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)

St. Johns County, Florida

Map Unit: 1—Adamsville fine sand

Component: Adamsville (85%)

The Adamsville 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, 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 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: Zolfo (5%)

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

Component: Immokalee, nonhydric (5%)

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

Component: Tavares (5%)

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

Map Unit: 2—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 3 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: Tavares (5%)

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

Component: Orsino (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Orsino 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: 3—Myakka fine sand

Component: Myakka, nonhydric (70%)

The Myakka, nonhydric 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Myakka, hydric (20%)

The Myakka, hydric component makes up 20 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 6 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Immokalee, nonhydric (4%)

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

Component: Ona, nonhydric (3%)

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

Component: Smyrna, nonhydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 4—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, March, April, May, 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: Ona, hydric (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ona 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: Smyrna, hydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 5—St. Johns fine sand, depressional

Component: St. Johns, depressional (85%)

The St. Johns, 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 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 January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 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: Myakka, depressional (8%)

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

Component: Wesconnett (7%)

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

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

Component: Tavares (85%)

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

Component: Orsino (5%)

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

Component: Adamsville (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Adamsville 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: 7—Immokalee fine sand

Component: Immokalee, nonhydric (70%)

The Immokalee, nonhydric 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, 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 poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 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: Immokalee, hydric (20%)

The Immokalee, hydric component makes up 20 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 6 inches during July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Myakka, nonhydric (3%)

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

Component: Pottsburg, nonhydric (3%)

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

Component: Wesconnett (2%)

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

Component: Smyrna, nonhydric (2%)

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

Map Unit: 8—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 flats 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 somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Adamsville (4%)

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

Component: Ona, nonhydric (3%)

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

Component: Immokalee, nonhydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 9—Pomona fine sand

Component: Pomona, nonhydric (70%)

The Pomona, nonhydric 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 and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 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: Pomona, hydric (20%)

The Pomona, hydric component makes up 20 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 6 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bakersville (2%)

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

Component: Myakka, nonhydric (2%)

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

Component: St. Johns, hydric (2%)

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

Component: EauGallie, nonhydric (2%)

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

Component: Wesconnett (2%)

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

Map Unit: 11—Smyrna fine sand

Component: Smyrna, nonhydric (70%)

The Smyrna, nonhydric component makes up 70 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 14 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Smyrna, hydric (20%)

The Smyrna, hydric component makes up 20 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 6 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Immokalee, nonhydric (4%)

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

Component: Myakka, nonhydric (3%)

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

Component: St. Johns, hydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 12—Ona fine sand

Component: Ona, nonhydric (65%)

The Ona, nonhydric component makes up 65 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 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ona, hydric (20%)

The Ona, hydric component makes up 20 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 6 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Adamsville (4%)

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

Component: St. Johns, hydric (4%)

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

Component: Smyrna, nonhydric (4%)

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

Component: Tocoi, nonhydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 13—St. Johns fine sand

Component: St. Johns, hydric (60%)

The St. Johns, 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 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 3 inches during January, February, March, April, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: St. Johns, nonhydric (30%)

The St. Johns, nonhydric component makes up 30 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 12 inches during January, February, March, April, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 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: Myakka, nonhydric (4%)

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

Component: Smyrna, nonhydric (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Smyrna 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.

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 flats 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 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 30 inches during January, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Immokalee, nonhydric (5%)

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

Component: Pomello (5%)

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

Component: Jonathan (5%)

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

Component: Myakka, nonhydric (5%)

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

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

Component: Pomello (85%)

The Pomello 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, 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 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, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Cassia (10%)

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

Component: Immokalee, nonhydric (5%)

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

Map Unit: 16—Orsino fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Orsino (90%)

The Orsino 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 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, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. 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: Paola (4%)

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

Component: Pomello (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pomello 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—Floridana fine sand, frequently flooded

Component: Floridana, frequently flooded (80%)

The Floridana, frequently flooded 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 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 frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 7 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: Riviera, frequently flooded (10%)

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

Component: Holopaw, frequently flooded (10%)

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

Map Unit: 19—Pompano fine sand

Component: Pompano, nonhydric (70%)

The Pompano, nonhydric component makes up 70 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 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pompano, hydric (20%)

The Pompano, hydric component makes up 20 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 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Adamsville (4%)

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

Component: Holopaw, hydric (3%)

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

Component: Riviera, hydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 21—Wabasso fine sand

Component: Wabasso (85%)

The Wabasso component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Floridana, hydric (5%)

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

Component: EauGallie, nonhydric (5%)

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

Component: Ellzey, nonhydric (5%)

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

Map Unit: 22—Manatee fine sandy loam, frequently flooded

Component: Manatee (85%)

The Manatee 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, drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 9 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: Parkwood (5%)

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

Component: Bluff (5%)

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

Component: Riviera, frequently flooded (5%)

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

Map Unit: 23—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, hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 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: Orsino (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Orsino 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: 24—Pellicer silty clay loam, frequently flooded

Component: Pellicer (90%)

The Pellicer component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of 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 high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 18 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a strongly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Durbin (4%)

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

Component: St. Augustine (3%)

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

Component: Tisonia (3%)

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

Map Unit: 25—Parkwood fine sandy loam, frequently flooded

Component: Parkwood (90%)

The Parkwood component makes up 90 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 high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 8 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 15 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bluff (4%)

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

Component: Manatee (3%)

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

Component: Floridana, frequently flooded (3%)

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

Map Unit: 26—Samsula muck

Component: Samsula (90%)

The Samsula component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is 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 January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 60 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 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: Hontoon (4%)

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

Component: Tomoka (3%)

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

Component: Wesconnett (3%)

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

Map Unit: 27—St. Augustine fine sand

Component: St. Augustine (95%)

The St. Augustine component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on adjacent to tidal marshes flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy mine spoil or earthy fill. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Moultrie (3%)

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

Component: Pellicer (2%)

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

Map Unit: 28—Beaches

Component: Beaches (95%)

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

Component: Fripp (2%)

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

Component: Pomona, nonhydric (2%)

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

Component: Satellite (1%)

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

Map Unit: 29—Satellite fine sand

Component: Satellite (90%)

The Satellite component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on interdunal flats 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 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 27 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. 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: Fripp (4%)

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

Component: Moultrie (3%)

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

Component: Pompano, nonhydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 30—Wesconnett fine sand, frequently flooded

Component: Wesconnett (90%)

The Wesconnett component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is 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 frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 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: Myakka, depressional (3%)

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

Component: Bakersville (3%)

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

Component: Tomoka (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Tomoka 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: 31—Fripp-Satellite complex

Component: Fripp (55%)

The Fripp component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on dunes 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 high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Satellite (30%)

The Satellite component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on interdunal flats on marine terraces on coastal plains, interdunal swales 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 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 27 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. 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: Narcoossee (10%)

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

Component: Pompano, nonhydric (5%)

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

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

Component: Palm Beach (90%)

The Palm Beach component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on dunes on marine terraces on coastal plains, ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of shells and sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 13 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Astatula (3%)

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

Component: Fripp (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Fripp 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: Paola (2%)

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

Map Unit: 33—Jonathan fine sand

Component: Jonathan (90%)

The Jonathan component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains, 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 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 48 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Cassia (3%)

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

Component: Myakka, nonhydric (3%)

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

Component: Pottsburg, nonhydric (2%)

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

Component: Pomello (2%)

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

Map Unit: 34—Tocoi fine sand

Component: Tocoi, nonhydric (65%)

The Tocoi, nonhydric 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 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 12 inches during January, February, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Tocoi, hydric (20%)

The Tocoi, hydric component makes up 20 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 low. 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 January, February, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Myakka, nonhydric (3%)

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

Component: Ona, nonhydric (3%)

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

Component: St. Johns, hydric (3%)

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

Component: Pompano, hydric (3%)

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

Component: Placid (3%)

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

Map Unit: 35—Hontoon muck

Component: Hontoon (90%)

The Hontoon 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, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Wesconnett (5%)

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

Component: Samsula (5%)

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

Map Unit: 36—Riviera fine sand, frequently flooded

Component: Riviera, frequently flooded (85%)

The Riviera, frequently flooded component makes up 85 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 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 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 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: Bluff (3%)

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

Component: Floridana, frequently flooded (3%)

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

Component: Manatee (3%)

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

Component: Winder, frequently flooded (3%)

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

Component: Holopaw, frequently flooded (3%)

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

Map Unit: 38—Pits

Component: Pits (100%)

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

Map Unit: 40—Pottsburg fine sand

Component: Pottsburg, nonhydric (70%)

The Pottsburg, nonhydric 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 January, February, March, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 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: Pottsburg, hydric (20%)

The Pottsburg, hydric component makes up 20 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 6 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Immokalee, nonhydric (4%)

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

Component: Smyrna, nonhydric (3%)

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

Component: Myakka, nonhydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 41—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 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, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 90 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Samsula (10%)

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

Component: Hontoon (10%)

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

Map Unit: 42—Bluff sandy clay loam, frequently flooded

Component: Bluff (85%)

The Bluff component makes up 85 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 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 6 inches during July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 38 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 11 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Parkwood (5%)

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

Component: Manatee (5%)

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

Component: Floridana, frequently flooded (5%)

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

Map Unit: 44—Sparr fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Sparr (85%)

The Sparr component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 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 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 2 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: Pomona, nonhydric (4%)

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

Component: Ona, nonhydric (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ona 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: Tavares (3%)

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

Map Unit: 45—St. Augustine fine sand, clayey substratum

Component: St. Augustine, clayey substratum (90%)

The St. Augustine, clayey substratum component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy mine spoil or earthy fill. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pompano, nonhydric (10%)

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

Map Unit: 46—Holopaw fine sand

Component: Holopaw, nonhydric (70%)

The Holopaw, nonhydric component makes up 70 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 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 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: 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 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 July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pompano, hydric (5%)

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

Component: Winder (5%)

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

Component: Riviera, hydric (5%)

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

Map Unit: 47—Holopaw fine sand, frequently flooded

Component: Holopaw, frequently flooded (90%)

The Holopaw, frequently flooded component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is 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 frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. 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: Floridana, frequently flooded (4%)

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

Component: Riviera, frequently flooded (3%)

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

Component: Myakka, depressional (3%)

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

Map Unit: 48—Winder fine sand, frequently flooded

Component: Winder, frequently flooded (85%)

The Winder, frequently flooded 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, 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 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 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, frequently flooded (4%)

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

Component: Manatee (4%)

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

Component: Bluff (4%)

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

Component: Riviera, frequently flooded (3%)

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

Map Unit: 49—Moultrie fine sand, frequently flooded

Component: Moultrie (90%)

The Moultrie component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. 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 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 January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a strongly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pellicer (5%)

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

Component: Tisonia (5%)

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

Map Unit: 50—Narcoossee fine sand, shelly substratum

Component: Narcoossee (90%)

The Narcoossee component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 20 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Adamsville variant (5%)

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

Component: Pompano, nonhydric (5%)

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

Map Unit: 51—St. Augustine-Urban land complex

Component: St. Augustine (55%)

The St. Augustine component makes up 55 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 mine spoil or earthy fill. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Urban land (35%)

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

Component: Satellite (5%)

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

Component: Fripp (5%)

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

Map Unit: 52—Durbin muck, frequently flooded

Component: Durbin (90%)

The Durbin component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of 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 very high. 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 January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 40 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a strongly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Moultrie (4%)

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

Component: Tisonia (3%)

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

Component: Pellicer (3%)

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

Map Unit: 53—Immokalee-Urban land complex

Component: Immokalee, nonhydric (50%)

The Immokalee, nonhydric component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 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 (35%)

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

Component: Immokalee, hydric (5%)

The Immokalee, hydric component makes up 5 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 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Tavares (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Tavares 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, nonhydric (2%)

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

Component: Smyrna, nonhydric (1%)

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

Component: Pottsburg, nonhydric (1%)

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

Component: Ona, nonhydric (1%)

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

Component: Pomello (1%)

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

Map Unit: 54—Astatula-Urban land complex

Component: Astatula (50%)

The Astatula component makes up 50 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 excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. 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 (40%)

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

Component: Immokalee, nonhydric (2%)

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

Component: Paola (2%)

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

Component: Myakka, nonhydric (2%)

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

Component: Pomello (2%)

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

Component: Tavares (1%)

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

Component: Wesconnett (1%)

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

Map Unit: 55—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 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 36 inches during January, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: 57—Adamsville variant fine sand

Component: Adamsville variant (90%)

The Adamsville variant 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 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 4 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: Immokalee, nonhydric (4%)

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

Component: Myakka, nonhydric (3%)

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

Component: St. Johns, hydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 58—EauGallie fine sand

Component: EauGallie, nonhydric (70%)

The EauGallie, nonhydric component makes up 70 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 poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: EauGallie, hydric (15%)

The EauGallie, 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 6 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Myakka, nonhydric (5%)

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

Component: Riviera, hydric (5%)

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

Component: Wabasso (5%)

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

Map Unit: 61—Riviera fine sand, depressional

Component: Riviera, depressional (90%)

The Riviera, depressional 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 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 frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 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: Bluff (2%)

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

Component: Floridana, hydric (2%)

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

Component: Riviera, frequently flooded (2%)

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

Component: Manatee (2%)

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

Component: Winder (2%)

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

Map Unit: 62—Floridana fine sand

Component: Floridana (90%)

The Floridana component makes up 90 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 3 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 7 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Floridana, depressional (10%)

The Floridana, depressional component makes up 10 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 moderately low. 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 July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 7 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: 63—Placid fine sand

Component: Placid (85%)

The Placid component makes up 85 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 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 not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Holopaw, hydric (4%)

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

Component: Ellzey, hydric (4%)

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

Component: Floridana, hydric (4%)

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

Component: Tocoi, hydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 64—Ellzey fine sand

Component: Ellzey, nonhydric (60%)

The Ellzey, nonhydric component makes up 60 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 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 high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 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: Ellzey, hydric (30%)

The Ellzey, hydric component makes up 30 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 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 high. 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. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pompano, hydric (5%)

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

Component: Floridana, hydric (5%)

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

Map Unit: 65—Riviera fine sand

Component: Riviera, nonhydric (60%)

The Riviera, nonhydric 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 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 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: Riviera, hydric (25%)

The Riviera, hydric component makes up 25 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. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pompano, nonhydric (5%)

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

Component: Holopaw, hydric (5%)

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

Component: Floridana, hydric (5%)

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

Map Unit: 66—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 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. 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: Riviera, frequently flooded (4%)

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

Component: St. Johns, hydric (3%)

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

Component: Winder, frequently flooded (3%)

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

Map Unit: 67—Tisonia mucky peat, frequently flooded

Component: Tisonia (85%)

The Tisonia component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material over clayey alluvium. 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 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 53 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Durbin (8%)

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

Component: Pellicer (7%)

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

Map Unit: 68—Winder fine sand

Component: Winder (85%)

The Winder component makes up 85 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 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, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Riviera, depressional (5%)

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

Component: Floridana, hydric (5%)

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

Component: Holopaw, hydric (5%)

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

Map Unit: 69—Bakersville muck

Component: Bakersville (100%)

The Bakersville component makes up 100 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 high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 35 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.

Map Unit: 99—Water

Component: Water (100%)

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

Map Unit: 100—Waters of the Atlantic Ocean

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: St. Johns County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 10, Dec 4, 2013