Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions in this report, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

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

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

Report—Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Pinellas County, Florida

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

Component: Adamsville (50%)

The Adamsville component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Urban land (45%)

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

Component: Myakka (3%)

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

Component: Placid (2%)

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

Map Unit: 3—Anclote fine sand, depressional

Component: Anclote (95%)

The Anclote component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains, drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger (3%)

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

Component: Myakka (2%)

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

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

Component: Astatula (50%)

The Astatula component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Urban land (45%)

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

Component: Adamsville (3%)

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

Component: Tavares (2%)

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

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

Component: Astatula (50%)

The Astatula component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Urban land (45%)

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

Component: Adamsville (3%)

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

Component: Tavares (2%)

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

Map Unit: 6—Basinger soils and Urban land

Component: Urban land (50%)

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

Component: Basinger (45%)

The Basinger component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Anclote (3%)

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

Component: Placid (2%)

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

Map Unit: 7—Basinger fine sand, depressional

Component: Samsula (85%)

The Samsula component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 60 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger (15%)

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

Map Unit: 8—Beaches

Component: Beaches (95%)

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

Component: Palm Beach (5%)

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

Map Unit: 9—Dumps

Component: Dumps (80%)

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

Component: Immokalee (7%)

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

Component: Astatula (7%)

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

Component: Myakka (6%)

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

Map Unit: 10—EauGallie soils and Urban land

Component: EauGallie (50%)

The EauGallie component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Urban land (45%)

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

Component: Adamsville (3%)

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

Component: Pomello (2%)

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

Map Unit: 11—Felda soils and Urban land

Component: Felda (50%)

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

Component: Urban land (45%)

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

Component: Anclote (3%)

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

Component: Placid (2%)

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

Map Unit: 12—Felda fine sand, depressional

Component: Felda (75%)

The Felda component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 7 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger (9%)

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

Component: Wabasso (8%)

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

Component: Myakka (8%)

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

Map Unit: 13—Immokalee soils and Urban land

Component: Immokalee (50%)

The Immokalee component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Urban land (45%)

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

Component: Adamsville (3%)

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

Component: Pomello (2%)

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

Map Unit: 14—Kesson fine sand, very frequently flooded

Component: Kesson (90%)

The Kesson component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits with shells. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is very frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 10 percent. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a moderately sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Wulfert (10%)

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

Map Unit: 15—Manatee loamy fine sand

Component: Manatee (90%)

The Manatee component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains, drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 1 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 7 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger (5%)

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

Component: Myakka (5%)

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

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

Component: St. Augustine (32%)

The St. Augustine component makes up 32 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy mine spoil or earthy fill. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Matlacha (32%)

The Matlacha component makes up 32 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on fills on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy mine spoil or earthy fill. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Urban land (32%)

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

Component: Wulfert (2%)

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

Component: Kesson (2%)

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

Map Unit: 17—Myakka soils and Urban land

Component: Myakka (50%)

The Myakka component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Urban land (45%)

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

Component: Adamsville (3%)

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

Component: Pomello (2%)

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

Map Unit: 18—Okeechobee muck

Component: Okeechobee (95%)

The Okeechobee component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains, drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Placid (5%)

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

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

Component: Palm Beach (95%)

The Palm Beach component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of shells and sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 15 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Beaches (3%)

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

Component: Tavares (2%)

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

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

Component: Urban land (32%)

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

Component: Paola (32%)

The Paola component makes up 32 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: St. Lucie (32%)

The St. Lucie component makes up 32 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Tavares (4%)

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

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

Component: Urban land (32%)

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

Component: St. Lucie (32%)

The St. Lucie component makes up 32 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Paola (32%)

The Paola component makes up 32 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Tavares (4%)

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

Map Unit: 22—Pineda soils and Urban land

Component: Pineda (45%)

The Pineda component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Urban land (45%)

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

Component: Anclote (5%)

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

Component: Placid (5%)

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

Map Unit: 23—Pinellas soils and Urban land

Component: Pinellas (50%)

The Pinellas component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 15 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Urban land (45%)

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

Component: Anclote (3%)

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

Component: Placid (2%)

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

Map Unit: 24—Pits

Component: Pits (95%)

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

Component: Pineda (1%)

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

Component: Adamsville (1%)

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

Component: Myakka (1%)

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

Component: Immokalee (1%)

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

Component: Pinellas (1%)

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

Map Unit: 25—Placid fine sand, depressional

Component: Placid (85%)

The Placid component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger (8%)

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

Component: Myakka (7%)

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

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

Component: Pomello (45%)

The Pomello component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 36 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Urban land (45%)

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

Component: Immokalee (4%)

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

Component: Placid (3%)

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

Component: Myakka (3%)

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

Map Unit: 27—Samsula muck

Component: Samsula (90%)

The Samsula component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 60 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Placid (10%)

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

Map Unit: 28—Seffner soils and Urban land

Component: Seffner (50%)

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

Component: Urban land (45%)

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

Component: Basinger (3%)

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

Component: Myakka (2%)

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

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

Component: Tavares (50%)

The Tavares component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Urban land (45%)

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

Component: Pomello (2%)

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

Component: Adamsville (2%)

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

Component: Seffner (1%)

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

Map Unit: 30—Urban land

Component: Urban land (100%)

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

Map Unit: 31—Wabasso soils and Urban land

Component: Wabasso (50%)

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

Component: Urban land (45%)

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

Component: Adamsville (3%)

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

Component: Pomello (2%)

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

Map Unit: 32—Wulfert muck, very frequently flooded

Component: Wulfert (80%)

The Wulfert component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is very frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 60 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a strongly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Kesson (20%)

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

Map Unit: 99—Water

Component: Water (100%)

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

Map Unit: 100—Waters of the Gulf of Mexico

Component: Waters of the Gulf of Mexico (100%)

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

Data Source Information

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