

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

Union County, Florida

2—Albany fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 251 to 281 days

Map Unit Composition

Albany and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Albany

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls 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 2.00 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 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA131FL), Unnamed (G153AT068FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand

8 to 50 inches: Fine sand

50 to 60 inches: Fine sandy loam

60 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G153AA121FL), Unnamed (G153AT142FL)

Pelham, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G153AA241FL), Unnamed (G153AT014FL)

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G153AA121FL), Unnamed (G153AT142FL)

3—Ocilla fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 251 to 281 days

Map Unit Composition

Ocilla and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Ocilla

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, tal

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 (0.57 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: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA231FL), Unnamed (G153AT067FL)

Typical profile

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

Minor Components

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluvium
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G153AA121FL), Unnamed (G153AT142FL)

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 (G153AA241FL), Unnamed (G153AT003FL)

Pelham, wet

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium, talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA245FL), Unnamed (G153AT800FL)

4—Mascotte sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 251 to 281 days

Map Unit Composition

Mascotte and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 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 to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G153AA241FL), Unnamed (G153AT003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Sand
6 to 19 inches: Sand
19 to 27 inches: Sand
27 to 35 inches: Sand
35 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Ocilla

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA231FL), Unnamed (G153AT067FL)

Surrency, 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 (G153AA245FL), Unnamed (G153AT800FL)

Pantego

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 (G153AA345FL), Unnamed (G153AT800FL)

6—Plummer-Plummer wet, sands

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 251 to 281 days

Map Unit Composition

Plummer, non-hydric, and similar soils: 58 percent
Plummer, wet, and similar soils: 36 percent
Minor components: 6 percent

Description of Plummer, Non-hydric

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 (0.60 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G153AA141FL), Unnamed (G153AT003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Sand
9 to 61 inches: Sand
61 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Description of Plummer, Wet**Setting**

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, 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 (0.60 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA145FL), Unnamed (G153AT800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Sand
7 to 50 inches: Sand
50 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components**Surrency, depressional**

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 (G153AA245FL), Unnamed (G153AT800FL)

Albany

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls 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 (G153AA131FL), Unnamed (G153AT068FL)

Starke

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 (G153AA145FL), Unnamed (G153AT800FL)

7—Surrency and Pantego soils, depressional**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 20 to 400 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 251 to 281 days

Map Unit Composition

Surrency, depressional, and similar soils: 62 percent

Pantego, depressional, and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor components: 8 percent

Description of Surrency, 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 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: Moderate (about 6.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA245FL), Unnamed (G153AT800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Mucky fine sand

9 to 30 inches: Sand

30 to 45 inches: Sandy loam

45 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Description of Pantego, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: 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 (0.57 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: High (about 11.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA345FL), Unnamed (G153AT800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 15 inches: Mucky loamy sand

15 to 32 inches: Sandy clay loam

32 to 64 inches: Sandy clay

Minor Components

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 (G153AA645FL), Unnamed (G153AT850FL)

Croatan

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 (G153AA645FL), Unnamed (G153AT850FL)

Plummer, wet

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA145FL), Unnamed (G153AT800FL)

8—Surrency and Pantego soils, frequently flooded**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 20 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 251 to 281 days

Map Unit Composition

Surrency, flooded, and similar soils: 60 percent
Pantego and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Surrency, 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: Very poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA245FL), Unnamed (G153AT800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 12 inches: Mucky fine sand
12 to 32 inches: Fine sand
32 to 67 inches: Sandy loam
67 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Description of Pantego

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 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: High (about 10.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA345FL), Unnamed (G153AT800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 10 inches: Mucky loamy sand

10 to 16 inches: Loamy fine sand

16 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 (G153AA645FL), Unnamed (G153AT850FL)

10—Osier sand**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 20 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 251 to 281 days

Map Unit Composition

Osier and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Osier**Setting**

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

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 0 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): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G153AA141FL), Unnamed (G153AT002FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Sand

5 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Albany

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls 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 (G153AA131FL), Unnamed (G153AT068FL)

12—Sapelo sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 251 to 281 days

Map Unit Composition

Sapelo and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 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 (0.60 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 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G153AA141FL), Unnamed (G153AT013FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand

8 to 15 inches: Fine sand

15 to 29 inches: Fine sand

29 to 50 inches: Fine sand

50 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components**Pelham, non-hydric**

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G153AA241FL), Unnamed (G153AT014FL)

Surrency, 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 (G153AA245FL), Unnamed (G153AT800FL)

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 (G153AA145FL), Unnamed (G153AT800FL)

14—Pamlico and Croatan mucks**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 20 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 251 to 281 days

Map Unit Composition

Pamlico and similar soils: 50 percent

Croatan and similar soils: 40 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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: 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 14.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G153AA645FL), Unnamed (G153AT850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 40 inches: Muck

40 to 80 inches: Sand

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 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.06 to 1.98 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 14.8 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 (G153AA645FL), Unnamed (G153AT850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 23 inches: Muck
23 to 30 inches: Mucky sandy loam
30 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Surrency, depressional

Percent of map unit: 10 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 (G153AA245FL), Unnamed (G153AT800FL)

16—Foxworth fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 251 to 281 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Foxworth

Setting

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

Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(19.98 to 50.02 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

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G153AA121FL), Unnamed (G153AT142FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand

8 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Albany

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls 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 (G153AA131FL), Unnamed (G153AT068FL)

Chipley

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA131FL), Unnamed (G153AT080FL)

17—Blanton fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 400 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 251 to 281 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Blanton

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluvium
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 high to high (0.60 to 2.00 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: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G153AA121FL), Unnamed (G153AT142FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Fine sand
9 to 42 inches: Fine sand
42 to 48 inches: Loamy sand
48 to 80 inches: Sandy clay

Minor Components

Albany

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium, talus
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA131FL), Unnamed (G153AT068FL)

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G153AA111FL), Unnamed (G153AT192FL)

Ocilla

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA231FL), Unnamed (G153AT067FL)

18—Lakeland fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 40 to 300 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 251 to 281 days

Map Unit Composition

Lakeland and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Lakeland**Setting**

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G153AA111FL), Unnamed (G153AT192FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Sand

9 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components**Blanton**

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G153AA121FL), Unnamed (G153AT142FL)

20—Grifton and Ellore soils, frequently flooded**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 20 to 350 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 251 to 281 days

Map Unit Composition

Grifton and similar soils: 67 percent

Ellore and similar soils: 26 percent

Minor components: 7 percent

Description of Grifton**Setting**

Landform: Marine terraces, flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy marine deposits over marly sandy and clayey 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): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
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 8.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA345FL), Unnamed (G153AT001FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Loamy fine sand
4 to 10 inches: Loamy fine sand
10 to 52 inches: Sandy clay loam
52 to 65 inches: Sandy loam

Description of Ellore

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy 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 (1.98 to 5.95 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 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA245FL), Unnamed (G153AT002FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand

5 to 33 inches: Fine sand
33 to 80 inches: Sandy loam

Minor Components

Fluvaquents

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: Forage suitability group not assigned (G153AA999FL), Unnamed (G153AT900FL)

Ousley

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy or sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces or flood plains (G153AA134FL), Unnamed (G153AT077FL)

22—Chibley fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 250 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 251 to 281 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Chibley

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 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: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA131FL), Unnamed (G153AT080FL)

Typical profile

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

Minor Components

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluvial
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G153AA121FL), Unnamed (G153AT142FL)

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvial
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G153AA121FL), Unnamed (G153AT142FL)

23—Pelham, Pelham wet, fine sands

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 251 to 281 days

Map Unit Composition

Pelham, non-hydric, and similar soils: 52 percent
Pelham, wet, and similar soils: 39 percent
Minor components: 9 percent

Description of Pelham, Non-hydric**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 (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 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 flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G153AA241FL), Unnamed (G153AT014FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 31 inches: Fine sand
31 to 62 inches: Sandy clay loam
62 to 80 inches: Sandy clay

Description of Pelham, Wet**Setting**

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, 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 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water capacity: Low (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA245FL), Unnamed (G153AT800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Fine sand
9 to 22 inches: Fine sand
22 to 48 inches: Sandy loam
48 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Plummer, wet

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA145FL), Unnamed (G153AT800FL)

Albany

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls 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 (G153AA131FL), Unnamed (G153AT068FL)

Surrency, 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 (G153AA245FL), Unnamed (G153AT800FL)

24—Starke mucky fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 400 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 251 to 281 days

Map Unit Composition

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

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 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.3 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 (G153AA145FL), Unnamed (G153AT800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Mucky fine sand
7 to 18 inches: Fine sand
18 to 46 inches: Fine sand
46 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

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 (G153AA645FL), Unnamed (G153AT850FL)

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 (G153AA645FL), Unnamed (G153AT850FL)

Plummer, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G153AA141FL), Unnamed (G153AT003FL)

25—Fluvaquents-Ousley association, occasionally flooded**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 20 to 350 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 251 to 281 days

Map Unit Composition

Fluvaquents and similar soils: 75 percent

Ousley and similar soils: 20 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Fluvaquents**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 fluvial sediments

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: 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 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 5w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G153AA999FL), Unnamed (G153AT900FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Loamy sand

5 to 80 inches: Sandy loam

Description of Ousley**Setting**

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Down-slope shape: Linear

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: 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 36 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

Other vegetative classification: Sandy or sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces or flood plains (G153AA134FL), Unnamed (G153AT077FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand

4 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components**Elloree**

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA245FL), Unnamed (G153AT002FL)

Grifton

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Marine terraces, flood plains

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 (G153AA345FL), Unnamed (G153AT001FL)

28—Arents, moderately wet, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 251 to 281 days

Map Unit Composition

Arents and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Arents

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Altered 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 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 (G153AA999FL), Unnamed (G153AT900FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 14 inches: Fine sand
14 to 80 inches: Fine sand

29—Dorovan muck, frequently flooded**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 0 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 251 to 281 days

Map Unit Composition

Dorovan and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Dorovan**Setting**

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, 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 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 1.98 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 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 (G153AA645FL), Unnamed (G153AT850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 25 inches: Muck
25 to 80 inches: Muck

Minor Components

Pantego

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA345FL), Unnamed (G153AT800FL)

30—Troup sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 40 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 251 to 281 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Troup

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G153AA111FL), Unnamed (G153AT141FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Sand
 9 to 50 inches: Sand
 50 to 80 inches: Sandy loam

Minor Components**Lakeland**

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G153AA111FL), Unnamed (G153AT192FL)

34—Goldhead fine sand**Map Unit Setting**

Elevation: 20 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 251 to 281 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Goldhead**Setting**

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.0 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 flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G153AA241FL), Unnamed (G153AT002FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Fine sand

9 to 23 inches: Fine sand

23 to 80 inches: Fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Surrency, 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 over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA245FL), Unnamed (G153AT800FL)

Wampee

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Valley sides on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of mesic uplands (G153AA123FL), Unnamed (G153AT081FL)

35—Wampee loamy fine sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 400 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 251 to 281 days

Map Unit Composition

Wampee and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Wampee

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, valley sides on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 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 (0.20 to 0.57 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: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of mesic uplands (G153AA123FL), Unnamed (G153AT081FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Loamy fine sand

6 to 29 inches: Loamy fine sand

29 to 50 inches: Gravelly sandy clay loam

50 to 80 inches: Sandy clay

Minor Components

Bonneau

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G153AA221FL), Unnamed (G153AT144FL)

Plummer, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G153AA141FL), Unnamed (G153AT003FL)

37—Pamlico and Croatan mucks, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 251 to 281 days

Map Unit Composition

Pamlico and similar soils: 53 percent

Croatan and similar soils: 43 percent

Minor components: 4 percent

Description of Pamlico

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

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: 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 high (about 16.1 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 (G153AA645FL), Unnamed (G153AT850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 48 inches: Muck

48 to 80 inches: Sand

Description of Croatan

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 loamy marine or fluvial deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.06 to 1.98 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 high (about 18.4 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 (G153AA645FL), Unnamed (G153AT850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 38 inches: Muck
38 to 48 inches: Mucky sandy loam
48 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Starke

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 (G153AA145FL), Unnamed (G153AT800FL)

Surrency, flooded

Percent of map unit: 2 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 (G153AA245FL), Unnamed (G153AT800FL)

39—Blanton fine sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 350 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 251 to 281 days

Map Unit Composition

Blanton and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Blanton

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 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 (0.60 to 2.00 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: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of mesic uplands (G153AA123FL), Unnamed (G153AT145FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand

6 to 59 inches: Fine sand

59 to 80 inches: Sandy loam

Minor Components

Albany

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls 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 (G153AA131FL), Unnamed (G153AT068FL)

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G153AA111FL), Unnamed (G153AT192FL)

41—Bonneau fine sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 251 to 281 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Bonneau

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 10 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 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: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G153AA221FL), Unnamed (G153AT144FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 28 inches: Fine sand
28 to 48 inches: Sandy clay loam
48 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Ocilla

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA231FL), Unnamed (G153AT067FL)

Albany

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls 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 (G153AA131FL), Unnamed (G153AT068FL)

Wampee

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Valley sides on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of mesic uplands (G153AA123FL), Unnamed (G153AT081FL)

Troup

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G153AA111FL), Unnamed (G153AT141FL)

43—Dorovan muck

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 251 to 281 days

Map Unit Composition

Dorovan and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 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

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 13.6 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 (G153AA645FL), Unnamed (G153AT850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 12 inches: Muck
12 to 59 inches: Muck
59 to 72 inches: Sand

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 (G153AA645FL), Unnamed (G153AT850FL)

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 (G153AA645FL), Unnamed (G153AT850FL)

99—Water**Map Unit Composition**

Water: 100 percent

Description of Water**Interpretive groups**

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G153AA999FL)

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Union County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 7, Dec 13, 2013