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

Taylor County, Florida

3—Clara and Osier fine sands

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Clara and similar soils: 45 percent

Osier and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Clara

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): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 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: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 19 inches: Fine sand
19 to 32 inches: Fine sand
32 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Osier

Setting

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

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 6 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 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT002FL)

Typical profile

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

Minor Components

Boulogne

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Pottsburg

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Plummer, 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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Meadowbrook

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Sapelo

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Ridgewood

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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

5—Chaires fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Chaires and similar soils: 81 percent
Minor components: 19 percent

Description of Chaires

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 0.57 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 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 20 inches: Fine sand
20 to 30 inches: Fine sand
30 to 52 inches: Fine sand
52 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Moriah

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces, flats on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Steinhatchee

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA241FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Meadowbrook

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Pottsburg

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

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Osier

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT002FL)

Wekiva

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA341FL), Unnamed (G152AT001FL)

Tooles

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

6—Leon fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Leon and similar soils: 78 percent
Minor components: 22 percent

Description of Leon

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 (0.20 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: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 25 inches: Fine sand
25 to 34 inches: Fine sand
34 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Chaires

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Ridgewood

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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Pottsburg

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

Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Moriah
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces, flats on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Steinhatchee
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA241FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Tooles
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Meadowbrook, 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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

8—Meadowbrook fine sand

Map Unit Setting
Elevation: 10 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Meadowbrook, nonhydric, and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Meadowbrook, Nonhydric

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: 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 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
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 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Fine sand
9 to 58 inches: Fine sand
58 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Leon

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Chaires

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Goldhead

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT002FL)

Meadowbrook, hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Clara

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

9—Sapelo fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Sapelo

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 2.00 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: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 28 inches: Fine sand
28 to 45 inches: Fine sand
45 to 60 inches: Fine sand
60 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Ocilla

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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL), Unnamed (G152AT067FL)

Albany

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT068FL)

Leon, depressional

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Boulogne

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Leon

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Meadowbrook

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Sapelo, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

10—Mandarin-Hurricane complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F

Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Mandarin and similar soils: 62 percent
Hurricane and similar soils: 18 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Mandarin

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises 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 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 high to high (0.57 to 1.98 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 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Fine sand
7 to 26 inches: Fine sand
26 to 34 inches: Fine sand
34 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Hurricane

Setting

Landform: Knolls 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 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): 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 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 63 inches: Fine sand
63 to 69 inches: Fine sand
69 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Leon

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Boulogne

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Sapelo

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Ortega

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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL), Unnamed (G152AT142FL)

Lynn haven, 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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Wesconnett

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

12—Ortega fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Ortega and similar soils: 78 percent
Minor components: 22 percent

Description of Ortega

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: 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 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 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R152AY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL), Unnamed (G152AT142FL)

Typical profile

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

Minor Components

Leon

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Boulogne

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Hurricane

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

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT080FL)

Kershaw

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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G152AA111FL), Unnamed (G152AT192FL)

Lynn haven, 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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Ridgewood

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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

13—Hurricane fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Hurricane and similar soils: 77 percent
Minor components: 23 percent

Description of Hurricane

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 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): 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 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT080FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 63 inches: Fine sand
63 to 69 inches: Fine sand
69 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Boulogne

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Chaires

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Leon

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

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Ortega

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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL), Unnamed (G152AT142FL)

Mandarin

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Lynn haven, 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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Lutterloh

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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

14—Chipley-Lynn Haven, depressional-Boulogne complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Chipley and similar soils: 30 percent
Lynn haven, depressional, and similar soils: 25 percent

Boulogne and similar soils: 19 percent
Minor components: 26 percent

Description of Chipley

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 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): 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 3.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Sand
9 to 80 inches: Sand

Description of Lynn Haven, 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): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 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 8.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 13 inches: Mucky fine sand
13 to 19 inches: Fine sand
19 to 34 inches: Fine sand
34 to 52 inches: Fine sand
52 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Boulogne

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): High (2.00 to 6.00 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 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 14 inches: Fine sand
14 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Clara

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Otela

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL), Unnamed (G152AT142FL)

Osier

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT002FL)

Ortega

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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL), Unnamed (G152AT142FL)

Surrency

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT002FL)

15—Ridgewood fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Ridgewood and similar soils: 77 percent
Minor components: 23 percent

Description of Ridgewood

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 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): 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 3.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Typical profile

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

Minor Components

Albany

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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT068FL)

Leon

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Lutterloh, limestone substratum

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: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Melvina

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Ortega

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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL), Unnamed (G152AT142FL)

Osier

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT002FL)

Pottsburg

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

16—Lutterloh-Ridgewood complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Lutterloh and similar soils: 58 percent
Ridgewood and similar soils: 21 percent
Minor components: 21 percent

Description of Lutterloh

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: Somewhat 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 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 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 51 inches: Fine sand

51 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Description of Ridgewood

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 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): 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 3.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Typical profile

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

Minor Components

Chaires, limestone substratum

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: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Meadowbrook, nonhydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Clara

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Moriah

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on karstic marine terraces, rises on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Tennille

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats 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 (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT401FL)

Meadowbrook, hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

17—Ousley-Leon-Clara complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Ousley and similar soils: 29 percent
Leon and similar soils: 28 percent
Clara and similar soils: 27 percent
Minor components: 16 percent

Description of Ousley

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 alluvium

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): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
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): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy or sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces or flood plains (G152AA134FL), Unnamed (G152AT080FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Leon

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 (0.20 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
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 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 25 inches: Fine sand
25 to 34 inches: Fine sand
34 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Clara

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): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
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 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 19 inches: Fine sand
19 to 32 inches: Fine sand
32 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Seaboard

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
Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA521FL), Unnamed (G152AT539FL)

Lutterloh

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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Chaires

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Moriah

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces, flats on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

19—Otela-Ortega-Lutterloh complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Otela and similar soils: 49 percent
Ortega and similar soils: 24 percent
Lutterloh and similar soils: 22 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Otela

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: Moderately 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: About 48 to 66 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 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL), Unnamed (G152AT142FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Fine sand
7 to 54 inches: Fine sand
54 to 63 inches: Fine sandy loam
63 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Description of Ortega

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: 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 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 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL), Unnamed (G152AT142FL)

Typical profile

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

Description of Lutterloh

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 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 high (0.06 to 1.98 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 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 51 inches: Fine sand
51 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Plummer, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Ridgewood

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Osier

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT002FL)

Ocilla

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL), Unnamed (G152AT067FL)

Starke

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

20—Melvina-Mandarin complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Melvina and similar soils: 40 percent
Mandarin and similar soils: 38 percent
Minor components: 22 percent

Description of Melvina

Setting

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

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 low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 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 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 28 inches: Fine sand
28 to 39 inches: Fine sand
39 to 53 inches: Fine sand
53 to 67 inches: Sandy clay loam
67 to 80 inches: Sandy clay

Description of Mandarin

Setting

Landform: Rises 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 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 high to high (0.57 to 1.98 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 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Fine sand
7 to 26 inches: Fine sand
26 to 34 inches: Fine sand
34 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Chaires

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Leon

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Lutterloh

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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Resota

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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL), Unnamed (G152AT142FL)

Steinhatchee

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA241FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Ridgewood

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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

21—Kershaw fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 40 to 500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Kershaw and similar soils: 81 percent
Minor components: 19 percent

Description of Kershaw

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 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 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R152AY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G152AA111FL), Unnamed (G152AT192FL)

Typical profile

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

Minor Components

Boulogne

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Ridgewood

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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Ortega

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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL), Unnamed (G152AT142FL)

22—Ocilla sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Ocilla and similar soils: 81 percent
Minor components: 19 percent

Description of Ocilla

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 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 high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 30 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 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL), Unnamed (G152AT067FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Sand
6 to 23 inches: Sand
23 to 68 inches: Sandy clay loam
68 to 80 inches: Sandy loam

Minor Components

Albany

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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT068FL)

Mascotte

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA241FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Ridgewood

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

23—Melvina-Moriah-Lutterloh complex

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Melvina and similar soils: 44 percent
Moriah and similar soils: 18 percent
Lutterloh, limestone substratum, and similar soils: 16 percent
Minor components: 22 percent

Description of Melvina

Setting

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

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 low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 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 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 28 inches: Fine sand
28 to 39 inches: Fine sand
39 to 53 inches: Fine sand
53 to 67 inches: Sandy clay loam
67 to 80 inches: Sandy clay

Description of Moriah

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 72 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.06 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 1 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 34 inches: Fine sand
34 to 57 inches: Sandy clay loam
57 to 61 inches: Weathered bedrock

Description of Lutterloh, Limestone Substratum

Setting

Landform: Rises on karstic 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: 60 to 80 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Somewhat 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 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 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 51 inches: Fine sand
51 to 64 inches: Loamy fine sand
64 to 68 inches: Weathered bedrock

Minor Components

Hurricane

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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT080FL)

Bushnell

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA521FL), Unnamed (G152AT075FL)

Ridgewood

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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Meadowbrook

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Wekiva

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA341FL), Unnamed (G152AT001FL)

24—Albany sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Albany and similar soils: 76 percent
Minor components: 24 percent

Description of Albany

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 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 high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 30 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 2.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT068FL)

Typical profile

0 to 10 inches: Sand
10 to 50 inches: Sand
50 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Lynn haven, 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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Ocilla

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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL), Unnamed (G152AT067FL)

Chaires

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Plummer, 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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Melvina

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Sapelo

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

25—Pottsburg fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Pottsburg and similar soils: 77 percent
Minor components: 23 percent

Description of Pottsburg

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 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 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 52 inches: Fine sand
52 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Boulogne

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Leon

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Moriah

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on karstic marine terraces, rises on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Osier

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT002FL)

Mandarin

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Lynn haven, 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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Meadowbrook

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

26—Resota-Hurricane complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Resota and similar soils: 67 percent
Hurricane and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 13 percent

Description of Resota

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 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): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 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
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL), Unnamed (G152AT142FL)

Typical profile

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

Description of Hurricane

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 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): 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 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 63 inches: Fine sand
63 to 69 inches: Fine sand
69 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Leon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Mandarin

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Ridgewood

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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

27—Plummer fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Plummer, non-hydric, and similar soils: 47 percent
Plummer, hydric, and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 23 percent

Description of Plummer, 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 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 3.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Fine sand
7 to 55 inches: Fine sand
55 to 80 inches: Fine sandy loam

Description of Plummer, 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
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Fine sand
7 to 55 inches: Fine sand
55 to 80 inches: Fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Plummer, 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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Mascotte

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA241FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Goldhead

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT002FL)

Starke

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Surrency

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT002FL)

28—Surrency, Starke, and Croatan soils, depressional

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Surrency and similar soils: 39 percent
Starke and similar soils: 27 percent
Croatan and similar soils: 21 percent
Minor components: 13 percent

Description of Surrency

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 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 (0.20 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 7.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT002FL)

Typical profile
0 to 16 inches: Mucky fine sand
16 to 35 inches: Fine sand
35 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Description of Starke

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 2.00 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: Low (about 5.9 inches)

Interpretive groups
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Typical profile
0 to 6 inches: Mucky fine sand
6 to 51 inches: Fine sand
51 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Description of Croatan

Setting
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Organic material over loamy marine or fluvial 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 high (0.06 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
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 15.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL), Unnamed (G152AT850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 25 inches: Muck
25 to 39 inches: Mucky fine sand
39 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Mascotte

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA241FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Clara

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Lynn haven, 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

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Sapelo, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Pottsburg

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

29—Albany-Surrency, depressional, complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Albany and similar soils: 45 percent
Surrency and similar soils: 38 percent
Minor components: 17 percent

Description of Albany

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 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 high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 30 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 2.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT065FL)

Typical profile

0 to 10 inches: Sand
10 to 50 inches: Sand
50 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Description of Surrency

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 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 (0.20 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 7.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT002FL)

Typical profile

0 to 16 inches: Mucky fine sand
16 to 35 inches: Fine sand
35 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Plummer, hydric

Percent of map unit: 9 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Sapelo

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

30—Dorovan and Pamlico soils, depressional

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Dorovan and similar soils: 56 percent
Pamlico and similar soils: 32 percent
Minor components: 12 percent

Description of Dorovan

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: 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): Moderately high to high (0.57 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: Very high (about 13.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL), Unnamed (G152AT850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Muck
4 to 72 inches: Muck
72 to 80 inches: Mucky fine sand

Description of Pamlico

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): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: High (about 9.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL), Unnamed (G152AT850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 22 inches: Muck
22 to 65 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Sapelo

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Leon

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Clara

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Evergreen

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions 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 (G152AA645FL), Unnamed (G152AT850FL)

Sapelo, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Wekiva

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA341FL), Unnamed (G152AT001FL)

33—Wesconnett, Evergreen, and Pamlico soils, depressional

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Wesconnett and similar soils: 41 percent
Evergreen and similar soils: 25 percent
Pamlico and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 14 percent

Description of Wesconnett

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): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 10 inches: Fine sand
10 to 40 inches: Fine sand
40 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Evergreen

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Organic material over 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): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 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: High (about 11.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL), Unnamed (G152AT850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Muck
9 to 21 inches: Fine sand
21 to 50 inches: Fine sand
50 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Pamlico

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): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 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: High (about 9.3 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 (G152AA645FL), Unnamed (G152AT850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 22 inches: Muck
22 to 65 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Clara

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Chaires

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Pottsburg

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Starke

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Surrency

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT002FL)

34—Clara and Bodiford soils, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 70 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Clara and similar soils: 58 percent
Bodiford and similar soils: 21 percent
Minor components: 21 percent

Description of Clara

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: 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: Moderate (about 6.5 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 (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Mucky fine sand
6 to 19 inches: Fine sand
19 to 32 inches: Fine sand
32 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Bodiford

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Very 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: 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 8.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT001FL)

Typical profile

0 to 12 inches: Muck
12 to 18 inches: Mucky fine sand
18 to 29 inches: Fine sand
29 to 51 inches: Sandy clay loam
51 to 55 inches: Weathered bedrock

Minor Components

Croatan

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions 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 (G152AA645FL), Unnamed (G152AT850FL)

Meadowbrook, frequently flooded

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 (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Pamlico

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions 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 (G152AA645FL), Unnamed (G152AT850FL)

Tooles

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats 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 (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Steinhatchee

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA241FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Tennille

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats 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 (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT401FL)

35—Tooles, Meadowbrook, and Wekiva soils, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Tooles and similar soils: 40 percent
Meadowbrook, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 28 percent
Wekiva and similar soils: 23 percent
Minor components: 9 percent

Description of Tooles

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 over limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
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: 1 percent
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): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 52 inches: Fine sand
52 to 59 inches: Sandy clay loam
59 to 63 inches: Weathered bedrock

Description of Meadowbrook, Frequently Flooded

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 1 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: 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 4.0 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 (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Fine sand
9 to 58 inches: Fine sand
58 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Description of Wekiva

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 over limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 30 inches to paralithic bedrock
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 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent

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 2.1 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 (G152AA345FL), Unnamed (G152AT001FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 14 inches: Fine sand
14 to 21 inches: Fine sandy loam
21 to 25 inches: Weathered bedrock

Minor Components

Clara

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Tennille

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats 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 (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT401FL)

Nutall, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: 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 (G152AA345FL), Unnamed (G152AT001FL)

37—Tooles and Meadowbrook soils, depressional

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Tooles, depressional, and similar soils: 48 percent
Meadowbrook, depressional, and similar soils: 36 percent
Minor components: 16 percent

Description of Tooles, 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 over limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
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 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 1 percent
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): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Fine sand
7 to 52 inches: Fine sand
52 to 59 inches: Sandy clay loam
59 to 63 inches: Weathered bedrock

Description of Meadowbrook, 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 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
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 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Fine sand
9 to 58 inches: Fine sand
58 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Nutall, frequently flooded

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: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL), Unnamed (G152AT001FL)

Wekiva

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

Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL), Unnamed (G152AT001FL)

Tennille
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats 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 (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT401FL)

Pamlico
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions 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 (G152AA645FL), Unnamed (G152AT850FL)

Surrency
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT002FL)

38—Clara and Meadowbrook soils, depressional

Map Unit Setting
Elevation: 10 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition
Clara and similar soils: 44 percent
Meadowbrook and similar soils: 32 percent
Minor components: 24 percent

Description of Clara

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 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 6.5 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 (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Mucky fine sand
6 to 19 inches: Fine sand
19 to 32 inches: Fine sand
32 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Meadowbrook

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
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 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Fine sand
9 to 58 inches: Fine sand
58 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Leon

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Starke

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Tooles

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Dorovan

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL), Unnamed (G152AT850FL)

Croatan

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions 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 (G152AA645FL), Unnamed (G152AT850FL)

Chaires

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

40—Lutterloh fine sand, limestone substratum

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Lutterloh, limestone substratum, and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Lutterloh, Limestone Substratum

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 over limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 60 to 80 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Somewhat 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 18 to 30 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 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 51 inches: Fine sand
51 to 64 inches: Loamy fine sand
64 to 68 inches: Weathered bedrock

Minor Components

Tooles

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats 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 (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Seaboard

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
Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA521FL), Unnamed (G152AT539FL)

Leon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Chaires, limestone substratum

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: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

41—Tooles-Meadowbrook complex

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Tooles and similar soils: 48 percent
Meadowbrook and similar soils: 32 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Tooles

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 over limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
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 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 1 percent
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): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 52 inches: Fine sand
52 to 59 inches: Sandy clay loam
59 to 63 inches: Weathered bedrock

Description of Meadowbrook

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: 5 percent
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): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Fine sand
9 to 58 inches: Fine sand
58 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Clara

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Chaires

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Wekiva

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA341FL), Unnamed (G152AT001FL)

Moriah

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces, flats on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Leon

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Tennille

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats 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 (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT401FL)

45—Chaires fine sand, limestone substratum

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Chaires, limestone substratum, and similar soils: 77 percent
Minor components: 23 percent

Description of Chaires, Limestone Substratum

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 over limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 50 to 80 inches to paralithic bedrock
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 8.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 18 inches: Fine sand
18 to 25 inches: Fine sand
25 to 35 inches: Fine sand
35 to 61 inches: Sandy clay loam
61 to 65 inches: Weathered bedrock

Minor Components

Clara

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Chaires

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Tooles

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA241FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Leon

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Steinhatchee

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA241FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Wekiva

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA341FL), Unnamed (G152AT001FL)

Meadowbrook

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

Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

46—Pits

Map Unit Composition

Pits: 77 percent
Minor components: 23 percent

Description of Pits

Setting

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

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 8
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G152AA999FL), Unnamed (G152AT900FL)

Minor Components

Pits

Percent of map unit: 12 percent
Landform: Flats
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G152AA999FL)

Pits

Percent of map unit: 11 percent
Landform: Depressions
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G152AA999FL)

48—Wekiva-Tennille-Tooles complex, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 70 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Wekiva and similar soils: 44 percent
Tennille and similar soils: 28 percent
Tooles and similar soils: 16 percent
Minor components: 12 percent

Description of Wekiva

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 over limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 30 inches to paralithic bedrock
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 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
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 2.1 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 (G152AA345FL), Unnamed (G152AT001FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 14 inches: Fine sand
14 to 21 inches: Fine sandy loam
21 to 25 inches: Weathered bedrock

Description of Tennille

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 6 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional

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 1.8 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 (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT401FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 14 inches: Fine sand
14 to 18 inches: Weathered bedrock

Description of Tooles

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 over limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
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: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 1 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.4 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 (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 35 inches: Fine sand
35 to 55 inches: Sandy clay loam
55 to 59 inches: Weathered bedrock

Minor Components

Chaires

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Matmon

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Wetland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY012FL)
Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA521FL), Unnamed (G152AT463FL)

Melvina

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Steinhatchee

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA241FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

49—Seaboard-Bushnell-Matmon complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Seaboard and similar soils: 28 percent

Bushnell and similar soils: 25 percent
Matmon and similar soils: 23 percent
Minor components: 24 percent

Description of Seaboard

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: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 6 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 60 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 0.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA521FL), Unnamed (G152AT539FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Fine sand
3 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 12 inches: Weathered bedrock

Description of Bushnell

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 clayey marine deposits over limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
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: 5 percent
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: D
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA521FL), Unnamed (G152AT075FL)

Typical profile

0 to 10 inches: Fine sand
10 to 14 inches: Fine sand
14 to 30 inches: Sandy clay
30 to 34 inches: Weathered bedrock

Description of Matmon

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 over limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Somewhat 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 12 to 24 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 1.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY008FL)

Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA521FL), Unnamed (G152AT463FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 11 inches: Fine sand
11 to 19 inches: Fine sandy loam
19 to 20 inches: Weathered bedrock

Minor Components

Otela

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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL), Unnamed (G152AT142FL)

Mandarin

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Chaires

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Moriah

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on karstic marine terraces, rises on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Lutterloh

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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Ridgewood

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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

51—Tooles-Nutall complex, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Tooles, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 60 percent
Nutall, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Tooles, Frequently Flooded

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 over limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
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: 1 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.4 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 (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 35 inches: Fine sand
35 to 55 inches: Sandy clay loam
55 to 59 inches: Weathered bedrock

Description of Nutall, Frequently Flooded

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 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
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: 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 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL), Unnamed (G152AT001FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Fine sand
9 to 17 inches: Fine sand
17 to 30 inches: Sandy clay loam
30 to 34 inches: Weathered bedrock

Minor Components

Goldhead

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT002FL)

Starke

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Tennille

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats 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 (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT401FL)

52—Clara, depressional-Clara-Meadowbrook complex, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Clara, depressional, and similar soils: 30 percent
Clara and similar soils: 29 percent
Meadowbrook and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 21 percent

Description of Clara, 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 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
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 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 2 inches: Mucky fine sand
2 to 18 inches: Fine sand
18 to 37 inches: Fine sand
37 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Clara

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): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
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 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 19 inches: Fine sand
19 to 32 inches: Fine sand
32 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Meadowbrook

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: 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: Occasional
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 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Fine sand
9 to 58 inches: Fine sand
58 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Leon

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Chaires

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Leon, depressional

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Lutterloh, limestone substratum

Percent of map unit: 3 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: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Melvina

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Tooles

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

53—Bayvi muck, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Bayvi, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 81 percent
Minor components: 19 percent

Description of Bayvi, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Tidal marshes 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 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 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Very slightly saline to strongly saline (4.0 to 32.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 70.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Salt Marsh (R152AY009FL)
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G152AA999FL), Unnamed (G152AT850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Muck
5 to 31 inches: Mucky loamy sand
31 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Lynn haven, 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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Nutall, frequently flooded
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: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL), Unnamed (G152AT001FL)

Leon, rarely flooded
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Tennille
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats 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 (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT401FL)

54—Meadowbrook-Tooles-Clara, depressional, complex

Map Unit Setting
Elevation: 10 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition
Meadowbrook and similar soils: 27 percent
Clara, depressional, and similar soils: 20 percent
Tooles and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 33 percent

Description of Meadowbrook

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: 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 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
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 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Fine sand
9 to 58 inches: Fine sand
58 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Description of Clara, 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 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 6.5 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 (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Mucky fine sand
6 to 19 inches: Fine sand
19 to 32 inches: Fine sand
32 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Tooles

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 over limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
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 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 1 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA241FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 35 inches: Fine sand

35 to 55 inches: Sandy clay loam
55 to 59 inches: Weathered bedrock

Minor Components

Wekiva
Percent of map unit: 15 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA341FL), Unnamed (G152AT001FL)

Leon
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Chaires
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Meadowbrook, 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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Tennille
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats 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 (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT401FL)

55—Arents, moderately wet, rarely flooded

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Arents, moderately wet, and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Arents, Moderately Wet

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): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 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: Very low (about 3.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G152AA999FL), Unnamed (G152AT900FL)

Typical profile

0 to 10 inches: Sand
10 to 32 inches: Sand
32 to 60 inches: Sand

57—Sapelo fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Sapelo, depressional, and similar soils: 81 percent
Minor components: 19 percent

Description of Sapelo, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, 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: Poorly 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: 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 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 18 inches: Fine sand
18 to 32 inches: Fine sand
32 to 46 inches: Fine sand
46 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Croatan

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions 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 (G152AA645FL), Unnamed (G152AT850FL)

Leon, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Evergreen

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions 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 (G152AA645FL), Unnamed (G152AT850FL)

Pamlico

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions 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 (G152AA645FL), Unnamed (G152AT850FL)

58—Leon mucky fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Leon, depressional, and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Leon, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, 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 (0.20 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: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Mucky fine sand
6 to 10 inches: Fine sand
10 to 42 inches: Fine sand
42 to 65 inches: Fine sand
65 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Evergreen

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions 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 (G152AA645FL), Unnamed (G152AT850FL)

Boulogne

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Pamlico

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions 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 (G152AA645FL), Unnamed (G152AT850FL)

Mascotte

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA241FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Sapelo

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Leon

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

59—Arents, sanitary landfill

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Arents and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 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): High to very high (1.98 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: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G152AA999FL), Unnamed (G152AT900FL)

Typical profile

0 to 24 inches: Sand
24 to 60 inches: Variable

Minor Components

Arents, moderately wet

Percent of map unit: 5 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 (G152AA999FL), Unnamed (G152AT900FL)

60—Chaires, limestone substratum-Meadowbrook, limestone substratum, complex, rarely flooded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Chaires, limestone substratum, and similar soils: 60 percent
Meadowbrook, limestone substratum, and similar soils: 19 percent
Minor components: 21 percent

Description of Chaires, Limestone Substratum

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 limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 50 to 80 inches to paralithic bedrock
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: Rare
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: C/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 18 inches: Fine sand
18 to 25 inches: Fine sand
25 to 35 inches: Fine sand
35 to 61 inches: Sandy clay loam
61 to 65 inches: Weathered bedrock

Description of Meadowbrook, Limestone Substratum

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 over limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 60 to 80 inches to paralithic bedrock
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 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
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 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Fine sand
9 to 58 inches: Fine sand
58 to 75 inches: Sandy clay loam
75 to 79 inches: Weathered bedrock

Minor Components

Clara, 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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Meadowbrook, 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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Lynn haven, 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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Leon, depressional

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Leon

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

61—Wekiva-Tooles,depressional-Tennille complex, rarely flooded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 70 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Wekiva and similar soils: 43 percent
Tooles, depressional, and similar soils: 25 percent
Tennille and similar soils: 12 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Wekiva

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 over limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 30 inches to paralithic bedrock
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 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
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 2.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 5w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: Wetland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY012FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA341FL), Unnamed (G152AT001FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 14 inches: Fine sand
14 to 21 inches: Fine sandy loam
21 to 25 inches: Weathered bedrock

Description of Tooles, 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 over limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
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 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 1 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Fine sand
7 to 35 inches: Fine sand
35 to 55 inches: Sandy clay loam
55 to 59 inches: Weathered bedrock

Description of Tennille

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits over limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 6 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
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 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Wetland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY012FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT401FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 14 inches: Fine sand
14 to 18 inches: Weathered bedrock

Minor Components

Chaires

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Meadowbrook

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Wekiva, 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
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL), Unnamed (G152AT001FL)

Tooles

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA241FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Steinhatchee

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA241FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

62—Tooles-Tennille-Wekiva complex, depressional

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Tooles and similar soils: 45 percent
Tennille and similar soils: 25 percent
Wekiva, depressional, and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Tooles

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 over limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
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 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 1 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 35 inches: Fine sand
35 to 55 inches: Sandy clay loam
55 to 59 inches: Weathered bedrock

Description of Wekiva, 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 over limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 30 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Very 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 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 2.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL), Unnamed (G152AT001FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 14 inches: Fine sand
14 to 21 inches: Fine sandy loam
21 to 25 inches: Weathered bedrock

Description of Tennille

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 6 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (1.98 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 low (about 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 14 inches: Fine sand
14 to 18 inches: Weathered bedrock

Minor Components

Goldhead

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT002FL)

63—Steinhatchee fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 80 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Steinhatchee

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 over limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
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 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: Wetland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY012FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA241FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 18 inches: Fine sand
18 to 29 inches: Fine sand
29 to 35 inches: Sandy clay loam
35 to 39 inches: Weathered bedrock

Minor Components

Moriah

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces, flats on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Tennille

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats 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 (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT401FL)

Tooles

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Meadowbrook

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

64—Tooles-Wekiva complex

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 80 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Tooles and similar soils: 63 percent
Wekiva and similar soils: 27 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Tooles

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 over limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
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 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 1 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA241FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 35 inches: Fine sand
35 to 55 inches: Sandy clay loam
55 to 59 inches: Weathered bedrock

Description of Wekiva

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 over limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 30 inches to paralithic bedrock
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 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 2.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA341FL), Unnamed (G152AT001FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 14 inches: Fine sand
14 to 21 inches: Fine sandy loam
21 to 25 inches: Weathered bedrock

Minor Components

Moriah

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on karstic marine terraces, rises on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Meadowbrook

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

65—Yellowjacket and Maurepas mucks, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Yellowjacket and similar soils: 45 percent
Maurepas and similar soils: 45 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Maurepas

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Woody 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 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very high (about 20.9 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 (G152AA645FL), Unnamed (G152AT850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 60 inches: Muck

Description of Yellowjacket

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: 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 6 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 20.9 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 (G152AA645FL), Unnamed (G152AT850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 42 inches: Muck
42 to 60 inches: Fine sand
60 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Tooles

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: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Pamlico

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions 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 (G152AA645FL), Unnamed (G152AT850FL)

67—Yellowjacket and Maurepas mucks, depressional

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Yellowjacket, depressional, and similar soils: 45 percent
Maurepas, depressional, and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Yellowjacket, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: 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 20.9 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 (G152AA645FL), Unnamed (G152AT850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 42 inches: Muck
42 to 60 inches: Fine sand
60 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Description of Maurepas, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Woody 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 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very high (about 20.9 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 (G152AA645FL), Unnamed (G152AT850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 60 inches: Muck

Minor Components

Meadowbrook, depressional

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Tooles, 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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

68—Matmon-Wekiva-Rock outcrop complex, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 70 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Matmon and similar soils: 40 percent
Wekiva and similar soils: 35 percent
Rock outcrop: 14 percent
Minor components: 11 percent

Description of Matmon

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Somewhat 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 12 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
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 1.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: Wetland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY012FL)
Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA521FL), Unnamed (G152AT463FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 11 inches: Fine sand
11 to 19 inches: Fine sandy loam
19 to 20 inches: Weathered bedrock

Description of Wekiva

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 30 inches to paralithic bedrock
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 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
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 2.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: Wetland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY012FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL), Unnamed (G152AT001FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 14 inches: Fine sand
14 to 21 inches: Fine sandy loam
21 to 25 inches: Weathered bedrock

Description of Rock Outcrop

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to lithic bedrock
Depth to water table: About 6 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 8
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G152AA999FL), Unnamed (G152AT900FL)

Minor Components

Steinhatchee

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA241FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Tennille

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats 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 (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT401FL)

69—Eunola, Goldhead, and Tooles fine sands, commonly flooded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Eunola and similar soils: 49 percent
Goldhead and similar soils: 20 percent
Tooles and similar soils: 11 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Eunola

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 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 high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
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 7.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces and flood plains (G152AA334FL), Unnamed (G152AT325FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Loamy fine sand
6 to 15 inches: Fine sandy loam
15 to 40 inches: Sandy clay loam
40 to 50 inches: Fine sandy loam
50 to 80 inches: Loamy fine sand

Description of Goldhead

Setting

Landform: Flood plains 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 0 to 6 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): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT002FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 35 inches: Fine sand
35 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Description of Tooles

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 over limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
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: 1 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 35 inches: Fine sand
35 to 55 inches: Sandy clay loam
55 to 59 inches: Weathered bedrock

Minor Components

Hurricane

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT080FL)

Moriah

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flats on karstic marine terraces, rises on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Wekiva

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: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL), Unnamed (G152AT001FL)

70—Chiefland-Chiefland, frequently flooded, complex

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 80 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Chiefland and similar soils: 40 percent
Chiefland, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Chiefland

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces on karstic marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces on flood plains on karstic marine terraces, rises on marine terraces on karstic marine terraces, rises on marine terraces on flood plains on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
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: About 48 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 2.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA521FL), Unnamed (G152AT139FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 26 inches: Fine sand
26 to 35 inches: Sandy clay loam
35 to 39 inches: Weathered bedrock

Description of Chiefland, Frequently Flooded

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
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: About 48 to 72 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 low (about 2.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces or flood plains (G152AA114FL), Unnamed (G152AT139FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 26 inches: Fine sand
26 to 35 inches: Sandy clay loam

35 to 39 inches: Weathered bedrock

Minor Components

Moriah

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces, flats on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Ridgewood

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Tooles, frequentlyn flooded

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: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Nutall, frequently flooded

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: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL), Unnamed (G152AT001FL)

71—Leon fine sand, rarely flooded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Leon, rarely flooded, and similar soils: 78 percent
Minor components: 22 percent

Description of Leon, Rarely Flooded

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 (0.20 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
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 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Wetland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY012FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 25 inches: Fine sand
25 to 34 inches: Fine sand
34 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Chaires, rarely flooded

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Tooles, 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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Ridgewood

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Pottsburg

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Osier

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT002FL)

Steinhatchee

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA241FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Wekiva

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA341FL), Unnamed (G152AT001FL)

72—Chaires fine sand, rarely flooded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

Chaires, rarely flooded, and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Chaires, Rarely Flooded

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 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
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 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: Wetland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY012FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 20 inches: Fine sand
20 to 30 inches: Fine sand
30 to 52 inches: Fine sand
52 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Meadowbrook, 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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Tooles

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats 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 (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Tooles, 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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Meadowbrook

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Ridgewood

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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

Steinhatchee

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA241FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Wekiva
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA341FL), Unnamed (G152AT001FL)

73—Chipley sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition
Chipley and similar soils: 77 percent
Minor components: 23 percent

Description of Chipley

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 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): 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 3.8 inches)

Interpretive groups
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R152AY008FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT080FL)

Typical profile
0 to 9 inches: Sand
9 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Leon
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT013FL)

Boulogne
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT015FL)

Lynn haven, 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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Ortega
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL), Unnamed (G152AT142FL)

Osier
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT002FL)

Wesconnett

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Pottsburg

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

74—Mascotte sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Mascotte

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 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA241FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Sand
4 to 10 inches: Sand
10 to 17 inches: Sand
17 to 30 inches: Sand
30 to 35 inches: Sand
35 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Clara

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Albany

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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT065FL)

Meadowbrook

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT003FL)

Ocilla

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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL), Unnamed (G152AT067FL)

Surrency

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL), Unnamed (G152AT002FL)

Osier

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT002FL)

99—Water

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent

Description of Water

Interpretive groups

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G152AA999FL)

100—Waters of the Gulf of Mexico

Map Unit Composition

Waters of the gulf of mexico: 100 percent

Description of Waters Of The Gulf Of Mexico

Interpretive groups

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G152AA999FL)

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Taylor County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 11, Dec 3, 2013