

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

Putnam County Area, Florida

1—Candler fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 260 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 280 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Candler and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Candler

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, tread

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave, convex

Parent material: Eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0

Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand

5 to 74 inches: Fine sand

74 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

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

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

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

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL)

2—Candler fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Candler

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand

4 to 65 inches: Fine sand

65 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components**Astatula**

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Apopka

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

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

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

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

3—Myakka fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Myakka, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 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: Moderate (about 6.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 21 inches: Fine sand
21 to 38 inches: Fine sand
38 to 42 inches: Fine sand
42 to 60 inches: Fine sand
60 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Myakka, Hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 21 inches: Fine sand
21 to 38 inches: Fine sand
38 to 42 inches: Fine sand
42 to 60 inches: Fine sand
60 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Cassia

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Immokalee, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)

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

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

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

St. Johns, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

4—Zolfo fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 120 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Zolfo and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Zolfo

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvial, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water

(Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 53 inches: Fine sand
53 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Centenary

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Narcoossee

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

5—Placid fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Placid, Depressional

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 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: Low (about 5.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Typical profile

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

Minor Components

Ona, hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Myakka, depressional

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: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Samsula

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

St. Johns, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

6—Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Tavares

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
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 (5.95 to 19.98 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
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Typical profile

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

Minor Components

Candler

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

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

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

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

Narcoossee

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

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

Zolfo

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)

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

Centenary

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

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

7—Immokalee fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Immokalee, hydric, and similar soils: 10 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Immokalee, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Fine sand
7 to 35 inches: Fine sand
35 to 48 inches: Fine sand
48 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Immokalee, Hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Fine sand
7 to 35 inches: Fine sand
35 to 48 inches: Fine sand
48 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components**Myakka, non-hydric**

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Cassia

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

St. Johns, depressional

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

8—Arents, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Arents and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Arents

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 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): Very high
(19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 20 to 40 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
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Typical profile

0 to 80 inches: Sand

9—Pomona fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Pomona, hydric, and similar soils: 10 percent
Pomona, depressional, and similar soils: 5 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Pomona, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 20 inches: Fine sand
20 to 28 inches: Loamy fine sand
28 to 42 inches: Fine sand
42 to 80 inches: Fine sandy loam

Description of Pomona, Hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

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

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 20 inches: Fine sand
20 to 28 inches: Loamy fine sand
28 to 42 inches: Fine sand
42 to 80 inches: Fine sandy loam

Description of Pomona, Depressional

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 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 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
 6 to 20 inches: Fine sand
 20 to 28 inches: Loamy fine sand
 28 to 42 inches: Fine sand
 42 to 80 inches: Fine sandy loam

Minor Components**Myakka, non-hydric**

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Palmetto, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Wauchula, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

10—Pompano fine sand**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Pompano, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Typical profile

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

Description of Pompano, Hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Typical profile

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

Minor Components

Malabar, hydric

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Holopaw, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Palmetto, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

11—Udorthents, excavated

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Udorthents, excavated, and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Udorthents, Excavated**Setting**

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 4 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
 (G155XB999FL)

12—Electra fine sand**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 10 to 200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Electra**Setting**

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water
(Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 48 inches: Fine sand
48 to 64 inches: Fine sand
64 to 80 inches: Fine sandy loam

Minor Components**Newnan**

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Cassia

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

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

Hobe

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)

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

13—St. Johns fine sand, depressional**Map Unit Setting**

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

St. johns, depressional, and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Description of St. Johns, Depressional**Setting**

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water

(Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 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 7.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

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

Typical profile

0 to 12 inches: Fine sand

12 to 28 inches: Fine sand

28 to 50 inches: Fine sand

50 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components**Myakka, depressional**

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Pomona, depressional

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

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

Ona, hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)

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

Samsula

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

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

14—Cassia fine sand**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Cassia and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Cassia**Setting**

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water

(Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 12 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

Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)

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

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 28 inches: Fine sand
28 to 46 inches: Fine sand
46 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components**Narcoossee**

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Zolfo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

15—Apopka sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 40 to 350 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Apopka

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Sand
7 to 43 inches: Sand
43 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Bonneau

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB221FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

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

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

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

Candler

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

16—Adamsville sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Adamsville and similar soils: 92 percent

Minor components: 8 percent

Description of Adamsville

Setting

Landform: Rises on flatwoods, knolls on flatwoods

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R155XY008FL)

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

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Sand

4 to 33 inches: Sand

33 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Riviera

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Narcoossee

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

17—Millhopper sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Millhopper

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.06 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Sand
4 to 66 inches: Sand
66 to 70 inches: Fine sandy loam
70 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Candler

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Apopka

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

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

18—Lochloosa sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 40 to 350 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Lochloosa and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Lochloosa**Setting**

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water

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

Depth to water table: About 30 to 60 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB231FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Sand

5 to 27 inches: Sand

27 to 32 inches: Loamy sand

32 to 62 inches: Sandy clay loam

62 to 80 inches: Fine sandy loam

Minor Components**Apopka**

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Bonneau

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB221FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

19—Pomona fine sand, depressional**Map Unit Setting**

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Pomona, depressional, and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Pomona, Depressional**Setting**

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 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: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

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

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand

5 to 25 inches: Fine sand

25 to 31 inches: Fine sand

31 to 53 inches: Fine sand

53 to 80 inches: Fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Tomoka

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

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

20—Bluff sandy clay loam, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 60 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Bluff and similar soils: 75 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Bluff

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water
(Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 20 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 6.0
Available water capacity: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB345FL)

Typical profile

0 to 16 inches: Sandy clay loam
16 to 19 inches: Sandy clay loam
19 to 60 inches: Sandy clay
60 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Holopaw

Percent of map unit: 13 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Riviera

Percent of map unit: 12 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

21—Apopka sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 40 to 350 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Apopka and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Apopka

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvial, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water

(Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0

Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Sand

7 to 55 inches: Sand

55 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Candler

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Bonneau

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB221FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

22—Tomoka muck**Map Unit Setting**

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Tomoka**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 and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very high (about 13.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Typical profile

0 to 24 inches: Muck
24 to 31 inches: Fine sand
31 to 80 inches: Fine sandy loam

Minor Components

St. Johns, depressional

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

Hontoon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

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

Samsula

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

23—Palmetto fine sand**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 20 to 120 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Palmetto, hydric, and similar soils: 10 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Palmetto, Non-hydric**Setting**

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Typical profile

0 to 10 inches: Fine sand
10 to 21 inches: Fine sand
21 to 34 inches: Fine sand
34 to 52 inches: Fine sand
52 to 75 inches: Fine sandy loam
75 to 80 inches: Loamy fine sand

Description of Palmetto, Hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Typical profile

0 to 10 inches: Fine sand
10 to 21 inches: Fine sand
21 to 34 inches: Fine sand
34 to 52 inches: Fine sand

52 to 75 inches: Fine sandy loam
75 to 80 inches: Loamy fine sand

Minor Components

Holopaw, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Pomona, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

24—Holopaw fine sand, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Holopaw

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Fine sand
3 to 54 inches: Fine sand
54 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Riviera

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Bluff

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB345FL)

25—Narcoossee fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Narcoossee

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 22 inches: Fine sand
22 to 29 inches: Fine sand
29 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Cassia

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

26—Terra Ceia muck, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Terra ceia and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Terra Ceia

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: 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 (G155XB645FL)

Typical profile

0 to 80 inches: Muck

Minor Components

Bluff

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB345FL)

Holopaw

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Riviera

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hontoon

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

27—Samsula muck

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Samsula and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Samsula

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Typical profile

0 to 29 inches: Muck
29 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Hontoon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

St. Johns, depressional

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

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

Tomoka

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

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

28—Centenary fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 120 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Centenary and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Centenary

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 65 inches: Fine sand
65 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Deland

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Ona, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Florahome

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

Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Zolfo

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

29—Riviera fine sand, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Riviera

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: 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: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 21 inches: Fine sand
21 to 47 inches: Fine sandy loam
47 to 55 inches: Sandy clay loam
55 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Holopaw

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

30—Hontoon muck

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Hontoon

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 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
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Typical profile

0 to 80 inches: Muck

Minor Components

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Samsula

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

31—Myakka fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Myakka, Depressional

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 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: 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 (G155XB145FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Fine sand
7 to 28 inches: Fine sand
28 to 34 inches: Fine sand
34 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Pomona, depressional

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

St. Johns, depressional

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: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

32—Sparr sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Sparr

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

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

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Sand
9 to 65 inches: Sand
65 to 70 inches: Loamy sand
70 to 80 inches: Fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Lochloosa

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB231FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

33—Winder fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 120 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Winder and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Winder

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

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: Moderate (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)

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

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand

6 to 17 inches: Fine sand

17 to 27 inches: Sandy clay loam

27 to 39 inches: Fine sandy loam

39 to 80 inches: Fine sandy loam

Minor Components**Pomona, hydric**

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)

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

Paisley

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)

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

Holopaw, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)

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

Malabar, hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)

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

Riviera, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)

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

34—Riviera fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Riviera, non-hydric, and similar soils: 65 percent

Riviera, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Riviera, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water

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

Depth to water table: About 6 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 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)

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

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand

5 to 25 inches: Fine sand

25 to 31 inches: Sandy clay loam

31 to 50 inches: Fine sandy loam

50 to 80 inches: Loamy fine sand

Description of Riviera, Hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 25 inches: Fine sand
25 to 31 inches: Sandy clay loam
31 to 50 inches: Fine sandy loam
50 to 80 inches: Loamy fine sand

Minor Components

Pompano, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Holopaw, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Winder

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB341FL)

35—Malabar fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Malabar, hydric, and similar soils: 45 percent
Malabar, non-hydric, and similar soils: 30 percent
Malabar, depressional, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Malabar, Hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)

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

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand

4 to 20 inches: Fine sand

20 to 31 inches: Fine sand

31 to 60 inches: Fine sand

60 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Description of Malabar, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water

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

Depth to water table: About 6 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)

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

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand

4 to 20 inches: Fine sand

20 to 31 inches: Fine sand

31 to 60 inches: Fine sand

60 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Description of Malabar, Depressional

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Occasional
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 20 inches: Fine sand
20 to 31 inches: Fine sand
31 to 60 inches: Fine sand
60 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Holopaw, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Palmetto, hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)

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

Riviera, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)

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

Pompano, hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)

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

36—Shenks muck, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Shenks and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Shenks

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over clayey marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very high (about 12.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Typical profile

0 to 18 inches: Muck
18 to 60 inches: Clay
60 to 80 inches: Loamy sand

Minor Components**Riviera**

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Holopaw

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Terra ceia

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

37—Ona fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Ona, non-hydric, and similar soils: 80 percent
Ona, hydric, and similar soils: 10 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Ona, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 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): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Fine sand
9 to 11 inches: Fine sand
11 to 26 inches: Fine sand
26 to 55 inches: Fine sand
55 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Ona, Hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Fine sand
9 to 11 inches: Fine sand
11 to 26 inches: Fine sand
26 to 55 inches: Fine sand
55 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

St. Johns, depressional

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: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

38—Holopaw fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Holopaw, non-hydric, and similar soils: 65 percent
Holopaw, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Holopaw, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 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 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 55 inches: Fine sand
55 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Description of Holopaw, Hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 55 inches: Fine sand
55 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Pompano, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)

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

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvial, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

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

Palmetto, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)

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

Malabar, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)

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

39—Holopaw fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Holopaw, depressional, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Holopaw, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 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: 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 (G155XB145FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 47 inches: Fine sand
47 to 80 inches: Sandy loam

Minor Components**Pompano, hydric**

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Riviera, depressional

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

40—Paola fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Paola and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Paola

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0

Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of
xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Fine sand

3 to 27 inches: Fine sand

27 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Cassia

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)

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

Candler

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

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

Orsino

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)

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

41—Millhopper sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Millhopper and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Millhopper**Setting**

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water

(Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.06 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

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

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Sand

8 to 67 inches: Sand

67 to 70 inches: Fine sandy loam

70 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components**Apopka**

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

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

42—Riviera fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Riviera, depressional, and similar soils: 70 percent
Minor components: 30 percent

Description of Riviera, Depressional

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 25 inches: Fine sand
25 to 45 inches: Sandy clay loam
45 to 49 inches: Fine sandy loam
49 to 80 inches: Loamy fine sand

Minor Components

Winder

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB341FL)

Riviera

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Holopaw, depressional

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

43—Placid-Pompano association, frequently flooded**Map Unit Setting**

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Placid and similar soils: 55 percent
Pompano and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Placid**Setting**

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

Properties and qualities

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

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Typical profile

0 to 11 inches: Sand

11 to 80 inches: Sand

Description of Pompano

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0

Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Sand

6 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Samsula

Percent of map unit: 15 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

44—Candler sand, 12 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Candler and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Candler

Setting

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, hillslopes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 25 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0

Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G155XB113FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Sand

4 to 70 inches: Sand

70 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Apopka

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G155XB113FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

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

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

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

45—Astatula fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Astatula and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Astatula

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls 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 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0

Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand

4 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Deland

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Candler

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Apopka

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

46—Astatula fine sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Astatula and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Astatula**Setting**

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0

Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G155XB113FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Fine sand

7 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components**Candler**

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluvial

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

47—Myakka-Urban land complex

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Myakka and similar soils: 60 percent
Urban land: 30 percent
Minor components: 10 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 (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 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 (G155XB999FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 22 inches: Fine sand
22 to 37 inches: Fine sand

37 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
 (G155XB999FL)

Minor Components

Pomona, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
 (G155XB999FL)

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
 (G155XB999FL)

Electra

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
 (G155XB999FL)

Cassia

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

Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

48—Florahome sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Florahome

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 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 (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Typical profile

0 to 36 inches: Sand
36 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Centenary

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

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

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

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

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

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

Narcoossee

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

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

49—Bonneau fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 40 to 350 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Bonneau and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Bonneau

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water

(Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB221FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Fine sand

7 to 25 inches: Fine sand

25 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

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

Lochloosa

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB231FL)

50—Wabasso fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Wabasso, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 21 inches: Fine sand
21 to 28 inches: Fine sand

28 to 31 inches: Fine sand
 31 to 57 inches: Fine sandy loam
 57 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Wabasso, Hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
 4 to 21 inches: Fine sand
 21 to 28 inches: Fine sand
 28 to 31 inches: Fine sand
 31 to 57 inches: Fine sandy loam
 57 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Riviera, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Palmetto, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Wauchula, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Pompano, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

51—Surrency fine sand, depressional**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 20 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Surrency, depressional, and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Surrency, Depressional

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Typical profile

0 to 13 inches: Fine sand
13 to 25 inches: Fine sand
25 to 40 inches: Fine sandy loam
40 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Pomona, depressional

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Tomoka

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

52—Orsino fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Orsino

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 3.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 24 inches: Fine sand
24 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Paola

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Cassia

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

53—Zolfo-Urban land complex

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Zolfo and similar soils: 60 percent

Urban land: 30 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Zolfo

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Fine sand
9 to 53 inches: Fine sand
53 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 (G155XB999FL)

Minor Components

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

Centenary

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

Cassia

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

Narcoossee

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

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

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Candler and similar soils: 60 percent
Urban land: 30 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Candler**Setting**

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 62 inches: Fine sand
62 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
(G155XB999FL)

Minor Components

Candler

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces, hillslopes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Centenary

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Deland

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

55—Centenary-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Centenary and similar soils: 60 percent

Urban land: 30 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Centenary**Setting**

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0

Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand

4 to 65 inches: Sand

65 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 (G155XB999FL)

Minor Components

Deland

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

Candler

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

Zolfo

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

56—Mulat fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 190 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Mulat, non-hydric, and similar soils: 60 percent

Mulat, hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Mulat, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water
(Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 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: Moderate (about 7.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 33 inches: Fine sand
33 to 58 inches: Sandy clay loam
58 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Mulat, Hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water
(Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 33 inches: Fine sand
33 to 58 inches: Sandy clay loam
58 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components**Riviera, non-hydric**

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Paisley

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB341FL)

Wauchula, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Lochloosa

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB231FL)

57—Deland fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Deland and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Deland**Setting**

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water

(Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0

Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
 6 to 55 inches: Fine sand
 55 to 61 inches: Fine sand
 61 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components**Centenary**

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

58—Wauchula fine sand**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 20 to 190 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Wauchula, Non-hydric**Setting**

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water
(Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 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: High (about 9.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 12 inches: Fine sand
12 to 22 inches: Fine sand
22 to 34 inches: Fine sand
34 to 44 inches: Fine sandy loam
44 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Wauchula, Hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 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 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: High (about 9.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)

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

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 12 inches: Fine sand
12 to 22 inches: Fine sand
22 to 34 inches: Fine sand
34 to 44 inches: Fine sandy loam
44 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Mulat, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Palmetto, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Wabasso, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Pomona, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)

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

Riviera, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)

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

59—Floridana fine sand**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Floridana, hydric, and similar soils: 75 percent

Floridana, non-hydric, and similar soils: 10 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Floridana, Hydric**Setting**

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: 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 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Typical profile

0 to 12 inches: Fine sand
12 to 24 inches: Fine sand
24 to 35 inches: Sandy clay loam
35 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Floridana, Non-hydric**Setting**

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 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 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Typical profile

0 to 12 inches: Fine sand
12 to 24 inches: Fine sand
24 to 35 inches: Sandy clay loam
35 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Riviera, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Holopaw, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

60—Astor mucky fine sand, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Astor

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Typical profile

0 to 13 inches: Mucky fine sand
13 to 32 inches: Fine sand
32 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Holopaw

Percent of map unit: 9 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Terra ceia

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

61—Newnan fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Newnan

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 22 inches: Fine sand
22 to 30 inches: Fine sand
30 to 58 inches: Fine sand
58 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Cassia

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)

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

Electra

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)

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

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

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

Lochloosa

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB231FL)

62—Monteocha sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Monteocha, depressional, and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Monteocha, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: High (about 11.9 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 (G155XB145FL)

Typical profile

0 to 12 inches: Sand
12 to 25 inches: Sand
25 to 34 inches: Sand
34 to 50 inches: Sand
50 to 80 inches: Sandy loam

Minor Components**Samsula**

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Surrency, depressional

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

Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

63—Okeechobee muck

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Okeechobee

Setting

Landform: 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 (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very high (about 27.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Typical profile

0 to 25 inches: Muck
25 to 46 inches: Mucky peat
46 to 80 inches: Muck

Minor Components

Placid

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hontoon

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

St. Johns, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Samsula

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

64—Paisley loamy fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

Paisley and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Paisley

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 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: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB341FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Loamy fine sand
5 to 9 inches: Loamy fine sand
9 to 80 inches: Sandy clay

Minor Components

Winder

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB341FL)

Riviera, hydric

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

Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

65—Hobe fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Hobe

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 60 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Fine sand
3 to 42 inches: Fine sand
42 to 50 inches: Fine sand
50 to 62 inches: Fine sand
62 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Cassia

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)

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

Electra

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)

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

Pomona, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL)

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

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 (G155XB999FL)

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Putnam County Area, Florida

Survey Area Data: Version 9, Dec 7, 2013