Hydric Soils

This table lists the map unit components that are rated as hydric soils in the survey area. This list can help in planning land uses; however, onsite investigation is recommended to determine the hydric soils on a specific site (National Research Council, 1995; Hurt and others, 2002).

The three essential characteristics of wetlands are hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology (Cowardin and others, 1979; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1987; National Research Council, 1995; Tiner, 1985). Criteria for all of the characteristics must be met for areas to be identified as wetlands. Undrained hydric soils that have natural vegetation should support a dominant population of ecological wetland plant species. Hydric soils that have been converted to other uses should be capable of being restored to wetlands.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register, 1994). These soils, under natural conditions, are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

The NTCHS definition identifies general soil properties that are associated with wetness. In order to determine whether a specific soil is a hydric soil or nonhydric soil, however, more specific information, such as information about the depth and duration of the water table, is needed. Thus, criteria that identify those estimated soil properties unique to hydric soils have been established (Federal Register, 2002). These criteria are used to identify map unit components that normally are associated with wetlands. The criteria used are selected estimated soil properties that are described in "Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 1999) and "Keys to Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 2006) and in the "Soil Survey Manual" (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993).

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period of time to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make onsite determinations of hydric soils are specified in "Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States" (Hurt and Vasilas, 2006).

Hydric soils are identified by examining and describing the soil to a depth of about 20 inches. This depth may be greater if determination of an appropriate indicator so requires. It is always recommended that soils be excavated and described to the depth necessary for an understanding of the redoximorphic processes. Then, using the completed soil descriptions, soil scientists can compare the soil features required by each indicator and specify which indicators have been matched with the conditions observed in the soil. The soil can be identified as a hydric soil if at least one of the approved indicators is present.

Map units that are dominantly made up of hydric soils may have small areas, or inclusions, of nonhydric soils in the higher positions on the landform, and map units dominantly made up of nonhydric soils may have inclusions of hydric soils in the lower positions on the landform.

The criteria for hydric soils are represented by codes in the table (for example, 2). Definitions for the codes are as follows:

1. All Histels except for Folistels, and Histosols except for Folists.
2. Soils in Aquic suborders, great groups, or subgroups, Albolls suborder, Historthels great group, Histoturbels great group, Pachic subgroups, or Cumulic subgroups that:
   A. Based on the range of characteristics for the soil series, will at least in part meet one or more Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States, or
   B. Show evidence that the soil meets the definition of a hydric soil;
3. Soils that are frequently ponded for long or very long duration during the growing season.
   A. Based on the range of characteristics for the soil series, will at least in part meet one or more Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States, or
   B. Show evidence that the soil meets the definition of a hydric soil;
4. Map unit components that are frequently flooded for long duration or very long duration during the growing season that:
   A. Based on the range of characteristics for the soil series, will at least in part meet one or more Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States, or
   B. Show evidence that the soil meets the definition of a hydric soil;

Hydric Condition: Food Security Act information regarding the ability to grow a commodity crop without removing woody vegetation or manipulating hydrology.

References:
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Report—Hydric Soils

Hydric Soils–Seminole County, Florida				
Map symbol and map unit name	**Component**	**Percent of map unit**	**Landform**	**Hydric criteria**
9—Basinger and Delray fine sands				
	Basinger	60	Drainageways on marine terraces	2
	Delray	32	Drainageways on marine terraces	2
	Malabar	4	Drainageways on marine terraces	2
10—Basinger, Samsula, and Hontoon soils, depressional				
	Basinger	58	Depressions on marine terraces	2, 3
	Hontoon	15	Depressions on marine terraces	1, 3
	Samsula	15	Depressions on marine terraces	1, 3
	Felda	3	Depressions on marine terraces	2, 3
	Smyrna	2	Depressions on marine terraces	2, 3
11—Basinger and Smyrna fine sands, depressional				
	Basinger	63	Depressions on marine terraces	2, 3
	Smyrna	28	Depressions on marine terraces	2, 3
	Malabar	4	Drainageways on marine terraces	2
12—Canova and Terra Ceia mucks				
	Canova, drained	75	Depressions on marine terraces	2, 3
	Terra ceia, drained	25	Depressions on marine terraces	1, 3
13—EauGallie and Immokalee fine sands				
	Malabar	9	Drainageways on marine terraces	2
14—Felda fine sand, saline, frequently flooded				
	Felda, flooded	90	Flood plains on marine terraces	2
	Pineda	10	Drainageways on marine terraces	2

Hydric Soils–Seminole County, Florida				
Map symbol and map unit name	**Component**	**Percent of map unit**	**Landform**	**Hydric criteria**
15—Felda and Manatee mucky fine sands, depressional				
	Felda	56	Depressions on marine terraces	2, 3
	Manatee	38	Depressions on marine terraces	2, 3
	Delray	3	Drainageways on marine terraces	2
17—Brighton, Samsula, and Sanibel mucks				
	Brighton, drained	47	Depressions on marine terraces	1, 3
	Samsula, drained	35	Depressions on marine terraces	1, 3
	Sanibel, drained	15	Depressions on marine terraces	2, 3
	Delray	2	Drainageways on marine terraces	2
	Basinger	1	Depressions on marine terraces	2, 3
18—Malabar fine sand				
	Malabar	86	Drainageways on marine terraces	2
	Basinger	5	Drainageways on marine terraces	2
	Felda	4	Depressions on marine terraces	2, 3
19—Manatee, Floridana, and Holopaw soils, frequently flooded				
	Manatee, flooded	61	Flood plains on marine terraces	2, 4
	Floridana, flooded	21	Flood plains on marine terraces	2, 4
	Holopaw, flooded	15	Flood plains on marine terraces	2, 4
	Basinger, flooded	3	Flood plains on marine terraces	2, 4
20—Myakka and EauGallie fine sands				
	Basinger	5	Drainageways on marine terraces	2
	Pompano, flooded	5	Flood plains on marine terraces	2

Hydric Soils–Seminole County, Florida				
Map symbol and map unit name	**Component**	**Percent of map unit**	**Landform**	**Hydric criteria**
21—Nittaw mucky fine sand, depressional				
	Nittaw	91	Depressions on marine terraces	2, 3
	Basinger	9	Depressions on marine terraces	2, 3
22—Nittaw muck, occasionally flooded				
	Nittaw, flooded	100	Flood plains on marine terraces	2
23—Nittaw, Okeelanta, and Basinger soils, frequently flooded				
	Nittaw, flooded	45	Flood plains on marine terraces	2, 4
	Okeelanta, flooded	34	Flood plains on marine terraces	1, 4
	Basinger, flooded	19	Flood plains on marine terraces	2, 4
	Pompano, flooded	2	Flood plains on marine terraces	2
25—Pineda fine sand				
	Pineda	89	Drainageways on marine terraces	2
	Basinger	5	Drainageways on marine terraces	2
26—Udorthents, excavated				
	Aquents	10	Depressions	2, 3
28—Pompano fine sand, occasionally flooded				
	Pompano, flooded	90	Flood plains on marine terraces	2
	Nittaw, flooded	10	Flood plains on marine terraces	2
29—St. Johns and EauGallie fine sands				
	Felda	7	Depressions on marine terraces	2, 3
31—Tavares-Millhopper fine sands, 0 to 5 percent slopes				
	Felda	5	Depressions on marine terraces	2, 3
33—Terra Ceia muck, frequently flooded				
	Terra ceia, flooded	100	Flood plains on marine terraces	1, 4
35—Wabasso fine sand				
	Pineda	10	Drainageways on marine terraces	2

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Seminole County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 11, Dec 7, 2013