Map Unit Description

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

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

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. All the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement. Soils of a given series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

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

Report—Map Unit Description

Sumter County, Florida

1—Arredondo fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 40 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

Arredondo and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Arredondo

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS141FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Fine sand
9 to 37 inches: Fine sand
37 to 57 inches: Loamy fine sand
57 to 63 inches: Fine sandy loam
63 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL), Unnamed (G154XS140FL)

Candler

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

Lake

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges, knolls, marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

3—Astatula fine sand, rolling

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Astatula

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.01 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL), Unnamed (G154XS195FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Fine sand
3 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Florahome

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS141FL)

Lake

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, marine terraces, ridges
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS195FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

Candler

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL), Unnamed (G154XS195FL)

4—Candler sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 260 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 280 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Candler

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU111FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Sand
6 to 63 inches: Sand
63 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

5—Candler sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Candler

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Sand
6 to 56 inches: Sand
56 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

Apopka

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

Lake

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Ridges, hills, marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS195FL)

6—Kendrick fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Kendrick

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.06 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL), Unnamed (G154XS140FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand

8 to 33 inches: Fine sand
33 to 68 inches: Fine sandy loam
68 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Millhopper
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

Sumterville, bouldery subsurface
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL), Unnamed (G154XS080FL)

Tavares
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

Arredondo
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS141FL)

Apopka
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

8—Lake fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Lake

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Fine sand
9 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Candler

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS141FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

9—Paisley fine sand, bouldery subsurface

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Paisley

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.06 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: High (about 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL), Unnamed (G154XS001FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 16 inches: Fine sand
16 to 80 inches: Sandy clay

Minor Components

Floridana, depressional

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB245FL), Unnamed (G154XD800FL)

Eaugallie, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XS003FL)

Wabasso, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XS003FL)

Mabel, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL), Unnamed (G154XS078FL)

Sumterville, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL), Unnamed (G154XS080FL)

Ft. green, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), Unnamed (G154XS015FL)

10—Sparr fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 40 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Sparr

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XS080FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Fine sand
9 to 45 inches: Fine sand
45 to 51 inches: Fine sandy loam
51 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Eaugallie, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

Wabasso, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

11—Millhopper sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Millhopper

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.06 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Sand
5 to 50 inches: Fine sand
50 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS141FL)

Sumterville, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL), Unnamed (G154XS080FL)

Sparr

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

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XS080FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

13—Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Tavares

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 49.88 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

Typical profile

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

Minor Components

Smyrna, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS013FL)

Apopka

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

Candler

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

14—Lake fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Lake

Setting

Landform: Ridges, hills, marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian deposits or sandy fluvial or marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 49.88 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS195FL)

Typical profile

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

Minor Components

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

Candler

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

15—Adamsville fine sand, bouldery subsurface

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

Adamsville, bouldery subsurface, and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Adamsville, Bouldery Subsurface

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

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

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XS077FL)

Typical profile

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

Minor Components

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XS080FL)

Ona, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS002FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XD800FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

16—Apopka fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 260 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 287 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Apopka

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, summit, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest, nose slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits over loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 12.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU111FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Fine sand
7 to 50 inches: Fine sand
50 to 67 inches: Fine sandy loam
67 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU080FL)

Candler

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, tread
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU195FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

17—Sumterville-Mabel-Tavares association, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 50 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

Sumterville, bouldery subsurface, and similar soils: 55 percent
Mabel, bouldery subsurface, and similar soils: 25 percent
Tavares, bouldery subsurface, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Sumterville, Bouldery Subsurface

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL), Unnamed (G154XS078FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Fine sand
7 to 25 inches: Fine sand
25 to 76 inches: Sandy clay

Description of Mabel, Bouldery Subsurface

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 20 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL), Unnamed (G154XS080FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 14 inches: Fine sand
14 to 52 inches: Sandy clay
52 to 80 inches: Fine sandy loam

Description of Tavares, Bouldery Subsurface

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 49.88 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

Typical profile

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

Minor Components

Millhopper, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

18—Okeelanta muck

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Okeelanta

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

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

Available water capacity: Very high (about 17.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XM850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 38 inches: Muck
38 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Placid

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XD800FL)

Gator

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XM850FL)

Pompano, depressional

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XD800FL)

Terra ceia

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XM850FL)

19—Apopka fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 40 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Apopka

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 45 inches: Fine sand
45 to 80 inches: Sandy loam

Minor Components

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS141FL)

Candler

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL), Unnamed (G154XS140FL)

20—Florahome sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Florahome

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS141FL)

Typical profile

0 to 20 inches: Sand
20 to 33 inches: Sand
33 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XS080FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G155XS077FL)

21—EauGallie fine sand, bouldery subsurface

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

Eaugallie, non-hydric, and similar soils: 60 percent
Eaugallie, hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Eaugallie, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XS003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 25 inches: Fine sand
25 to 36 inches: Fine sand
36 to 57 inches: Fine sand
57 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Description of Eaugallie, Hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XS003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 25 inches: Fine sand
25 to 36 inches: Fine sand
36 to 57 inches: Fine sand
57 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Mabel, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL), Unnamed (G154XS078FL)

Wabasso, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XS003FL)

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

Paisley

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL), Unnamed (G154XS001FL)

22—Smyrna fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

Smyrna, non-hydric, and similar soils: 60 percent
Smyrna, hydric, and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Smyrna, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS013FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Fine sand
3 to 15 inches: Fine sand
15 to 28 inches: Fine sand
28 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Smyrna, Hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS013FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Fine sand
3 to 15 inches: Fine sand
15 to 28 inches: Fine sand
28 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Eaugallie, hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

Ona, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS002FL)

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

23—Ona fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

Ona, non-hydric, and similar soils: 60 percent
Ona, hydric, and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Ona, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS002FL)

Typical profile
0 to 9 inches: Fine sand
9 to 20 inches: Fine sand
20 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Ona, Hydric

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

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS002FL)

Typical profile
0 to 9 inches: Fine sand
9 to 20 inches: Fine sand
20 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Eaugallie, non-hydric
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G155XS077FL)

Smyrna, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS013FL)

24—Basinger fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Basinger

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 27 inches: Fine sand
27 to 45 inches: Fine sand
45 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Placid

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XD800FL)

Ona, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS002FL)

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

Pompano, depressional
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XD800FL)

25—Kanapaha sand, bouldery subsurface

Map Unit Setting
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition
Kanapaha, non-hydric, and similar soils: 70 percent
Kanapaha, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Kanapaha, Non-hydric

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

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XS003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Sand
6 to 45 inches: Sand
45 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Description of Kanapaha, Hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XS003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Sand
6 to 45 inches: Sand
45 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Sparr, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XS080FL)

Eaugallie, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XS003FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XD800FL)

26—Wabasso fine sand, bouldery subsurface

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

Wabasso, non-hydric, and similar soils: 70 percent
Wabasso, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Wabasso, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 20 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XS003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 15 inches: Fine sand
15 to 21 inches: Loamy fine sand
21 to 60 inches: Sandy clay
60 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Description of Wabasso, Hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 20 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XS003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 15 inches: Fine sand
15 to 21 inches: Loamy fine sand
21 to 60 inches: Sandy clay
60 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Mabel, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL), Unnamed (G154XS078FL)

Paisley

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL), Unnamed (G154XS001FL)

Eaugallie, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XS003FL)

27—Sumterville fine sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 50 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

Sumterville, bouldery subsurface, and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Sumterville, Bouldery Subsurface

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL), Unnamed (G154XS080FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Fine sand
9 to 29 inches: Fine sand
29 to 80 inches: Sandy clay

Minor Components

Mabel, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL), Unnamed (G154XS078FL)

Sparr, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XS080FL)

28—Seffner fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Seffner

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G155XS076FL)

Typical profile

0 to 12 inches: Fine sand
12 to 18 inches: Fine sand
18 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XS080FL)

Ona, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS002FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XD800FL)

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G155XS077FL)

Florahome

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS141FL)

29—Nittaw muck, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Nittaw

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 20 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: High (about 9.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G155XM850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Muck
5 to 12 inches: Loamy fine sand
12 to 65 inches: Sandy clay
65 to 80 inches: Loamy fine sand

Minor Components

Floridana

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB245FL), Unnamed (G155XSOO2FL)

Gator

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G155XM850FL)

Terra ceia

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Depressions on flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XM850FL)

30—Placid fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Placid

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XD800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 16 inches: Fine sand
16 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Pompano, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XD800FL)

Ona, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS002FL)

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

31—Myakka sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

Myakka, non-hydric, and similar soils: 60 percent
Myakka, hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Myakka, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Sand
6 to 25 inches: Fine sand
25 to 40 inches: Fine sand
40 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Myakka, Hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Sand
6 to 25 inches: Fine sand
25 to 40 inches: Fine sand
40 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G155XS077FL)

Eaugallie, hydric
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

Smyrna, non-hydric
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS013FL)

Ona, non-hydric
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS002FL)

Basinger
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

32—Pompano fine sand

Map Unit Setting
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Pompano

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XD800FL)

Typical profile

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

Minor Components

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G155XS077FL)

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

Placid

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XD800FL)

33—Sparr fine sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

Sparr, bouldery subsurface, and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Sparr, Bouldery Subsurface

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XS080FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 46 inches: Fine sand
46 to 58 inches: Sandy clay loam
58 to 80 inches: Sandy clay

Minor Components

Eaugallie, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XS003FL)

Millhopper, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

Adamsville, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XS077FL)

Mabel, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL), Unnamed (G154XS078FL)

34—Tarrytown sandy clay loam, bouldery subsurface

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

Tarrytown, bouldery subsurface, and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Tarrytown, Bouldery Subsurface

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 35 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL), Unnamed (G154XL275FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Sandy clay loam
7 to 14 inches: Sandy clay loam

14 to 50 inches: Loam
50 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Mabel, bouldery subsurface
Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL), Unnamed (G154XS078FL)

Paisley
Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL), Unnamed (G154XS001FL)

35—Pompano fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition
Pompano, depressional, and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Pompano, Depressional

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

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XD800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Fine sand
9 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Placid

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XD800FL)

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

Floridana, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB245FL), Unnamed (G154XD800FL)

36—Floridana mucky fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

Floridana, depressional, and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Floridana, Depressional

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB245FL), Unnamed (G154XD800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Mucky fine sand
4 to 12 inches: Fine sand
12 to 25 inches: Fine sand
25 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Gator

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XM850FL)

Placid

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XD800FL)

37—Astatula fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Astatula

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

Typical profile

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

Minor Components

Lake

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Knolls, marine terraces, ridges
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

Candler

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

39—Mabel fine sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

Mabel, bouldery subsurface, and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Mabel, Bouldery Subsurface

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 20 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL), Unnamed (G154XS078FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 16 inches: Fine sand
16 to 24 inches: Sandy clay loam
24 to 30 inches: Clay
30 to 80 inches: Clay loam

Minor Components

Paisley

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL), Unnamed (G154XS001FL)

Wabasso, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XS003FL)

Oldsmar, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XS003FL)

Sumterville, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL), Unnamed (G154XS080FL)

40—Millhopper sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 50 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

Millhopper, bouldery subsurface, and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Millhopper, Bouldery Subsurface

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.06 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Sand
7 to 45 inches: Fine sand
45 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Mabel, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL), Unnamed (G154XS078FL)

Candler, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

Sumterville, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL), Unnamed (G154XS080FL)

Tavares, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

41—Everglades muck, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Everglades

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very high (about 27.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G155XM850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Muck
8 to 28 inches: Mucky peat
28 to 80 inches: Mucky peat

Minor Components

Okeelanta

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XM850FL)

Gator

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G155XM850FL)

Terra ceia

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XM850FL)

42—Adamsville fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Adamsville

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G155XS077FL)

Typical profile

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

Minor Components

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XD800FL)

Sparr, bouldery subsurface
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XS080FL)

Ona, non-hydric
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS002FL)

Tavares, bouldery subsurface
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

43—Basinger fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition
Basinger and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Basinger

Setting
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XD800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 15 inches: Fine sand
15 to 30 inches: Fine sand
30 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Placid

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XD800FL)

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

Floridana, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB245FL), Unnamed (G154XD800FL)

Pompano, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XD800FL)

44—Oldsmar fine sand, bouldery subsurface

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

Oldsmar, non-hydric, and similar soils: 70 percent
Oldsmar, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Oldsmar, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XS003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Fine sand
9 to 31 inches: Fine sand
31 to 48 inches: Fine sand
48 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Description of Oldsmar, Hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XS003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Fine sand
9 to 31 inches: Fine sand
31 to 48 inches: Fine sand

48 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Electra, bouldery subsurface
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XS077FL)

Eaugallie, non-hydric
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XS003FL)

Immokalee, non-hydric
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS013FL)

Wabasso, non-hydric
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XS003FL)

45—Electra fine sand, bouldery subsurface

Map Unit Setting
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition
Electra, bouldery subsurface, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Electra, Bouldery Subsurface

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XS077FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Fine sand
3 to 35 inches: Fine sand
35 to 40 inches: Fine sand
40 to 46 inches: Fine sand
46 to 80 inches: Fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Sparr, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XS080FL)

Eaugallie, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XS003FL)

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G155XS130FL)

Wabasso, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XS003FL)

46—Ft. Green fine sand, bouldery subsurface

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

Ft. green, non-hydric, and similar soils: 70 percent
Ft. green, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Ft. Green, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), Unnamed (G154XS015FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 28 inches: Fine sand
28 to 38 inches: Sandy clay loam
38 to 58 inches: Sandy clay loam
58 to 80 inches: Cobbly sandy clay loam

Description of Ft. Green, Hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), Unnamed (G154XS015FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 28 inches: Fine sand
28 to 38 inches: Sandy clay loam
38 to 58 inches: Sandy clay loam
58 to 80 inches: Cobbly sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Wabasso, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XS003FL)

Mabel, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL), Unnamed (G154XS078FL)

Paisley

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL), Unnamed (G154XS001FL)

47—Okeelanta muck, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Okeelanta

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: High (about 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XM850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 19 inches: Muck
19 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Terra ceia

Percent of map unit: 15 percent
Landform: Depressions on flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XM850FL)

Gator

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G155XM850FL)

48—Malabar fine sand, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Malabar

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XD800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 48 inches: Fine sand
48 to 80 inches: Fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Ft. green, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), Unnamed (G154XS015FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XD800FL)

Oldsmar, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XS003FL)

Eaugallie, hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XS003FL)

Kanapaha, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XS003FL)

49—Terra Ceia muck, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

Terra ceia and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Terra Ceia

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very high (about 23.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XM850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 80 inches: Muck

Minor Components

Gator

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G155XM850FL)

Okeelanta

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Depressions on flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XM850FL)

50—Immokalee sand

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

Immokalee, non-hydric, and similar soils: 70 percent
Immokalee, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Immokalee, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS013FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Sand
5 to 34 inches: Sand
34 to 46 inches: Sand
46 to 80 inches: Sand

Description of Immokalee, Hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS013FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Sand
5 to 34 inches: Sand
34 to 46 inches: Sand
46 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

Oldsmar, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XS003FL)

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G155XS130FL)

51—Pits-Dumps complex

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

Dumps: 50 percent
Pits: 40 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Dumps

Setting

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

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU900FL)

Description of Pits

Setting

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

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU900FL)

Minor Components

Aquents, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Marine terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

Aquents, hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

52—Candler sand, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Candler

Setting

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL), Unnamed (G154XS195FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Sand
5 to 52 inches: Sand
52 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Apopka

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL), Unnamed (G154XS195FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

Lake

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Hills, marine terraces, ridges
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS195FL)

53—Tavares fine sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

Tavares, bouldery subsurface, and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Tavares, Bouldery Subsurface

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 49.88 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

Typical profile

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

Minor Components

Millhopper, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

Adamsville, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XS077FL)

Sparr, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XS080FL)

54—Monteocha fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Monteocha

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XD800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 11 inches: Fine sand
11 to 28 inches: Fine sand
28 to 34 inches: Fine sand
34 to 55 inches: Fine sand
55 to 80 inches: Fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

Okeelanta

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XM850FL)

Placid

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XD800FL)

Floridana, depressional

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB245FL), Unnamed (G154XD800FL)

Wabasso, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

55—Pomello fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Pomello

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G155XS130FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 40 inches: Fine sand
40 to 56 inches: Fine sand
56 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G155XS077FL)

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XS080FL)

Oldsmar, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XS003FL)

Immokalee, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS013FL)

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

56—Wabasso fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Wabasso

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 20 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XD800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 12 inches: Fine sand
12 to 28 inches: Fine sand
28 to 55 inches: Sandy clay loam

55 to 80 inches: Fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Monteocha

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XD800FL)

Paisley

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB345FL), Unnamed (G154XM850FL)

Gator

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XM850FL)

Floridana, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB245FL), Unnamed (G154XD800FL)

57—Gator muck, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Gator

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: High (about 12.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G155XM850FL)

Typical profile

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

Minor Components

Floridana

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB245FL), Unnamed (G155XSOO2FL)

Terra ceia

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Depressions on flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XM850FL)

58—Paisley fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Paisley

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB345FL), Unnamed (G154XM850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand

5 to 13 inches: Fine sand
13 to 80 inches: Sandy clay

Minor Components

Ft. green, non-hydric
Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), Unnamed (G154XS015FL)

Floridana, depressional
Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB245FL), Unnamed (G154XD800FL)

Nittaw
Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G155XM850FL)

59—Arents, organic substratum

Map Unit Setting
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition
Arents and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Arents

Setting
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Altered marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G155XU900FL)

Typical profile

0 to 80 inches: Sand

60—Delray fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Delray

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XD800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 16 inches: Fine sand
16 to 60 inches: Fine sand
60 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XD800FL)

Placid

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XD800FL)

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XD800FL)

Floridana, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB245FL), Unnamed (G154XD800FL)

61—EauGallie fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

Eaugallie, non-hydric, and similar soils: 70 percent
Eaugallie, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Eaugallie, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.06 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 21 inches: Fine sand
21 to 34 inches: Fine sand
34 to 50 inches: Fine sand
50 to 65 inches: Sandy clay loam
65 to 80 inches: Fine sandy loam

Description of Eaugallie, Hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.06 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 21 inches: Fine sand
21 to 34 inches: Fine sand
34 to 50 inches: Fine sand
50 to 65 inches: Sandy clay loam
65 to 80 inches: Fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Immokalee, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS013FL)

Oldsmar, hydric
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XS003FL)

Myakka, non-hydric
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

Wabasso, non-hydric
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

62—Urban land

Map Unit Setting
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition
Urban land: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Urban Land

Setting
Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: No parent material

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU900FL)

Minor Components

Arents

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G155XU900FL)

63—Floridana-Basinger association, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

Floridana and similar soils: 65 percent
Basinger and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Floridana

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB245FL), Unnamed (G155XSOO2FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Mucky fine sand
5 to 11 inches: Fine sand
11 to 26 inches: Fine sand
26 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Description of Basinger

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 22 inches: Sand
22 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Malabar

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XD800FL)

Chobee

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB345FL), Unnamed (G155XL201FL)

Delray

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XD800FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XD800FL)

64—Gator muck

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Gator

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very high (about 15.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XM850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 38 inches: Muck
38 to 42 inches: Fine sand
42 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Terra ceia

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XM850FL)

Pompano, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XD800FL)

Placid

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XD800FL)

65—Candler sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

Candler, bouldery subsurface, and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Candler, Bouldery Subsurface

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Sand
3 to 65 inches: Sand
65 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Arredondo, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS141FL)

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

Millhopper, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

Lake

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges, knolls, marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

Tavares, bouldery subsurface
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

66—Arredondo fine sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
Elevation: 40 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition
Arredondo, bouldery subsurface, and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Arredondo, Bouldery Subsurface

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

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS141FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 58 inches: Fine sand
58 to 80 inches: Fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Lake

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Knolls, marine terraces, ridges
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

Candler, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL), Unnamed (G154XS140FL)

Tavares, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

Millhopper, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammocks (R154XY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XS142FL)

67—Wabasso fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

Wabasso, non-hydric, and similar soils: 60 percent
Wabasso, hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Wabasso, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 20 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 21 inches: Fine sand
21 to 32 inches: Loamy fine sand
32 to 65 inches: Sandy clay loam
65 to 80 inches: Fine sandy loam

Description of Wabasso, Hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 20 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 21 inches: Fine sand
21 to 32 inches: Loamy fine sand
32 to 65 inches: Sandy clay loam
65 to 80 inches: Fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Paisley

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL), Unnamed (G154XM850FL)

Eaugallie, non-hydric
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XS003FL)

68—Chobee loamy fine sand, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting
Elevation: 10 to 80 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition
Chobee and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Chobee

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

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.5 inches)

Interpretive groups
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB345FL), Unnamed (G155XL201FL)

Typical profile
0 to 6 inches: Loamy fine sand
6 to 41 inches: Sandy clay loam
41 to 80 inches: Fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Gator
Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G155XM850FL)

Floridana
Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB245FL), Unnamed (G155XSOO2FL)

Nittaw
Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G155XM850FL)

99—Water

Map Unit Composition
Water: 100 percent

Description of Water

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Sumter County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 10, Dec 16, 2013