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

Pasco County, Florida

1—Wauchula fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Wauchula, non-hydric, and similar soils: 75 percent

Wauchula, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Wauchula, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats 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 5 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: Moderate (about 7.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), Unnamed (G154XU006FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 19 inches: Fine sand
19 to 26 inches: Fine sand
26 to 34 inches: Fine sand
34 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Description of Wauchula, Hydric

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 5 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 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: Moderate (about 7.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), Unnamed (G154XU006FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 19 inches: Fine sand
19 to 26 inches: Fine sand
26 to 34 inches: Fine sand
34 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Myakka, 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 (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Pomona, non-hydric

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 (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Wabasso, non-hydric

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 (R154XY003FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

2—Pomona fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Pomona, non-hydric, and similar soils: 75 percent
Pomona, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Pomona, Non-hydric

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 high (0.20 to 0.57 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: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 22 inches: Fine sand
22 to 36 inches: Fine sand
36 to 52 inches: Fine sand
52 to 60 inches: Fine sandy loam
60 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Pomona, Hydric

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 (0.20 to 0.57 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: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 22 inches: Fine sand
22 to 36 inches: Fine sand
36 to 52 inches: Fine sand
52 to 60 inches: Fine sandy loam
60 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Myakka, 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 (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Wauchula, non-hydric

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 (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), Unnamed (G154XU006FL)

Smyrna, non-hydric
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 (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU013FL)

3—Pineda fine sand

Map Unit Setting
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition
Pineda and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Pineda

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): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Occasional
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 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 39 inches: Fine sand
39 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Felda

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Wabasso, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

4—Felda fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Felda

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 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 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 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 23 inches: Fine sand
23 to 35 inches: Fine sandy loam
35 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Wabasso, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Pineda

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

5—Myakka fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Myakka, non-hydric, and similar soils: 70 percent
Myakka, hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Myakka, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods 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 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 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 27 inches: Fine sand
27 to 38 inches: Fine sand
38 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Myakka, Hydric

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 5.95 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: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 27 inches: Fine sand
27 to 38 inches: Fine sand
38 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Narcoossee

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

Ona, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU002FL)

Pomona, non-hydric

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 (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Smyrna, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU013FL)

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU077FL)

6—Tavares sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Tavares

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 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: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Sand
3 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU080FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats 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 (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

Candler

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: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU195FL)

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU077FL)

7—Sparr fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Sparr

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
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 (0.57 to 1.98 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 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU080FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 43 inches: Fine sand
43 to 48 inches: Sandy clay loam
48 to 59 inches: Sandy clay loam
59 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU141FL)

Millhopper

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, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

Nobleton

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: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL), Unnamed (G154XU079FL)

Tavares

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
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

8—Sellers mucky loamy fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Sellers

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways 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 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: Low (about 5.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Mucky loamy fine sand
9 to 24 inches: Fine sand
24 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Basinger, 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 (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

9—Ona fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Ona, non-hydric, and similar soils: 75 percent
Ona, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Ona, Non-hydric

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 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU002FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Fine sand
7 to 18 inches: Fine sand
18 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Ona, Hydric

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 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: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU002FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Fine sand
7 to 18 inches: Fine sand
18 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Smyrna, non-hydric

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 (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU013FL)

Pomona, non-hydric

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 (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

10—Wabasso fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Wabasso, non-hydric, and similar soils: 70 percent
Wabasso, hydric, and similar soils: 10 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Wabasso, Non-hydric

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): Very low to moderately high (0.00 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: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 23 inches: Fine sand
23 to 30 inches: Fine sand
30 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Description of Wabasso, Hydric

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): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 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 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 23 inches: Fine sand

23 to 30 inches: Fine sand
30 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Aripeka
Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Cabbage Palm Flatwoods (R154XY005FL)
Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB521FL), Unnamed (G154XU075FL)

Eaugallie, non-hydric
Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Paisley, non-hydric
Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL), Unnamed (G154XU001FL)

11—Adamsville fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition
Adamsville and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Adamsville

Setting
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
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 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: Very low (about 3.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XB131FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Fine sand
7 to 20 inches: Fine sand
20 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, 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)

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drainageways
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, convex
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

12—Astatula fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Astatula

Setting

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
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: 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 2.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Typical profile

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

Minor Components

Candler

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

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU195FL)

Paola

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Tavares

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
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

13—Candler fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 260 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 280 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Candler

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, tread
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave
Parent material: Eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy 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: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU195FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 74 inches: Fine sand
74 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU077FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

14—Candler fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Candler

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 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 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU195FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 65 inches: Fine sand
65 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Astatula

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: Convex
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Tavares

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
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU141FL)

Lake

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hillslopes, ridges, marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

15—Tavares-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Tavares and similar soils: 50 percent
Urban land: 40 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Tavares

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, 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: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Sand
3 to 80 inches: Sand

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 (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU900FL)

Minor Components

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU077FL)

16—Zephyr muck

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Zephyr

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
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 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

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: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XU850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 13 inches: Muck
13 to 31 inches: Fine sand
31 to 61 inches: Sandy clay loam
61 to 80 inches: Fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Felda

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Anclote

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 (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

17—Immokalee fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Immokalee, non-hydric, and similar soils: 70 percent
Immokalee, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Immokalee, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods 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 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU013FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 33 inches: Fine sand
33 to 45 inches: Fine sand
45 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Immokalee, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
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 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: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU013FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 33 inches: Fine sand
33 to 45 inches: Fine sand
45 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Pomona, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

18—Electra Variant fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Electra variant and similar soils: 88 percent
Minor components: 12 percent

Description of Electra Variant

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 60 to 80 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Somewhat 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 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 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU080FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 39 inches: Fine sand
39 to 51 inches: Fine sand
51 to 70 inches: Fine sand
70 to 78 inches: Sandy clay loam
78 to 82 inches: Weathered bedrock

Minor Components

Narcoossee

Percent of map unit: 12 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

19—Paola fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Paola

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 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): 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): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Fine sand
3 to 26 inches: Fine sand
26 to 57 inches: Fine sand
57 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 3 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: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

Candler

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU195FL)

20—Aripeka fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Aripeka

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 23 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
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 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
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 3.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: Cabbage Palm Flatwoods (R154XY005FL)
Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB521FL), Unnamed (G154XU075FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Fine sand
9 to 17 inches: Fine sand
17 to 26 inches: Fine sandy loam
26 to 28 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Wauchula, non-hydric

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 (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), Unnamed (G154XU006FL)

Lacoochee

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Salt Marsh (R154XY009FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

21—Smyrna fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Smyrna, non-hydric, and similar soils: 70 percent
Smyrna, hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Smyrna, Non-hydric

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 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 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU013FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 13 inches: Fine sand
13 to 25 inches: Fine sand
25 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Smyrna, Hydric

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 5.95 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: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU013FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 13 inches: Fine sand
13 to 25 inches: Fine sand
25 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Ona, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU002FL)

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU077FL)

Myakka, non-hydric

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 (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Pomona, non-hydric

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 (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Narcoossee

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

22—Basinger fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Basinger

Setting

Landform: 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): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 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: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Fine sand
3 to 10 inches: Fine sand
10 to 19 inches: Fine sand
19 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Myakka, non-hydric

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 (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

Anclote

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 (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

23—Basinger fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Basinger, depressional, and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 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 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): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 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 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 15 inches: Fine sand
15 to 35 inches: Fine sand
35 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

Anclote

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 (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

24—Quartzipsaments, shaped, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Quartzipsamments

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
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: 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: About 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: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU900FL)

Typical profile

0 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Tavares

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
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

Udalfic arents

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G152AT900FL)

25—Jonesville fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 40 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Jonesville

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 over limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 23 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock; 23 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
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: More than 80 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: Very low (about 1.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB521FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 22 inches: Fine sand
22 to 28 inches: Sandy clay loam
28 to 38 inches: Weathered bedrock
38 to 40 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 10 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 knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL), Unnamed (G154XU140FL)

26—Narcoossee fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Narcoossee

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
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 (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 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Fine sand
3 to 9 inches: Fine sand
9 to 12 inches: Fine sand
12 to 75 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU077FL)

Smyrna, non-hydric
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU013FL)

27—Anclote fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, ponded

Map Unit Setting
Elevation: 0 to 90 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition
Anclote and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Anclote

Setting
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
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: 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 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Fine sand
7 to 14 inches: Fine sand
14 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

Sellers

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

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 (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

28—Pits

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition
Pits: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Pits

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

Interpretive groups
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU900FL)

Minor Components

Aquents
Percent of map unit: 15 percent
Landform: Depressions
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

29—Lacoochee complex

Map Unit Setting
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

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

Description of Lacoochee

Setting
Landform: Tidal marshes 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 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 17 to 30 inches to paralithic bedrock; 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
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: Very frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 60 percent
Maximum salinity: Moderately saline to strongly saline (16.0 to 32.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: Salt Marsh (R154XY009FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sandy loam
8 to 18 inches: Fine sand
18 to 36 inches: Weathered bedrock
36 to 38 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Aripeka

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Cabbage Palm Flatwoods (R154XY005FL)
Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB521FL), Unnamed (G154XU075FL)

Homosassa

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Salt Marsh (R154XY009FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

30—Okeelanta-Terra Ceia association

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Okeelanta and similar soils: 60 percent
Terra ceia and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Okeelanta

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 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: Very high (about 13.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XU850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 27 inches: Muck
27 to 65 inches: Fine sand

Description of Terra Ceia

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Herbaceous 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): 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 23.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XU850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 80 inches: Muck

Minor Components

Myakka, non-hydric

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 (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Basinger, 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 (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

31—Udalfic Arents-Urban land complex

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Udalfic arents and similar soils: 50 percent
Urban land: 40 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Udalfic Arents

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: 40 to 80 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 49.88 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): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU900FL)

Typical profile

0 to 80 inches: Fine sand

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 (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU900FL)

Minor Components

Sanitary landfills

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

32—Lake fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Lake

Setting

Landform: Hills, marine terraces, ridges
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian deposits or sandy fluvial 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 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Orlando

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU141FL)

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU141FL)

Candler

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: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU195FL)

Tavares

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
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

34—Pompano fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Pompano

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: 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 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: Very low (about 2.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU077FL)

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 3 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 (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

35—EauGallie fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Eaugallie, non-hydric, and similar soils: 70 percent
Eaugallie, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Eaugallie, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
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 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 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Fine sand
7 to 22 inches: Fine sand
22 to 30 inches: Fine sand
30 to 51 inches: Fine sand
51 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Description of Eaugallie, Hydric

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 high to high (0.57 to 5.95 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: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 13 inches: Fine sand
13 to 25 inches: Fine sand
25 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Pomona, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Wabasso, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

36—Candler-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Candler and similar soils: 50 percent
Urban land: 45 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Candler

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy 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 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU195FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 60 inches: Fine sand
60 to 80 inches: Fine sand

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 (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU900FL)

Minor Components

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

37—Paola-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Paola and similar soils: 60 percent
Urban land: 35 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Paola

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 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): 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): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Fine sand
3 to 26 inches: Fine sand
26 to 80 inches: Fine sand

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 (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU900FL)

Minor Components

Astatula

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: Convex
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

38—Urban land

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 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 (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU900FL)

Minor Components

Myakka, non-hydric

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 (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU077FL)

39—Chobee soils, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Chobee and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Chobee

Setting

Landform: Depressions on flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy 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): Very low to moderately high (0.00 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: 30 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB345FL), Unnamed (G154XU201FL)

Typical profile

0 to 11 inches: Fine sandy loam

11 to 56 inches: Sandy clay loam
56 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Nobleton
Percent of map unit: 5 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 (G154XB231FL), Unnamed (G154XU079FL)

Pineda
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: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

Okeelanta
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 (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XU850FL)

Terra ceia
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XU850FL)

Zephyr
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XU850FL)

40—Paisley fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Paisley, non-hydric, and similar soils: 60 percent
Paisley, hydric, and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Paisley, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey 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): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 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: High (about 9.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL), Unnamed (G154XU001FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Fine sand
3 to 10 inches: Fine sand
10 to 80 inches: Sandy clay

Description of Paisley, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey 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): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 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 9.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL), Unnamed (G154XU991FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Fine sand
3 to 10 inches: Fine sand
10 to 80 inches: Sandy clay

Minor Components

Wabasso, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

41—Pits-Dumps complex

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition
Dumps: 45 percent
Pits: 45 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Pits

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

Interpretive groups
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU900FL)

Description of Dumps

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

Interpretive groups
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU900FL)

Minor Components

Aquents
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

42—Pomello fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Pomello

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): 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 5.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU130FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 32 inches: Fine sand
32 to 54 inches: Fine sand
54 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Immokalee, non-hydric

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 (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU013FL)

Myakka, non-hydric

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 (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Narcoossee

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

43—Arredondo fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 40 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Arredondo

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
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 5.95 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 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU141FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 63 inches: Fine sand
63 to 87 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Kendrick

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 knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL), Unnamed (G154XU140FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats 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 (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU080FL)

Lake

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges, hills, marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Candler

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU195FL)

44—Arredondo fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 40 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Arredondo

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
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 5.95 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 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU141FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Fine sand
3 to 52 inches: Fine sand
52 to 55 inches: Loamy fine sand
55 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Sparr

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: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU080FL)

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL), Unnamed (G154XU143FL)

Lake

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Marine terraces, hillslopes, ridges
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Candler

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU195FL)

45—Kendrick fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Kendrick

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: 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 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL), Unnamed (G154XU140FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Fine sand
7 to 28 inches: Fine sand
28 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU141FL)

Nobleton

Percent of map unit: 5 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 (G154XB231FL), Unnamed (G154XU079FL)

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL), Unnamed (G154XU004FL)

46—Cassia fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Cassia and similar soils: 84 percent
Minor components: 16 percent

Description of Cassia

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
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): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 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 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU080FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Fine sand
9 to 18 inches: Fine sand
18 to 31 inches: Fine sand
31 to 65 inches: Fine sand
65 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Myakka, 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 (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 4 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 (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU130FL)

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU077FL)

Narcoossee

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

47—Weekiwachee muck

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Weekiwachee

Setting

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits over limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 30 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock; 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock
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 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Very frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Moderately saline to strongly saline (16.0 to 32.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 32.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Ecological site: Salt Marsh (R154XY009FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 31 inches: Muck
31 to 39 inches: Fine sand
39 to 44 inches: Weathered bedrock
44 to 46 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Homosassa

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Salt Marsh (R154XY009FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

Lacoochee

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Salt Marsh (R154XY009FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

48—Lochloosa fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Lochloosa

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 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 (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 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: Moderate (about 8.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL), Unnamed (G154XU079FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Fine sand
7 to 36 inches: Fine sand
36 to 42 inches: Fine sandy loam
42 to 63 inches: Sandy clay loam
63 to 71 inches: Sandy clay loam
71 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Blichton, non-hydric

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 over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL), Unnamed (G154XU004FL)

Kendrick

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 knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL), Unnamed (G154XU140FL)

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU080FL)

49—Blichton fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Blichton, non-hydric, and similar soils: 62 percent
Blichton, hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 18 percent

Description of Blichton, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
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 high (0.20 to 0.57 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: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL), Unnamed (G154XU001FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 22 inches: Fine sand

22 to 28 inches: Fine sandy loam
28 to 63 inches: Sandy clay loam
63 to 80 inches: Stratified sandy loam to sandy clay loam

Description of Blichton, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise, talf, 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 high (0.20 to 0.57 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: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL), Unnamed (G154XU001FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 22 inches: Fine sand
22 to 28 inches: Fine sandy loam
28 to 63 inches: Sandy clay loam
63 to 80 inches: Stratified sandy loam to sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Lochloosa

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: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL), Unnamed (G154XU079FL)

Flemington variant

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 over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Wauchula, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), Unnamed (G154XU006FL)

Nobleton

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: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL), Unnamed (G154XU079FL)

50—Blichton fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Blichton, non-hydric, and similar soils: 62 percent
Blichton, hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 18 percent

Description of Blichton, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls 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: 2 to 5 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 (0.20 to 0.57 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 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL), Unnamed (G154XU004FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 38 inches: Fine sand
38 to 44 inches: Fine sandy loam
44 to 50 inches: Sandy clay loam
50 to 62 inches: Sandy clay
62 to 80 inches: Stratified sandy loam to sandy clay loam

Description of Blichton, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 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 (0.20 to 0.57 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: Low (about 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL), Unnamed (G154XU004FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 38 inches: Fine sand
38 to 44 inches: Fine sandy loam
44 to 50 inches: Sandy clay loam
50 to 62 inches: Sandy clay
62 to 80 inches: Stratified sandy loam to sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Flemington variant

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 over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Lochloosa

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: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL), Unnamed (G154XU079FL)

Nobleton

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: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL), Unnamed (G154XU079FL)

Wauchula, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), Unnamed (G154XU006FL)

51—Blichton fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Blichton, non-hydric, and similar soils: 62 percent
Blichton, hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 18 percent

Description of Blichton, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes 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: 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 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: Moderate (about 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of hydric uplands (G154XB443FL), Unnamed (G154XU004FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 27 inches: Fine sand
27 to 39 inches: Fine sandy loam
39 to 55 inches: Sandy clay loam
55 to 80 inches: Sandy clay

Description of Blichton, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hillslopes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
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: 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 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: Moderate (about 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of hydric uplands (G154XB443FL), Unnamed (G154XU004FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 27 inches: Fine sand
27 to 39 inches: Fine sandy loam
39 to 55 inches: Sandy clay loam
55 to 80 inches: Sandy clay

Minor Components

Lochloosa

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: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL), Unnamed (G154XU079FL)

Flemington variant

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 over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Wauchula, non-hydric
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), Unnamed (G154XU006FL)

Nobleton
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: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL), Unnamed (G154XU079FL)

52—Samsula muck

Map Unit Setting
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

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

Description of Samsula

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 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 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XU850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 32 inches: Muck
32 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Sellers

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

Tomoka

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XU850FL)

53—Sparr fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Sparr

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 and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 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 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 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU080FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 57 inches: Fine sand
57 to 61 inches: Fine sandy loam
61 to 69 inches: Sandy clay loam
69 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Nobleton

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: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL), Unnamed (G154XU079FL)

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU141FL)

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Hillslopes 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 over loamy, loamy, and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of hydric uplands (G154XB443FL), Unnamed (G154XU004FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 3 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: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

54—Flemington Variant fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 110 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Flemington variant and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Flemington Variant

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 12 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 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Typical profile

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

Minor Components

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 15 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 over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL), Unnamed (G154XU004FL)

55—Homosassa mucky fine sandy loam

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Homosassa and similar soils: 60 percent
Minor components: 40 percent

Description of Homosassa

Setting

Landform: Tidal marshes 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 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 35 inches to paralithic bedrock; 23 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Very frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Moderately saline to strongly saline (16.0 to 32.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 70.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Salt Marsh (R154XY009FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 11 inches: Mucky fine sandy loam
11 to 16 inches: Loamy fine sand
16 to 28 inches: Loamy fine sand
28 to 37 inches: Weathered bedrock
37 to 39 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Weekiwachee

Percent of map unit: 20 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Salt Marsh (R154XY009FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU850FL)

Lacoochee

Percent of map unit: 20 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Salt Marsh (R154XY009FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

56—EauGallie-Urban land complex

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 40 percent
Eaugallie, non-hydric, and similar soils: 40 percent
Eaugallie, hydric, and similar soils: 10 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Eaugallie, Non-hydric

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 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: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Fine sand
9 to 28 inches: Fine sand
28 to 49 inches: Fine sand
49 to 52 inches: Fine sand
52 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

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 (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU900FL)

Description of Eaugallie, Hydric

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 high to high (0.57 to 5.95 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: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Fine sand
9 to 28 inches: Fine sand
28 to 49 inches: Fine sand
49 to 52 inches: Fine sand
52 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Wabasso, non-hydric

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 (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

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
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

57—Wabasso Variant fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Wabasso variant, non-hydric, and similar soils: 70 percent
Wabasso variant, hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Wabasso Variant, Non-hydric

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 over limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 30 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock; 40 to 80 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 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: Low (about 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 16 inches: Fine sand
16 to 23 inches: Fine sand
23 to 29 inches: Fine sand
29 to 39 inches: Fine sandy loam
39 to 45 inches: Weathered bedrock
45 to 49 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Description of Wabasso Variant, Hydric

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 over limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 30 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock; 40 to 80 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 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: Low (about 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 16 inches: Fine sand
16 to 23 inches: Fine sand
23 to 29 inches: Fine sand

29 to 39 inches: Fine sandy loam
39 to 45 inches: Weathered bedrock
45 to 49 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Aripeka

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Cabbage Palm Flatwoods (R154XY005FL)
Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB521FL), Unnamed (G154XU075FL)

58—Tomoka muck

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Tomoka

Setting

Landform: Marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over 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 high to high (0.57 to 5.95 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 12.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XU850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 22 inches: Muck
22 to 27 inches: Fine sand
27 to 55 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Sellers

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

Samsula

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 (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XU850FL)

59—Newnan fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Newnan

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
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 low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 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 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU080FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 22 inches: Fine sand
22 to 33 inches: Fine sand
33 to 44 inches: Fine sand
44 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Narcoossee

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU077FL)

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU080FL)

60—Palmetto-Zephyr-Sellers complex

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Palmetto and similar soils: 60 percent
Zephyr and similar soils: 15 percent
Sellers and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Palmetto

Setting

Landform: 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 high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 30 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 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 10 inches: Fine sand

10 to 28 inches: Fine sand
28 to 46 inches: Fine sand
46 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Description of Sellers

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, flats 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 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: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Mucky loamy fine sand
5 to 28 inches: Fine sand
28 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Zephyr

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
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 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
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XU850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Muck
5 to 22 inches: Fine sand
22 to 59 inches: Sandy clay loam
59 to 80 inches: Loamy fine sand

Minor Components

Basinger, 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 (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

61—Pompano fine sand, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Pompano

Setting

Landform: Flood plains 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): 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
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): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Typical profile

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

Minor Components

Anclote, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Basinger, 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 (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

62—Kendrick fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 40 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Kendrick

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
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: 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 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL), Unnamed (G154XU143FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 27 inches: Fine sand
27 to 35 inches: Fine sandy loam
35 to 70 inches: Sandy clay loam
70 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Lochloosa

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls 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 (G154XB231FL), Unnamed (G154XU079FL)

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU141FL)

63—Delray mucky fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Delray

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 5.95 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 (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Mucky fine sand
8 to 16 inches: Fine sand
16 to 48 inches: Fine sand
48 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 8 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 (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

Zephyr

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XU850FL)

64—Nobleton fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Nobleton

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 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: Moderate (about 7.0 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 (G154XB231FL), Unnamed (G154XU079FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 29 inches: Fine sand
29 to 36 inches: Sandy clay loam
36 to 47 inches: Sandy clay
47 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Kendrick

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 knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL), Unnamed (G154XU140FL)

Blichton, non-hydric

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

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL), Unnamed (G154XU004FL)

Lochloosa

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 (G154XB231FL), Unnamed (G154XU079FL)

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU080FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 2 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, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

65—Gainesville loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 40 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Gainesville

Setting

Landform: Hills 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: 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: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU141FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Loamy fine sand
8 to 80 inches: Loamy fine sand

Minor Components

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU141FL)

Lake

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Marine terraces, ridges, hills
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Orlando

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

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU141FL)

66—Micanopy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Micanopy

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 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 low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 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: Moderate (about 7.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL), Unnamed (G154XU078FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 9 inches: Fine sand
9 to 15 inches: Sandy clay loam
15 to 44 inches: Clay

44 to 89 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Nobleton
Percent of map unit: 3 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 (G154XB231FL), Unnamed (G154XU079FL)

Blichton, non-hydric
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 over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL), Unnamed (G154XU004FL)

Flemington variant
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, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Kendrick
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 knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL), Unnamed (G154XU140FL)

67—Kanapaha fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
Elevation: 30 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition
Kanapaha, non-hydric, and similar soils: 65 percent

Kanapaha, hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Kanapaha, Non-hydric

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 5 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 (0.20 to 0.57 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 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU006FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 72 inches: Fine sand
72 to 80 inches: Fine sandy loam

Description of Kanapaha, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces, flats
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 5 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 (0.20 to 0.57 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: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU006FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 72 inches: Fine sand
72 to 80 inches: Fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Nobleton

Percent of map unit: 5 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 (G154XB231FL), Unnamed (G154XU079FL)

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU080FL)

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL), Unnamed (G154XU004FL)

68—Lake fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Lake

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes, ridges, 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: 5 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: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Fine sand
7 to 86 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Orlando

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU141FL)

69—Millhopper fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Millhopper

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 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 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 4.8 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 (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Fine sand
7 to 59 inches: Fine sand
59 to 64 inches: Fine sandy loam
64 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Kendrick

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 knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL), Unnamed (G154XU140FL)

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU141FL)

Candler

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU195FL)

Nobleton

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 (G154XB231FL), Unnamed (G154XU079FL)

Tavares

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: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU080FL)

70—Placid fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Placid

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
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: 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: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Typical profile

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

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Samsula

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 (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XU850FL)

71—Anclote-Tavares-Pomello association, flooded

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Anclote, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 60 percent
Tavares, occasionally flooded, and similar soils: 20 percent
Pomello, occasionally flooded, and similar soils: 20 percent

Description of Anclote, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains 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: 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: Frequent
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): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Typical profile

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

Description of Tavares, Occasionally Flooded

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, flats 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: 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 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy or sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces or flood plains (G154XB134FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

Typical profile

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

Description of Pomello, Occasionally Flooded

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: Occasional
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): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy or sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces or flood plains (G154XB134FL), Unnamed (G154XU130FL)

Typical profile

0 to 2 inches: Fine sand
2 to 32 inches: Fine sand
32 to 42 inches: Fine sand
42 to 80 inches: Fine sand

72—Orlando fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 40 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Orlando

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits over fluviomarine 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): 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 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU141FL)

Typical profile

0 to 21 inches: Fine sand
21 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Gainesville

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU141FL)

Lake

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Ridges, marine terraces, hills
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

73—Zolfo fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Zolfo and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Zolfo

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
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 (0.57 to 1.98 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 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU077FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Fine sand
3 to 65 inches: Fine sand
65 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Tavares

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
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU077FL)

Immokalee, non-hydric

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 (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU013FL)

Pomello

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
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU130FL)

74—Candler Variant fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Candler variant and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Candler Variant

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 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 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 72 inches: Fine sand
72 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 7 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, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

Candler

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU195FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

75—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 (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU900FL)

76—Bessie muck

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Map Unit Composition

Bessie and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Bessie

Setting

Landform: Mangrove swamps on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Organic material over clayey and 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): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Very frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 20 percent
Maximum salinity: Strongly saline (18.0 to 99.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 60.0
Available water capacity: Very high (about 13.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 35 inches: Muck
35 to 43 inches: Sandy clay
43 to 80 inches: Fine sand

99—Water

Map Unit Composition

Water (fresh): 100 percent

Description of Water (fresh)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

100—Waters of the Gulf of Mexico

Map Unit Composition

Waters of the gulf of mexico: 100 percent

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Pasco County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 10, Dec 17, 2013