—Escambia fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 100 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Escambia and similar soils: 94 percent
Minor components: 6 percent

Description of Escambia

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: High (about 9.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G133AA331FL), Unnamed (G133AP325FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sandy loam
5 to 25 inches: Fine sandy loam
25 to 80 inches: Loam

Minor Components

Fuquay

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA221FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

Dothan

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

Stilson

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA231FL), Unnamed (G133AP078FL)

53—Notcher gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 150 to 600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Notcher and similar soils: 96 percent
Minor components: 4 percent

Description of Notcher

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 48 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 1
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL), Unnamed (G133AP125FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Gravelly sandy loam
4 to 10 inches: Gravelly sandy loam
10 to 80 inches: Gravelly sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Escambia

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G133AA331FL), Unnamed (G133AP325FL)

Angie

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

54—Notcher gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 150 to 600 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Notcher and similar soils: 89 percent
Minor components: 11 percent

Description of Notcher

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 48 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL), Unnamed (G133AP328FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Gravelly sandy loam
4 to 10 inches: Gravelly sandy loam
10 to 80 inches: Gravelly sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Angie

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

Escambia

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G133AA331FL), Unnamed (G133AP325FL)

55—Pansey sandy loam, depressional

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Pansey and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Pansey

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA345FL), Unnamed (G133AP800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Sandy loam
6 to 17 inches: Sandy loam
17 to 40 inches: Sandy clay loam
40 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Paleaquults, clayey substratum

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G133AA999FL), Unnamed (G133AP900FL)

56—Pansey sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 100 to 220 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Map Unit Composition

Pansey and similar soils: 88 percent
Minor components: 12 percent

Description of Pansey

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G133AA341FL), Unnamed (G133AP201FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Sandy loam
6 to 17 inches: Sandy loam
17 to 40 inches: Sandy clay loam
40 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Escambia

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G133AA331FL), Unnamed (G133AP325FL)

Dothan

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL), Unnamed (G133AP137FL)

99—Water

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent

Description of Water

Interpretive groups

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G133AA999FL)

100—Waters of the Gulf of Mexico

Map Unit Composition

Water of the gulf of mexico: 100 percent

Description of Water Of The Gulf Of Mexico

Interpretive groups

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G133AA999FL)

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Okaloosa County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 10, Dec 27, 2013