

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

Okeechobee County, Florida

2—Basinger fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 20 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Basinger and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Basinger

Setting

Landform: Drainageways
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, 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): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 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: Farmland of unique importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 2 inches: Fine sand
2 to 18 inches: Fine sand
18 to 36 inches: Fine sand
36 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Eaugallie

Percent of map unit: 4 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 (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XU800FL)

Margate

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G156AC145FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

3—Basinger and Placid soils, depressional

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Basinger, depressional, and similar soils: 50 percent
Placid, depressional, and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Basinger, 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

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 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 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 2 inches: Fine sand
2 to 18 inches: Fine sand
18 to 36 inches: Fine sand
36 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Placid, 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

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 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): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 20 inches: Fine sand
20 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

St. Johns

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

4—Bradenton fine sand**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 20 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Bradenton**Setting**

Landform: Flats 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: 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: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
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 unique importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: Wetland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY012FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB341FL), Unnamed (G155XU013FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 10 inches: Fine sand
10 to 26 inches: Fine sandy loam
26 to 80 inches: Fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Parkwood

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Wetland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY012FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB341FL), Unnamed (G155XU001FL)

Ft. drum

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Cabbage Palm Flatwoods (R155XY005FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU014FL)

Riviera

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Wabasso

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

5—Valkaria fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Valkaria

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
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): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 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 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 19 inches: Fine sand
19 to 46 inches: Fine sand
46 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Ft. drum

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Cabbage Palm Flatwoods (R155XY005FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU014FL)

Riviera

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Pineda

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

6—Manatee loamy fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Manatee, depressional, and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Manatee, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
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: 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: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB345FL), Unnamed (G155XU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 18 inches: Loamy fine sand
18 to 36 inches: Fine sandy loam
36 to 48 inches: Fine sandy loam
48 to 80 inches: Fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Parkwood

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Wetland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY012FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB341FL), Unnamed (G155XU001FL)

Floridana, depressional

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL), Unnamed (G155XU800FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XU800FL)

7—Floridana, Riveria, and Placid soils, depressional

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Floridana, depressional, and similar soils: 40 percent

Riviera, depressional, and similar soils: 30 percent

Placid, depressional, and similar soils: 20 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Floridana, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine 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): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL), Unnamed (G155XU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 18 inches: Fine sand

18 to 38 inches: Fine sand

38 to 60 inches: Fine sandy loam

60 to 80 inches: Loamy fine sand

Description of Riviera, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine 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): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL), Unnamed (G155XU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Fine sand

3 to 22 inches: Fine sand

22 to 40 inches: Fine sandy loam

40 to 80 inches: Sandy loam

Description of Placid, 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

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 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): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 20 inches: Fine sand
20 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Okeelanta, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL), Unnamed (G155XU850FL)

Manatee, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB345FL), Unnamed (G155XU800FL)

8—Pineda fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 80 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Pineda

Setting

Landform: Flats, drainageways
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex, concave, 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: 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 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Unnamed (G155XB241FL)

Typical profile

0 to 1 inches: Fine sand
1 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 36 inches: Fine sand

36 to 54 inches: Fine sandy loam
54 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Boca

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Hallandale

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU403FL)

9—Riviera fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 40 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Riviera

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
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: 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: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Fine sand
3 to 22 inches: Fine sand
22 to 40 inches: Fine sandy loam
40 to 80 inches: Fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Pineda

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Bradenton

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Wetland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY012FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB341FL), Unnamed (G155XU013FL)

Valkaria

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Wabasso

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

10—Ft. Drum fine sand**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 20 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Ft. drum and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Ft. Drum**Setting**

Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
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 (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 30 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 40.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Ecological site: Cabbage Palm Flatwoods (R155XY005FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU014FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand

5 to 17 inches: Fine sand

17 to 25 inches: Fine sandy loam

25 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components**Pineda**

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Wabasso

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Bradenton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Wetland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY012FL)

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB341FL), Unnamed (G155XU013FL)

Parkwood

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Wetland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY012FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB341FL), Unnamed (G155XU001FL)

11—Immokalee fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 68 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 79 degrees F
Frost-free period: 325 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Immokalee

Setting

Landform: Flats 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: 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: 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): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU013FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 35 inches: Fine sand
35 to 54 inches: Fine sand

54 to 80 inches: Loamy fine sand

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Margate

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G156AC145FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XU800FL)

12—Udorthents, 2 to 35 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 350 to 365 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: 2 to 35 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well 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 2.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL), Unnamed (G155XU900FL)

Typical profile

0 to 57 inches: Sand

13—Manatee, Floridana, and Tequesta soils, frequently flooded**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 10 to 60 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Manatee, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 45 percent

Floridana, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 25 percent

Tequesta and similar soils: 15 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Manatee, Frequently Flooded**Setting**

Landform: Marshes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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: 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 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB345FL), Unnamed (G155XU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 18 inches: Loamy fine sand
18 to 36 inches: Fine sandy loam
36 to 48 inches: Fine sandy loam
48 to 80 inches: Fine sandy loam

Description of Floridana, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
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: 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 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL), Unnamed (G155XU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 18 inches: Fine sand
18 to 38 inches: Fine sand
38 to 60 inches: Fine sandy loam
60 to 80 inches: Loamy fine sand

Description of Tequesta**Setting**

Landform: Marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Parent material: Organic material over sandy and loamy marine 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): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL), Unnamed (G155XU850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 10 inches: Muck
10 to 33 inches: Fine sand
33 to 62 inches: Fine sandy loam
62 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components**Basinger**

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Placid, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Swamps on flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XU800FL)

Okeelanta, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Swamps on flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL), Unnamed (G155XU850FL)

Riviera

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

14—Myakka fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 70 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 82 degrees F
Frost-free period: 277 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Myakka

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, 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: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 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 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 20 inches: Fine sand
20 to 36 inches: Fine sand
36 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Eaugallie, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 1 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 (G155XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XU800FL)

15—Okeelanta muck

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Okeelanta, depressional, and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Okeelanta, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over sandy marine 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 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: Very high (about 13.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL), Unnamed (G155XU850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 28 inches: Muck
28 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XU800FL)

Terra ceia

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL), Unnamed (G155XU850FL)

17—Orsino fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 140 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Orsino

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian deposits and/or sandy 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): Very high
(19.98 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: Very low (about 3.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R155XY001FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL), Unnamed (G155XU139FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand

4 to 12 inches: Fine sand

12 to 45 inches: Fine sand

45 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components**Immokalee**

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU013FL)

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R155XY001FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL), Unnamed (G155XU130FL)

18—Parkwood fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Parkwood and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Parkwood

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

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: 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 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 20 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Ecological site: Wetland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY012FL)

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB341FL), Unnamed (G155XU001FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Fine sand

9 to 22 inches: Fine sandy loam

22 to 52 inches: Loamy fine sand

52 to 80 inches: Loamy fine sand

Minor Components

Bradenton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Wetland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY012FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB341FL), Unnamed (G155XU013FL)

Ft. drum

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Cabbage Palm Flatwoods (R155XY005FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU014FL)

19—Floridana, Placid, and Okeelanta soils, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Floridana and similar soils: 40 percent
Placid, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 25 percent
Okeelanta, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Floridana

Setting

Landform: Swamps on flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine 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): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL), Unnamed (G155XU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 18 inches: Fine sand
18 to 38 inches: Fine sand
38 to 60 inches: Fine sandy loam
60 to 80 inches: Loamy fine sand

Description of Placid, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Swamps on flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Parent material: Sandy marine 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 12 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: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 20 inches: Fine sand
20 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Okeelanta, Frequently Flooded**Setting**

Landform: Swamps on flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over sandy marine 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 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 13.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL), Unnamed (G155XU850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 28 inches: Muck
28 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components**Myakka**

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Riviera

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Valkaria

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

St. Johns

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

20—Pomello fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Pomello and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Pomello

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls 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): 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: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R155XY001FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL), Unnamed (G155XU130FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand

4 to 42 inches: Fine sand

42 to 54 inches: Fine sand

54 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Immokalee

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU013FL)

St. Johns

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Orsino

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R155XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL), Unnamed (G155XU139FL)

21—Adamsville fine sand, organic substratum**Map Unit Setting**

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Adamsville**Setting**

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, 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): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 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: Low (about 5.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Cabbage Palm Flatwoods (R155XY005FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL), Unnamed (G155XU077FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 36 inches: Sand
36 to 53 inches: Muck
53 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

23—St. Johns fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

St. Johns and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of St. Johns**Setting**

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
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 0 to 6 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 9.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 14 inches: Fine sand
14 to 22 inches: Sand
22 to 66 inches: Sand
66 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components**Immokalee**

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU013FL)

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

24—Terra Ceia muck**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Terra ceia and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Terra Ceia**Setting**

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over sandy marine 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 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: Very high (about 21.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL), Unnamed (G155XU850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 53 inches: Muck
53 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components**Placid, depressional**

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XU800FL)

Okeelanta, depressional

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL), Unnamed (G155XU850FL)

25—Wabasso fine sand**Map Unit Setting**

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Wabasso

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
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: 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 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
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 unique importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 16 inches: Fine sand
16 to 28 inches: Fine sand
28 to 32 inches: Fine sand
32 to 48 inches: Fine sandy loam
48 to 80 inches: Loamy fine sand

Minor Components

Pineda

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Valkaria

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Riviera

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

99—Water**Map Unit Composition**

Water: 100 percent

Description of Water**Interpretive groups**

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Okeechobee County, Florida

Survey Area Data: Version 9, Dec 18, 2013