Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

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

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

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

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

Report—Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Putnam County Area, Florida

Map Unit: 1—Candler fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Candler (90%)

The Candler component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Tavares (4%)

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

Component: Millhopper (3%)

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

Component: Adamsville (3%)

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

Map Unit: 2—Candler fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Candler (90%)

The Candler component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains, ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R154XY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Astatula (3%)

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

Component: Apopka (3%)

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

Component: Millhopper (2%)

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

Component: Tavares (2%)

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

Map Unit: 3—Myakka fine sand

Component: Myakka, non-hydric (75%)

The Myakka, non-hydric component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 8 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Myakka, hydric (15%)

The Myakka, hydric component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 2 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Cassia (3%)

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

Component: Immokalee, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: St. Johns, depressional (2%)

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

Component: Placid, depressional (2%)

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

Map Unit: 4—Zolfo fine sand

Component: Zolfo (90%)

The Zolfo component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Adamsville (3%)

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

Component: Centenary (3%)

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

Component: Tavares (2%)

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

Component: Narcoossee (2%)

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

Map Unit: 5—Placid fine sand, depressional

Component: Placid, depressional (90%)

The Placid, depressional component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during February, March, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. This component is in the R154XY010FL Freshwater Marshes And Ponds ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Myakka, depressional (3%)

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

Component: Ona, hydric (3%)

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

Component: Samsula (2%)

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

Component: St. Johns, depressional (2%)

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

Map Unit: 6—Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Tavares (80%)

The Tavares component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R154XY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Candler (4%)

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

Component: Adamsville (4%)

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

Component: Narcoossee (3%)

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

Component: Sparr (3%)

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

Component: Centenary (3%)

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

Component: Zolfo (3%)

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

Map Unit: 7—Immokalee fine sand

Component: Immokalee, non-hydric (75%)

The Immokalee, non-hydric component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 10 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Immokalee, hydric (10%)

The Immokalee, hydric component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 2 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Cassia (5%)

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

Component: Myakka, non-hydric (5%)

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

Component: St. Johns, depressional (5%)

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

Map Unit: 8—Arents, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Arents (100%)

The Arents component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on fills, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: 9—Pomona fine sand

Component: Pomona, non-hydric (75%)

The Pomona, non-hydric component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pomona, hydric (10%)

The Pomona, hydric component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pomona, depressional (5%)

The Pomona, depressional component makes up 5 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during February, June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This component is in the R154XY010FL Freshwater Marshes And Ponds ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Myakka, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Wauchula, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Palmetto, non-hydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 10—Pompano fine sand

Component: Pompano, non-hydric (70%)

The Pompano, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pompano, hydric (10%)

The Pompano, hydric component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 2 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Malabar, hydric (7%)

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

Component: Holopaw, non-hydric (7%)

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

Component: Palmetto, non-hydric (6%)

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

Map Unit: 11—Udorthents, excavated

Component: Udorthents, excavated (100%)

The Udorthents, excavated component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 4 percent. This component is on fills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches.

Map Unit: 12—Electra fine sand

Component: Electra (85%)

The Electra component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Cassia (3%)

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

Component: Newnan (3%)

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

Component: Hobe (3%)

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

Component: Adamsville (3%)

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

Component: Sparr (3%)

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

Map Unit: 13—St. Johns fine sand, depressional

Component: St. Johns, depressional (80%)

The St. Johns, depressional component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during February, March, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pomona, depressional (4%)

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

Component: Myakka, depressional (4%)

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

Component: Placid, depressional (4%)

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

Component: Samsula (4%)

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

Component: Ona, hydric (4%)

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

Map Unit: 14—Cassia fine sand

Component: Cassia (80%)

The Cassia component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY001FL Sand Pine Scrub ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Narcoossee (5%)

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

Component: Myakka, non-hydric (5%)

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

Component: Zolfo (5%)

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

Component: Adamsville (5%)

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

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

Component: Apopka (75%)

The Apopka component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammocks ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonneau (7%)

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

Component: Candler (6%)

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

Component: Sparr (6%)

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

Component: Millhopper (6%)

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

Map Unit: 16—Adamsville sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Adamsville (92%)

The Adamsville component makes up 92 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on knolls on flatwoods on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 34 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R155XY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammocks ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Riviera (4%)

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

Component: Narcoossee (4%)

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

Map Unit: 17—Millhopper sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Millhopper (85%)

The Millhopper component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R154XY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammocks ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Apopka (4%)

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

Component: Candler (4%)

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

Component: Sparr (4%)

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

Component: Tavares (3%)

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

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

Component: Lochloosa (90%)

The Lochloosa component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammocks ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonneau (3%)

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

Component: Apopka (3%)

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

Component: Millhopper (2%)

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

Component: Sparr (2%)

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

Map Unit: 19—Pomona fine sand, depressional

Component: Pomona, depressional (80%)

The Pomona, depressional component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during February, June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This component is in the R154XY010FL Freshwater Marshes And Ponds ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Placid, depressional (10%)

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

Component: Tomoka (10%)

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

Map Unit: 20—Bluff sandy clay loam, frequently flooded

Component: Bluff (75%)

The Bluff component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains, drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 8 percent. This component is in the R154XY010FL Freshwater Marshes And Ponds ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Holopaw (13%)

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

Component: Riviera (12%)

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

Map Unit: 21—Apopka sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Apopka (90%)

The Apopka component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammocks ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonneau (3%)

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

Component: Candler (3%)

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

Component: Sparr (2%)

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

Component: Millhopper (2%)

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

Map Unit: 22—Tomoka muck

Component: Tomoka (80%)

The Tomoka component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 60 percent. This component is in the R154XY010FL Freshwater Marshes And Ponds ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Samsula (5%)

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

Component: Placid, depressional (5%)

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

Component: Hontoon (5%)

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

Component: St. Johns, depressional (5%)

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

Map Unit: 23—Palmetto fine sand

Component: Palmetto, non-hydric (75%)

The Palmetto, non-hydric component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 10 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Palmetto, hydric (10%)

The Palmetto, hydric component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 2 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Holopaw, non-hydric (8%)

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

Component: Pomona, non-hydric (7%)

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

Map Unit: 24—Holopaw fine sand, frequently flooded

Component: Holopaw (80%)

The Holopaw component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains, drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bluff (10%)

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

Component: Riviera (10%)

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

Map Unit: 25—Narcoossee fine sand

Component: Narcoossee (80%)

The Narcoossee component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R154XY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammocks ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Adamsville (10%)

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

Component: Cassia (10%)

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

Map Unit: 26—Terra Ceia muck, frequently flooded

Component: Terra Ceia (90%)

The Terra Ceia component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Holopaw (3%)

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

Component: Bluff (3%)

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

Component: Riviera (2%)

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

Component: Hontoon (2%)

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

Map Unit: 27—Samsula muck

Component: Samsula (80%)

The Samsula component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during February, March, June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 60 percent. This component is in the R154XY010FL Freshwater Marshes And Ponds ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Placid, depressional (5%)

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

Component: Tomoka (5%)

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

Component: St. Johns, depressional (5%)

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

Component: Hontoon (5%)

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

Map Unit: 28—Centenary fine sand

Component: Centenary (80%)

The Centenary component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammocks ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Adamsville (4%)

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

Component: Deland (4%)

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

Component: Zolfo (3%)

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

Component: Tavares (3%)

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

Component: Florahome (3%)

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

Component: Ona, non-hydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 29—Riviera fine sand, frequently flooded

Component: Riviera (80%)

The Riviera component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains, drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Holopaw (10%)

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

Component: Pompano (10%)

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

Map Unit: 30—Hontoon muck

Component: Hontoon (85%)

The Hontoon component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during February, March, June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 percent. This component is in the R154XY010FL Freshwater Marshes And Ponds ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Placid, depressional (8%)

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

Component: Samsula (7%)

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

Map Unit: 31—Myakka fine sand, depressional

Component: Myakka, depressional (90%)

The Myakka, depressional component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during February, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Placid, depressional (4%)

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

Component: St. Johns, depressional (3%)

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

Component: Pomona, depressional (3%)

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

Map Unit: 32—Sparr sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Sparr (90%)

The Sparr component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammocks ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Adamsville (4%)

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

Component: Millhopper (3%)

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

Component: Lochloosa (3%)

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

Map Unit: 33—Winder fine sand

Component: Winder (80%)

The Winder component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Riviera, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Malabar, hydric (4%)

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

Component: Holopaw, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Paisley (4%)

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

Component: Pomona, hydric (4%)

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

Map Unit: 34—Riviera fine sand

Component: Riviera, non-hydric (65%)

The Riviera, non-hydric component makes up 65 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Riviera, hydric (15%)

The Riviera, hydric component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 2 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Holopaw, non-hydric (7%)

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

Component: Pompano, non-hydric (7%)

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

Component: Winder (6%)

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

Map Unit: 35—Malabar fine sand

Component: Malabar, hydric (45%)

The Malabar, hydric component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 2 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Malabar, non-hydric (30%)

The Malabar, non-hydric component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 10 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Malabar, depressional (15%)

The Malabar, depressional component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is occasionally ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 2 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Palmetto, hydric (3%)

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

Component: Holopaw, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Riviera, non-hydric (2%)

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

Component: Pompano, hydric (2%)

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

Map Unit: 36—Shenks muck, frequently flooded

Component: Shenks (85%)

The Shenks component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 40 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Terra Ceia (5%)

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

Component: Holopaw (5%)

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

Component: Riviera (5%)

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

Map Unit: 37—Ona fine sand

Component: Ona, non-hydric (80%)

The Ona, non-hydric component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 10 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ona, hydric (10%)

The Ona, hydric component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 2 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Myakka, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Placid, depressional (3%)

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

Component: St. Johns, depressional (3%)

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

Map Unit: 38—Holopaw fine sand

Component: Holopaw, non-hydric (65%)

The Holopaw, non-hydric component makes up 65 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 10 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Holopaw, hydric (15%)

The Holopaw, hydric component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 2 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Sparr (5%)

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

Component: Pompano, non-hydric (5%)

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

Component: Malabar, non-hydric (5%)

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

Component: Palmetto, non-hydric (5%)

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

Map Unit: 39—Holopaw fine sand, depressional

Component: Holopaw, depressional (85%)

The Holopaw, depressional component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during February, March, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pompano, hydric (8%)

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

Component: Riviera, depressional (7%)

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

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

Component: Paola (90%)

The Paola component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY001FL Sand Pine Scrub ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Candler (3%)

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

Component: Cassia (3%)

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

Component: Orsino (2%)

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

Component: Tavares (2%)

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

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

Component: Millhopper (85%)

The Millhopper component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R154XY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammocks ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Apopka (8%)

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

Component: Tavares (7%)

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

Map Unit: 42—Riviera fine sand, depressional

Component: Riviera, depressional (70%)

The Riviera, depressional component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during February, March, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Holopaw, depressional (10%)

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

Component: Riviera (10%)

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

Component: Winder (10%)

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

Map Unit: 43—Placid-Pompano association, frequently flooded

Component: Placid (55%)

The Placid component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains, drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 1 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pompano (30%)

The Pompano component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains, drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 1 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Samsula (15%)

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

Map Unit: 44—Candler sand, 12 to 25 percent slopes

Component: Candler (90%)

The Candler component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 25 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R154XY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Astatula (3%)

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

Component: Apopka (3%)

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

Component: Millhopper (2%)

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

Component: Tavares (2%)

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

Map Unit: 45—Astatula fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Astatula (85%)

The Astatula component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Deland (3%)

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

Component: Millhopper (3%)

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

Component: Tavares (3%)

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

Component: Apopka (3%)

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

Component: Candler (3%)

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

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

Component: Astatula (90%)

The Astatula component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Tavares (5%)

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

Component: Candler (5%)

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

Map Unit: 47—Myakka-Urban land complex

Component: Myakka (60%)

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

Component: Urban land (30%)

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

Component: Pomona, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Electra (2%)

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

Component: Adamsville (2%)

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

Component: Cassia (2%)

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

Map Unit: 48—Florahome sand

Component: Florahome (90%)

The Florahome component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R154XY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammocks ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Adamsville (3%)

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

Component: Centenary (3%)

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

Component: Narcoossee (2%)

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

Component: Tavares (2%)

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

Map Unit: 49—Bonneau fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Bonneau (80%)

The Bonneau component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammocks ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lochloosa (10%)

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

Component: Millhopper (10%)

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

Map Unit: 50—Wabasso fine sand

Component: Wabasso, non-hydric (75%)

The Wabasso, non-hydric component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Wabasso, hydric (10%)

The Wabasso, hydric component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 2 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pompano, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Wauchula, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Palmetto, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Riviera, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Myakka, non-hydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 51—Surrency fine sand, depressional

Component: Surrency, depressional (80%)

The Surrency, depressional component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 2 inches during January, February, March, April, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Tomoka (10%)

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

Component: Pomona, depressional (10%)

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

Map Unit: 52—Orsino fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Orsino (80%)

The Orsino component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY001FL Sand Pine Scrub ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Tavares (5%)

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

Component: Cassia (5%)

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

Component: Astatula (5%)

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

Component: Paola (5%)

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

Map Unit: 53—Zolfo-Urban land complex

Component: Zolfo (60%)

The Zolfo component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Urban land (30%)

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

Component: Narcoossee (2%)

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

Component: Cassia (2%)

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

Component: Myakka, non-hydric (2%)

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

Component: Centenary (2%)

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

Component: Tavares (2%)

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

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

Component: Candler (60%)

The Candler component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Urban land (30%)

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

Component: Astatula (3%)

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

Component: Candler (3%)

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

Component: Centenary (2%)

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

Component: Deland (2%)

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

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

Component: Centenary (60%)

The Centenary component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Urban land (30%)

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

Component: Deland (3%)

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

Component: Candler (3%)

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

Component: Zolfo (2%)

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

Component: Tavares (2%)

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

Map Unit: 56—Mulat fine sand

Component: Mulat, non-hydric (60%)

The Mulat, non-hydric component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 10 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Mulat, hydric (20%)

The Mulat, hydric component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 2 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Riviera, non-hydric (5%)

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

Component: Lochloosa (5%)

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

Component: Wauchula, non-hydric (5%)

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

Component: Paisley (5%)

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

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

Component: Deland (90%)

The Deland component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammocks ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Centenary (5%)

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

Component: Astatula (5%)

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

Map Unit: 58—Wauchula fine sand

Component: Wauchula, non-hydric (75%)

The Wauchula, non-hydric component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 10 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Wauchula, hydric (10%)

The Wauchula, hydric component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 2 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Palmetto, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Mulat, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Myakka, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Riviera, non-hydric (2%)

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

Component: Pomona, non-hydric (2%)

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

Component: Wabasso, non-hydric (2%)

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

Map Unit: 59—Floridana fine sand

Component: Floridana, hydric (75%)

The Floridana, hydric component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 2 inches during February, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Floridana, non-hydric (10%)

The Floridana, non-hydric component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 8 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Riviera, non-hydric (10%)

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

Component: Holopaw, non-hydric (5%)

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

Map Unit: 60—Astor mucky fine sand, frequently flooded

Component: Astor (75%)

The Astor component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains, drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 15 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Holopaw (9%)

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

Component: Pompano (8%)

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

Component: Terra Ceia (8%)

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

Map Unit: 61—Newnan fine sand

Component: Newnan (75%)

The Newnan component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R154XY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammocks ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Cassia (7%)

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

Component: Sparr (6%)

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

Component: Electra (6%)

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

Component: Lochloosa (6%)

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

Map Unit: 62—Monteocha sand, depressional

Component: Monteocha, depressional (80%)

The Monteocha, depressional component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 8 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Placid, depressional (7%)

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

Component: Samsula (7%)

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

Component: Surrency, depressional (6%)

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

Map Unit: 63—Okeechobee muck

Component: Okeechobee (90%)

The Okeechobee component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 percent. This component is in the R154XY010FL Freshwater Marshes And Ponds ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Hontoon (3%)

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

Component: Placid (3%)

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

Component: St. Johns, depressional (2%)

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

Component: Samsula (2%)

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

Map Unit: 64—Paisley loamy fine sand

Component: Paisley (80%)

The Paisley component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 4 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Riviera, hydric (10%)

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

Component: Winder (10%)

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

Map Unit: 65—Hobe fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Hobe (80%)

The Hobe component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 66 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R154XY001FL Sand Pine Scrub ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Electra (7%)

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

Component: Cassia (7%)

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

Component: Pomona, non-hydric (6%)

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

Map Unit: 99—Water

Component: Water (100%)

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

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Putnam County Area, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 9, Dec 7, 2013