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. Lucie County, Florida

Map Unit: 1—Anclote sand, depressional

Component: Anclote (85%)

The Anclote component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is 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 January, February, March, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger (8%)

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

Component: Floridana (7%)

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

Map Unit: 2—Ankona and Farmton sands

Component: Ankona (50%)

The Ankona component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, ortstein, is 31 to 50 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 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. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Farmton (40%)

The Farmton component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Electra (4%)

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

Component: Lawnwood (3%)

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

Component: Waveland (3%)

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

Map Unit: 3—Ankona-Urban land complex

Component: Ankona (55%)

The Ankona component makes up 55 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, ortstein, is 31 to 50 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 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 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 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: Electra (2%)

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

Component: Nettles (2%)

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

Component: Pendarvis (2%)

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

Component: Tantile (2%)

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

Component: Lawnwood (2%)

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

Map Unit: 4—Arents, 0-5 percent slopes

Component: Arents (90%)

The Arents component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on fills, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is 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 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Sanitary landfill (5%)

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

Component: Canaveral (5%)

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

Map Unit: 5—Arents, 45 to 65 percent slopes

Component: Arents (100%)

The Arents component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 45 to 65 percent. This component is on fills, ridges 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 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. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: 6—Arents, organic substratum

Component: Arents, organic substratum (95%)

The Arents, organic substratum component makes up 95 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 sandy dredge spoils over organic material over 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Arents (5%)

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

Map Unit: 7—Astatula sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Astatula (85%)

The Astatula 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 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 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Paola (8%)

The Paola component makes up 8 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, dunes 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 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pendarvis (7%)

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

Map Unit: 8—Basinger sand

Component: Basinger (85%)

The Basinger component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways 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 poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very 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 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Myakka (5%)

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

Component: Pompano (5%)

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

Component: Anclote (5%)

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

Map Unit: 9—Beaches

Component: Beaches (100%)

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

Map Unit: 10—Canaveral fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Canaveral (85%)

The Canaveral 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, dunes 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 21 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Palm Beach (5%)

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

Component: Pompano (5%)

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

Component: Myakka (5%)

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

Map Unit: 11—Chobee loamy sand, depressional

Component: Chobee (85%)

The Chobee 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 loamy 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 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 January, February, March, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Kaliga (4%)

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

Component: Hallandale (4%)

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

Component: Floridana (4%)

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

Component: Winder, shell substratum, hydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 12—Electra fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Electra (88%)

The Electra component makes up 88 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pendarvis (3%)

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

Component: Ankona (3%)

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

Component: Hobe (3%)

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

Component: Jonathan (3%)

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

Map Unit: 13—Floridana sand, depressional

Component: Floridana (88%)

The Floridana component makes up 88 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is 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, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 8 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Winder, depressional (4%)

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

Component: Riviera (4%)

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

Component: Pineda (4%)

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

Map Unit: 14—Fluvaquents, frequently flooded

Component: Fluvaquents (85%)

The Fluvaquents component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy fluvial sediments. 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 very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Kaliga (3%)

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

Component: Pompano (3%)

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

Component: Riviera (3%)

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

Component: Chobee (3%)

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

Component: Winder, depressional (3%)

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

Map Unit: 15—Hallandale sand

Component: Hallandale (85%)

The Hallandale 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 over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 7 to 20 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. 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Winder, shell substratum, hydric (5%)

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

Component: Hilolo (5%)

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

Component: Pople (5%)

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

Map Unit: 16—Hilolo loamy sand

Component: Hilolo (80%)

The Hilolo component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pineda (4%)

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

Component: Riviera (4%)

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

Component: Pople (4%)

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

Component: Winder, shell substratum, hydric (4%)

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

Component: Hallandale (4%)

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

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

Component: Hobe (85%)

The Hobe 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 and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 66 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Jonathan (5%)

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

Component: Pendarvis (5%)

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

Component: Electra (5%)

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

Map Unit: 18—Hontoon muck, depressional

Component: Hontoon (80%)

The Hontoon component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of 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, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 83 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Myakka (7%)

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

Component: Kaliga (7%)

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

Component: Samsula (6%)

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

Map Unit: 19—Jonathan sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Jonathan (90%)

The Jonathan component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, ortstein, is 51 to 72 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pendarvis (3%)

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

Component: Hobe (3%)

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

Component: Salerno (2%)

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

Component: Waveland (2%)

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

Map Unit: 20—Kaliga muck, depressional

Component: Kaliga (85%)

The Kaliga component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over stratified 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 high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 66 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Hontoon (5%)

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

Component: Chobee (5%)

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

Component: Floridana (5%)

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

Map Unit: 21—Lawnwood and Myakka sands

Component: Myakka (40%)

The Myakka component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lawnwood (40%)

The Lawnwood component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains on marine terraces on flatwoods. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, ortstein, is 10 to 31 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 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. 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ankona (7%)

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

Component: Electra (7%)

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

Component: Waveland (6%)

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

Map Unit: 22—Lawnwood-Urban land complex

Component: Lawnwood (52%)

The Lawnwood component makes up 52 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains on marine terraces on flats. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, ortstein, is 10 to 31 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 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. 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Urban land (33%)

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

Component: Pendarvis (8%)

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

Component: Waveland (7%)

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

Map Unit: 23—Malabar fine sand

Component: Malabar (85%)

The Malabar component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains, flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is 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, October. 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Nettles (4%)

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

Component: Pineda (4%)

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

Component: Riviera (4%)

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

Component: Oldsmar (3%)

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

Map Unit: 24—Myakka fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Myakka (90%)

The Myakka component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R155XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger (5%)

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

Component: EauGallie, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Placid, depressional (1%)

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

Map Unit: 25—Nettles and Oldsmar sands

Component: Oldsmar (40%)

The Oldsmar component makes up 40 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. 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Nettles (40%)

The Nettles component makes up 40 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, ortstein, is 31 to 50 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 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. 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Wabasso (4%)

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

Component: Pepper (4%)

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

Component: Pineda (4%)

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

Component: Ankona (4%)

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

Component: Oldsmar (4%)

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

Map Unit: 26—Oldsmar sand, depressional

Component: Oldsmar (90%)

The Oldsmar 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 and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Riviera (10%)

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

Map Unit: 27—Palm Beach fine 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 0 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Canaveral (10%)

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

Map Unit: 28—Paola 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, dunes 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 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Astatula (5%)

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

Component: St. Lucie (5%)

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

Map Unit: 29—Pendarvis and Pomello sands, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Pendarvis (45%)

The Pendarvis component makes up 45 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 marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, ortstein, is 31 to 50 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during June, July, August, September, October. 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pomello (45%)

The Pomello component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ankona (2%)

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

Component: Lawnwood (2%)

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

Component: Waveland (2%)

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

Component: Jonathan (2%)

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

Component: Hobe (2%)

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

Map Unit: 30—Pendarvis-Urban land complex

Component: Pendarvis (50%)

The Pendarvis component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, ortstein, is 31 to 50 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during June, July, August, September, October. 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 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: Lawnwood (4%)

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

Component: Satellite (4%)

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

Component: Electra (4%)

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

Component: Waveland (3%)

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

Map Unit: 31—Pepper and EauGallie sands

Component: Pepper (45%)

The Pepper component makes up 45 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, ortstein, is 16 to 31 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 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. 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: EauGallie (45%)

The EauGallie component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pineda (2%)

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

Component: Wabasso (2%)

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

Component: Nettles (2%)

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

Component: Tantile (2%)

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

Component: Lawnwood (2%)

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

Map Unit: 32—Pineda sand

Component: Pineda (85%)

The Pineda component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains, flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is 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, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Wabasso, gravelly substratum (2%)

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

Component: Wabasso (2%)

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

Component: Malabar (2%)

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

Component: Pople (2%)

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

Component: Riviera (2%)

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

Component: Winder, shell substratum, hydric (2%)

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

Component: Hallandale (2%)

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

Component: Winder, hydric (1%)

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

Map Unit: 33—Pits

Component: Pits (100%)

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

Map Unit: 34—Pompano sand

Component: Pompano (88%)

The Pompano component makes up 88 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways 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 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 6 inches during June, 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Waveland (3%)

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

Component: Myakka (3%)

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

Component: Satellite (3%)

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

Component: Samsula (3%)

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

Map Unit: 35—Kesson-Terra Ceia complex, tidal

Component: Kesson, tidal (55%)

The Kesson, tidal component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits with shells. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is very frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 10 percent. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 20 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Terra Ceia, tidal (40%)

The Terra Ceia, tidal component makes up 40 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. 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 very frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 83 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a slightly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Mckee, tidal (5%)

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

Map Unit: 36—Pople sand

Component: Pople (85%)

The Pople component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains, flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is 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, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pineda (3%)

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

Component: Hilolo (3%)

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

Component: Hallandale (3%)

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

Component: Winder, shell substratum, hydric (2%)

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

Component: Riviera (2%)

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

Component: Winder, hydric (2%)

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

Map Unit: 37—Riviera sand, depressional

Component: Riviera (85%)

The Riviera component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chobee (3%)

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

Component: Oldsmar (2%)

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

Component: Winder, depressional (2%)

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

Component: Floridana (2%)

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

Component: Pineda (2%)

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

Component: Hallandale (2%)

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

Component: Wabasso (2%)

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

Map Unit: 38—Riviera fine sand

Component: Riviera (85%)

The Riviera 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 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. 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Floridana (3%)

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

Component: Wabasso, gravelly substratum (2%)

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

Component: Winder, hydric (2%)

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

Component: Pineda (2%)

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

Component: Wabasso (2%)

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

Component: Winder, shell substratum, hydric (2%)

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

Component: Hallandale (2%)

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

Map Unit: 39—Salerno and Punta sands

Component: Punta (45%)

The Punta component makes up 45 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 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. 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Salerno (45%)

The Salerno component makes up 45 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, ortstein, is 51 to 72 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 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. 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pendarvis (5%)

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

Component: Waveland (5%)

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

Map Unit: 40—Samsula muck, depressional

Component: Samsula (90%)

The Samsula 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 herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 79 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Hontoon (10%)

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

Map Unit: 41—Satellite 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 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 21 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pompano (5%)

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

Component: St. Lucie (5%)

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

Map Unit: 42—St. Lucie sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Component: St. Lucie (90%)

The St. Lucie component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on dunes on marine terraces on coastal plains, ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Paola (5%)

The Paola component makes up 5 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, dunes 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 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Astatula (5%)

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

Map Unit: 43—Susanna and Wauchula sands

Component: Wauchula (40%)

The Wauchula component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Susanna (40%)

The Susanna component makes up 40 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, ortstein, is 12 to 31 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 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. 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ankona (3%)

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

Component: Chobee (3%)

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

Component: Tantile (2%)

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

Component: Nettles (2%)

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

Component: Pepper (2%)

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

Component: Riviera (2%)

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

Component: Pineda (2%)

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

Component: Wabasso (2%)

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

Component: Winder, drained and bedded (2%)

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

Map Unit: 44—Tantile and Pomona sands

Component: Tantile (44%)

The Tantile component makes up 44 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, ortstein, is 18 to 31 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 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. 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pomona (44%)

The Pomona component makes up 44 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Nettles (3%)

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

Component: Lawnwood (3%)

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

Component: Pepper (3%)

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

Component: Ankona (3%)

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

Map Unit: 45—Terra Ceia muck, frequently flooded

Component: Terra Ceia, flooded (85%)

The Terra Ceia, 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. 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 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 83 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pompano (8%)

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

Component: Satellite (7%)

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

Map Unit: 46—Mckee sandy clay loam, tidal

Component: Mckee, tidal (90%)

The Mckee, tidal 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 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 very frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 7 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 50 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Terra Ceia, tidal (5%)

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

Component: Kesson, tidal (5%)

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

Map Unit: 47—Urban land

Component: Urban land (90%)

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

Component: Nettles (2%)

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

Component: Ankona (2%)

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

Component: Waveland (1%)

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

Component: Tantile (1%)

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

Component: St. Lucie (1%)

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

Component: Paola (1%)

The Paola component makes up 1 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, dunes 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 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pepper (1%)

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

Component: Pendarvis (1%)

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

Map Unit: 48—Wabasso sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Wabasso (89%)

The Wabasso component makes up 89 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on — Error in Exists On —. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, strongly contrasting textural stratification, is 9 to 50 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, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R155XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Hallandale (6%)

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

Component: Boca (5%)

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

Map Unit: 49—Wabasso fine sand, gravelly substratum

Component: Wabasso, gravelly substratum (85%)

The Wabasso, gravelly substratum 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. 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pople (4%)

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

Component: Hilolo (4%)

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

Component: Hallandale (4%)

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

Component: Wabasso (3%)

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

Map Unit: 50—Waveland and Immokalee fine sands

Component: Waveland (44%)

The Waveland component makes up 44 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, ortstein, is 31 to 50 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 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. 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Immokalee (44%)

The Immokalee component makes up 44 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lawnwood (3%)

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

Component: Jonathan (3%)

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

Component: Salerno (3%)

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

Component: Electra (3%)

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

Map Unit: 51—Waveland-Lawnwood complex, depressional

Component: Waveland (55%)

The Waveland component makes up 55 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, ortstein, is 31 to 50 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 very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lawnwood (40%)

The Lawnwood component makes up 40 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, ortstein, is 10 to 31 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 very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Wabasso (5%)

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

Map Unit: 52—Waveland-Urban land complex

Component: Waveland (50%)

The Waveland component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, ortstein, is 31 to 50 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 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. 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 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: Ankona (4%)

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

Component: Tantile (3%)

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

Component: Pendarvis (3%)

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

Map Unit: 54—Winder sand, depressional

Component: Winder, depressional (90%)

The Winder, 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 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 9 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chobee (2%)

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

Component: Floridana (2%)

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

Component: Wabasso, gravelly substratum (1%)

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

Component: Pineda (1%)

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

Component: Wabasso (1%)

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

Component: Riviera (1%)

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

Component: Winder, shell substratum, hydric (1%)

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

Component: Hallandale (1%)

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

Map Unit: 55—Winder loamy sand

Component: Winder, drained and bedded (67%)

The Winder, drained and bedded component makes up 67 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 14 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Winder, hydric (15%)

The Winder, 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, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Riviera (3%)

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

Component: Pineda (3%)

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

Component: Hallandale (3%)

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

Component: Floridana (3%)

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

Component: Winder, shell substratum, hydric (2%)

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

Component: Wabasso, gravelly substratum (2%)

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

Component: Wabasso (2%)

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

Map Unit: 56—Winder sand, shell substratum

Component: Winder, shell substratum, drained (70%)

The Winder, shell substratum, drained 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 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 14 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Winder, shell substratum, hydric (17%)

The Winder, shell substratum, hydric component makes up 17 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 maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Hallandale (3%)

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

Component: Winder, hydric (2%)

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

Component: Hilolo (2%)

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

Component: Wabasso, gravelly substratum (2%)

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

Component: Pineda (2%)

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

Component: Pople (2%)

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

Map Unit: 57—Oldsmar fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Oldsmar, fine sand (90%)

The Oldsmar, fine sand component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods, 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, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R155XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pineda (5%)

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

Component: Boca, nonhydric (3%)

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

Component: Holopaw (2%)

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

Map Unit: 58—EauGallie fine sand

Component: EauGallie (85%)

The EauGallie 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 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. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Oldsmar (8%)

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

Component: Wabasso (7%)

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

Map Unit: 59—Kesson muck

Component: Kesson, tidal (90%)

The Kesson, tidal component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits with shells. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is very frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 70 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 10 percent. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 20 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Mckee, tidal (10%)

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

Map Unit: 60—Quartzipsamments, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Quartzipsamments (100%)

The Quartzipsamments component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on fills on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 42 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: 61—Archbold sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Archbold (85%)

The Archbold 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 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 57 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Satellite (8%)

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

Component: St. Lucie (7%)

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

Map Unit: 62—Jupiter fine sand

Component: Jupiter (90%)

The Jupiter 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 marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 8 to 20 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. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Hallandale (10%)

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

Map Unit: 99—Water

Component: Water (100%)

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

Map Unit: 100—Waters of the Atlantic Ocean

Component: Waters of the Atlantic Ocean (100%)

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

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: St. Lucie County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 5, Dec 16, 2013