

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

Pinellas County, Florida

2—Adamsville soils and Urban land, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Adamsville and similar soils: 50 percent

Urban land: 45 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Adamsville

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 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 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 17 inches: Fine sand
17 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)

Minor Components

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
 (G154XB999FL)

Placid

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
 (G154XB999FL)

3—Anclote fine sand, depressional**Map Unit Setting**

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Anclote**Setting**

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 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 5.2 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)

Typical profile

0 to 16 inches: Fine sand

16 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

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

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

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

4—Astatula soils and Urban land, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Astatula and similar soils: 50 percent

Urban land: 45 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Astatula

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills 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
(20.00 to 50.00 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)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Fine sand
3 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)

Minor Components**Adamsville**

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

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
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

5—Astatula soils and Urban land, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Astatula and similar soils: 50 percent

Urban land: 45 percent

Minor components: 5 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: 5 to 12 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(20.00 to 50.00 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): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Fine sand

3 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)

Minor Components

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
 (G154XB999FL)

Tavares

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: Forage suitability group not assigned
 (G154XB999FL)

6—Basinger soils and Urban land

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

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): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.7 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)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 14 inches: Fine sand
14 to 36 inches: Fine sand
36 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Placid

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
 (G154XB999FL)

7—Basinger fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Samsula and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 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 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 (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: High (about 9.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL)

Typical profile

0 to 36 inches: Muck
36 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 15 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

8—Beaches

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 20 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 190 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Beaches: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 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 24 inches

Frequency of flooding: Very frequent

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 8

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

Minor Components

Palm beach

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

9—Dumps

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Dumps: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Dumps

Setting

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

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Immokalee

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 7 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
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
 (G154XB999FL)

10—EauGallie soils and Urban land

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of EauGallie

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.06 to 2.00 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 6.0 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)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 23 inches: Fine sand
23 to 37 inches: Fine sand
37 to 47 inches: Fine sand
47 to 59 inches: Sandy clay loam

59 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)

Minor Components

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
 (G154XB999FL)

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
 (G154XB999FL)

11—Felda soils and Urban land

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Felda

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 to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Fine sand
3 to 26 inches: Fine sand
26 to 34 inches: Fine sandy loam
34 to 38 inches: Loamy fine sand
38 to 80 inches: Loamy 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)

Minor Components

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
 (G154XB999FL)

Placid

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
 (G154XB999FL)

12—Felda fine sand, depressionial

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Felda

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 (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB245FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Fine sand
3 to 26 inches: Fine sand
26 to 34 inches: Fine sandy loam
34 to 38 inches: Loamy fine sand
38 to 80 inches: Loamy sand

Minor Components**Basinger**

Percent of map unit: 9 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 stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

Wabasso

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

Myakka

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

13—Immokalee soils and Urban land**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Immokalee

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 (0.60 to 6.00 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 4.7 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)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 35 inches: Fine sand
35 to 50 inches: Fine sand
50 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)

Minor Components

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
 (G154XB999FL)

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
 (G154XB999FL)

14—Kesson fine sand, very frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Kesson

Setting

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits with shells

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 (2.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Very frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Moderately saline to strongly saline (16.0 to 32.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 30.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 8

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

*Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)*

Typical profile

*0 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 26 inches: Fine sand
26 to 42 inches: Fine sand
42 to 80 inches: Fine sand*

Minor Components

Wulfert

*Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)*

15—Manatee loamy fine sand

Map Unit Setting

*Elevation: 10 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days*

Map Unit Composition

*Manatee and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent*

Description of Manatee

Setting

*Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits*

Properties and qualities

*Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water
(Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent*

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL)

Typical profile

0 to 18 inches: Loamy fine sand
18 to 34 inches: Fine sandy loam
34 to 44 inches: Fine sandy loam
44 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components**Myakka**

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL)

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 stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

16—Matlacha and St. Augustine soils and Urban land**Map Unit Setting**

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

St. augustine and similar soils: 32 percent
Matlacha and similar soils: 32 percent
Urban land: 32 percent
Minor components: 4 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)

Description of Matlacha

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy mine spoil or earthy fill

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 (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Typical profile

0 to 42 inches: Sand
42 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of St. Augustine

Setting

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

Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy mine spoil or earthy fill

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 (2.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Sand
8 to 33 inches: Loamy fine sand
33 to 48 inches: Fine sand
48 to 63 inches: Sandy loam
63 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components**Wulfert**

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

Kesson

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

17—Myakka soils and Urban land

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Myakka and similar soils: 50 percent

Urban land: 45 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Myakka

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 (0.60 to 6.00 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 4.6 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)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand

4 to 22 inches: Fine sand

22 to 36 inches: Fine sand

36 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)

Minor Components**Adamsville**

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

18—Okeechobee muck**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Okeechobee**Setting**

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

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 (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very high (about 23.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL)

Typical profile

0 to 26 inches: Muck
26 to 80 inches: Mucky peat

Minor Components

Placid

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

19—Palm Beach fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Palm beach and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Palm Beach

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Shells and 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
(20.00 to 50.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

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: Very low (about 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand

4 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components**Beaches**

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Beaches 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)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

20—Paola and St. Lucie soils and Urban land**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 20 to 120 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Paola and similar soils: 32 percent
St. lucie and similar soils: 32 percent
Urban land: 32 percent
Minor components: 4 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)

Description of St. Lucie**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: 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
(20.00 to 50.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Typical profile

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

Description of Paola

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(20.00 to 50.00 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)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Fine sand
3 to 22 inches: Fine sand
22 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Tavares

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
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

21—Paola and St. Lucie soils and Urban land, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 32 percent
St. lucie and similar soils: 32 percent
Paola and similar soils: 32 percent
Minor components: 4 percent

Description of Paola

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 marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
 (20.00 to 50.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
 (G154XB999FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Fine sand
3 to 22 inches: Fine sand
22 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of St. Lucie

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
 (20.00 to 50.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
 (G154XB999FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Fine sand
3 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)

Minor Components**Tavares**

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
 (G154XB999FL)

22—Pineda soils and Urban land**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 10 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Pineda and similar soils: 45 percent

Urban land: 45 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)

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): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent

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): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand

4 to 37 inches: Fine sand

37 to 55 inches: Fine sandy loam

55 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Placid

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

23—Pinellas soils and Urban land

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 60 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Pinellas and similar soils: 50 percent

Urban land: 45 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Pinellas

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 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 (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 30 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (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: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
 (G154XB999FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Fine sand
3 to 18 inches: Fine sand
18 to 35 inches: Fine sand
35 to 54 inches: Fine sandy loam
54 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)

Minor Components

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
 (G154XB999FL)

Placid

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
 (G154XB999FL)

24—Pits

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Pits: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Pits

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, dip, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Altered marine deposits

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Minor Components

Pinellas

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Immokalee

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Pineda

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

25—Placid fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Placid

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): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.1 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)

Typical profile

0 to 17 inches: Fine sand

17 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 8 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 stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

26—Pomello soils and Urban land, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 60 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 45 percent

Pomello and similar soils: 45 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Pomello

Setting

Landform: Rises 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 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 (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 30 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 4.8 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)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Fine sand

3 to 44 inches: Fine sand

44 to 59 inches: Fine sand

59 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)

Minor Components

Immokalee

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
 (G154XB999FL)

Placid

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
 (G154XB999FL)

27—Samsula muck

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Samsula and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 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 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 (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: High (about 9.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Typical profile

0 to 36 inches: Muck

36 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Placid

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

28—Seffner soils and Urban land

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Seffner and similar soils: 50 percent

Urban land: 45 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Seffner

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, 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: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Typical profile

0 to 16 inches: Fine sand

16 to 29 inches: Fine sand

29 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)

Minor Components**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

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

29—Tavares soils and Urban land, 0 to 5 percent slopes**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 10 to 120 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Tavares**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: 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): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 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 2.6 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)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 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)

Minor Components

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Seffner

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

30—Urban land

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 100 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)

31—Wabasso soils and Urban land

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Wabasso**Setting**

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water
(Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 30 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 26 inches: Fine sand
26 to 36 inches: Fine sand
36 to 50 inches: Sandy clay loam
50 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)

Minor Components**Adamsville**

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

32—Wulfert muck, very frequently flooded**Map Unit Setting**

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Wulfert and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Wulfert**Setting**

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Organic material over sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 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: 80.0
Available water capacity: High (about 9.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Typical profile

0 to 35 inches: Muck
35 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Kesson

Percent of map unit: 20 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

99—Water

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent

Description of Water

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

Description of Waters Of The Gulf Of Mexico

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Pinellas County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 9, Dec 6, 2013