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

Palm Beach County Area, Florida

2—Anclote fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Anclote and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Anclote

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, 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 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 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 (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 19 inches: Fine sand
19 to 72 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Okeelanta, drained

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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Sanibel

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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

4—Arents-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Arents and similar soils: 60 percent
Urban land: 35 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 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: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU900FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Sand
4 to 32 inches: Sand
32 to 72 inches: Sand

Description of Urban Land

Setting

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

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU900FL)

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

5—Arents-Urban land complex, organic substratum

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Arents, organic substratum, and similar soils: 55 percent
Urban land: 40 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Arents, Organic Substratum

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy dredge spoils over organic material over sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 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 8.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU900FL)

Typical profile

0 to 29 inches: Sand
29 to 38 inches: Sand
38 to 72 inches: Muck
72 to 80 inches: Sand

Description of Urban Land

Setting

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

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU900FL)

Minor Components

Immokalee

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: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU013FL)

6—Basinger fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 20 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Basinger

Setting

Landform: Drainageways
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex
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): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 2 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 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 2 inches: Fine sand
2 to 18 inches: Fine sand
18 to 36 inches: Fine sand

36 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Eaugallie

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Margate

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G156AC145FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XU800FL)

7—Basinger-Urban land complex

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Basinger and similar soils: 55 percent
Urban land: 40 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Basinger

Setting

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

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 39.96 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 29 inches: Fine sand
29 to 36 inches: Fine sand
36 to 72 inches: Fine sand

Description of Urban Land

Setting

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

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU900FL)

Minor Components

Myakka

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: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Immokalee

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: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU013FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

8—Basinger and Myakka sands, depressional

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Myakka, depressional, and similar soils: 47 percent
Basinger, depressional, and similar soils: 47 percent
Minor components: 6 percent

Description of Basinger, 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): Very high (19.98 to 39.96 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 2.9 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 (G156AC145FL), Unnamed (G156AU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Sand
4 to 29 inches: Sand
29 to 36 inches: Sand
36 to 72 inches: Sand

Description of Myakka, 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: Low (about 4.9 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 (G156AC145FL), Unnamed (G156AU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Sand
6 to 26 inches: Sand
26 to 47 inches: Sand
47 to 72 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Sanibel

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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

9—Beaches

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 20 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Beaches: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Beaches

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Depth to water table: About 0 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 8

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU900FL)

Minor Components

Canaveral

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, dunes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU130FL)

10—Boca fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Boca

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats 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 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 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: 10 percent
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: Farmland of local importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 29 inches: Fine sand
29 to 36 inches: Sandy clay loam
36 to 40 inches: Weathered bedrock

Minor Components

Hallandale

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU403FL)

Pineda

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Pinellas

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 (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Riviera

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

11—Canaveral-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 20 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Canaveral and similar soils: 55 percent
Urban land: 40 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Canaveral

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, dunes 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): Very high (19.98 to 39.96 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 6.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 1.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU130FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Sand
8 to 80 inches: Sand

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: No parent material

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU900FL)

Minor Components

Beaches

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Beaches on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU900FL)

12—Chobee fine sandy loam

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Chobee and similar soils: 88 percent
Minor components: 12 percent

Description of Chobee

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
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): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC341FL), Unnamed (G156AU201FL)

Typical profile

0 to 16 inches: Fine sandy loam
16 to 26 inches: Fine sandy loam
26 to 37 inches: Sandy clay loam
37 to 80 inches: Loamy sand

Minor Components

Riviera

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Tequesta

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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Floridana

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 (G156AC245FL), Unnamed (G156AU800FL)

Winder

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC341FL), Unnamed (G156AU001FL)

13—Cocoa-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Cocoa and similar soils: 60 percent
Urban land: 40 percent

Description of Cocoa

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: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: 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: 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 1.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU142FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Sand
8 to 23 inches: Sand
23 to 30 inches: Sand
30 to 34 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Description of Urban Land

Setting

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

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU900FL)

14—Dania muck

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 30 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Dania, drained, and similar soils: 92 percent
Minor components: 8 percent

Description of Dania, Drained

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 limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 8 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
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Typical profile
0 to 16 inches: Muck
16 to 18 inches: Sand
18 to 22 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Hallandale
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU403FL)

Boca
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Jupiter
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU403FL)

Pahokee, drained
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: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Lauderhill, drained
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: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

15—Floridana fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Floridana

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 (0.60 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G156AC245FL), Unnamed (G156AU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 18 inches: Fine sand
18 to 32 inches: Fine sand
32 to 44 inches: Fine sandy loam
44 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Holopaw

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Riviera

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Tequesta

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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

16—Hallandale fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 30 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Hallandale

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, 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: 7 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 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 30 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 0.9 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 (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU403FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 15 inches: Fine sand
15 to 19 inches: Weathered bedrock

Minor Components

Riviera

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Pinellas

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 (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Pineda

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Boca

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Jupiter

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU403FL)

17—Holopaw fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Holopaw

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear
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: 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 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 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 42 inches: Fine sand
42 to 47 inches: Sandy loam
47 to 60 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Wabasso

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 (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Oldsmar

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 (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Boca

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Pineda

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Riviera

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

18—Immokalee fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 68 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 79 degrees F

Frost-free period: 325 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Immokalee

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU013FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 35 inches: Fine sand
35 to 54 inches: Fine sand
54 to 80 inches: Loamy fine sand

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Margate

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G156AC145FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XU800FL)

19—Jupiter fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Jupiter

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 8 to 20 inches to lithic 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 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 30 percent
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): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU403FL)

Typical profile
0 to 11 inches: Fine sand
11 to 14 inches: Fine sand
14 to 18 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Boca
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Riviera
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Tequesta
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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Hallandale
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU403FL)

Dania, drained

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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

20—Lauderhill muck

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Lauderhill, drained, and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Lauderhill, Drained

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 limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic 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: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 26 inches: Muck
26 to 30 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Okeelanta, drained

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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Dania, drained

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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Pahokee, drained

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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Terra ceia, drained

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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

21—Myakka fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 70 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 82 degrees F
Frost-free period: 277 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Myakka and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Myakka

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 20 inches: Fine sand
20 to 36 inches: Fine sand
36 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Eaugallie, non-hydric

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

Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Placid, depressional

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 (G155XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XU800FL)

22—Myakka-Urban land complex

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Myakka and similar soils: 50 percent
Urban land: 40 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Myakka

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Typical profile
0 to 7 inches: Sand
7 to 26 inches: Sand
26 to 47 inches: Sand
47 to 72 inches: Sand

Description of Urban Land

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

Interpretive groups
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU900FL)

Minor Components

Basinger
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Pompano
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Immokalee
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: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU013FL)

23—Okeechobee muck

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Okeechobee

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 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 27.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 28 inches: Muck
28 to 50 inches: Muck
50 to 66 inches: Muck

Minor Components

Okeelanta, drained

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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Terra ceia, drained
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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Pahokee, drained
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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

24—Okeelanta muck

Map Unit Setting
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition
Okeelanta, drained, and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Okeelanta, Drained

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

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: High (about 11.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 31 inches: Muck
31 to 65 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Lauderhill, drained

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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Okeechobee

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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Sanibel

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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Tequesta

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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Pahokee, drained

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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Terra ceia, drained

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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

25—Oldsmar sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 40 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Oldsmar

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Typical profile
0 to 6 inches: Sand
6 to 38 inches: Sand
38 to 50 inches: Sand
50 to 80 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Immokalee
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 (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU013FL)

Boca
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Basinger
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

26—Pahokee muck

Map Unit Setting
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition
Pahokee, drained, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Pahokee, Drained

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 limestone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 36 to 51 inches to lithic 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: High (about 9.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 42 inches: Muck
42 to 46 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Lauderhill, drained

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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Terra ceia, drained

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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Okeelanta, drained

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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Torry, drained

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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

27—Palm Beach-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 20 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Palm beach and similar soils: 60 percent
Urban land: 35 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Palm Beach

Setting

Landform: Dunes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Shells and 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 39.96 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 30 percent
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): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU900FL)

Typical profile

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

Description of Urban Land

Setting

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

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU900FL)

Minor Components

Canaveral

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, dunes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU130FL)

29—Pineda fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 80 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Pineda and similar soils: 93 percent
Minor components: 7 percent

Description of Pineda

Setting

Landform: Flats, drainageways

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex, 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): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
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: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Unnamed (G155XB241FL)

Typical profile

0 to 1 inches: Fine sand
1 to 5 inches: Fine sand
5 to 36 inches: Fine sand
36 to 54 inches: Fine sandy loam
54 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Boca

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Hallandale

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU403FL)

30—Pinellas fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Pinellas

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
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 20 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.8 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 (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 10 inches: Fine sand
10 to 36 inches: Fine sand
36 to 54 inches: Fine sandy loam
54 to 60 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Pineda

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Riviera

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Boca

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Hallandale

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU403FL)

Holopaw

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

31—Pits, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Pits: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Pits

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 8
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU900FL)

Minor Components

Arents

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU900FL)

33—Pomello fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 20 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Pomello and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Pomello

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 marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G156AC131FL), Unnamed (G156AU130FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Fine sand
4 to 44 inches: Fine sand
44 to 60 inches: Fine sand
60 to 80 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Immokalee

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 (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU013FL)

Myakka

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 (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Palm beach

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Dunes 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 (G156AC111FL), Unnamed (G156AU900FL)

Paola

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G156AC111FL), Unnamed (G156AU192FL)

St. lucie

Percent of map unit: 2 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 ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G156AC111FL), Unnamed (G156AU192FL)

34—Pompano fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Pompano

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 39.96 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: Very low (about 2.5 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 (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Typical profile

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

Minor Components

Riviera

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Holopaw

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

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Immokalee

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 (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU013FL)

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

35—Quartzipsamments, shaped, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Quartzipsamments and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Quartzipsamments

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): 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: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 39.96 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 1.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU900FL)

Typical profile

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

36—Riviera fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Riviera and similar soils: 82 percent
Minor components: 18 percent

Description of Riviera

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
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: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: 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 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 28 inches: Fine sand
28 to 36 inches: Sandy loam
36 to 42 inches: Sandy loam
42 to 62 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Holopaw

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Oldsmar

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 (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Boca

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Hallandale

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU403FL)

Wabasso

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 (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Pineda

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Pinellas

Percent of map unit: 2 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 (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

37—Riviera fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Riviera, 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 (0.57 to 5.95 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 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G156AC245FL), Unnamed (G156AU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 28 inches: Fine sand
28 to 36 inches: Sandy loam
36 to 42 inches: Sandy loam
42 to 62 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Chobee

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC341FL), Unnamed (G156AU201FL)

Floridana

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 (G156AC245FL), Unnamed (G156AU800FL)

Holopaw

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Tequesta

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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

38—Riviera-Urban land complex

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Riviera and similar soils: 50 percent
Urban land: 45 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Riviera

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
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: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: 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 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sand
6 to 28 inches: Fine sand
28 to 36 inches: Sandy loam
36 to 42 inches: Sandy loam
42 to 62 inches: Fine sand

Description of Urban Land

Setting

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

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU900FL)

Minor Components

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Holopaw

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Riviera, depressional

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: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU800FL)

39—Sanibel muck

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Sanibel

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Thin 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: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 12 inches: Muck
12 to 18 inches: Sand
18 to 72 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Holopaw

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Okeelanta, drained

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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Tequesta

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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

41—St. Lucie-Paola-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 20 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

St. lucie and similar soils: 35 percent
Paola and similar soils: 33 percent
Urban land: 30 percent
Minor components: 2 percent

Description of St. Lucie

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 39.96 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 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU192FL)

Typical profile

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

Description of Paola

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
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 39.96 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 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU192FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Sand
3 to 20 inches: Sand
20 to 80 inches: Sand

Description of Urban Land

Setting

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

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU900FL)

Minor Components

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 1 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: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU130FL)

Palm beach

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Dunes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU900FL)

42—Tequesta muck

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Tequesta

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Stratified 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 (0.60 to 5.95 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: Moderate (about 7.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 12 inches: Muck
12 to 25 inches: Fine sand
25 to 42 inches: Fine sand
42 to 60 inches: Fine sandy loam
60 to 72 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Chobee

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC341FL), Unnamed (G156AU201FL)

Holopaw

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Riviera, 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 (G156AC245FL), Unnamed (G156AU800FL)

Floridana

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 (G156AC245FL), Unnamed (G156AU800FL)

Winder

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC341FL), Unnamed (G156AU001FL)

Sanibel

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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Okeelanta, drained

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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

43—Terra Ceia muck

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Terra ceia, drained, and similar soils: 84 percent
Minor components: 16 percent

Description of Terra Ceia, Drained

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (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 high (about 23.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 65 inches: Muck
65 to 69 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Okeelanta, drained
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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Pahokee, drained
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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Okeechobee
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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Torry, drained
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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

44—Kesson mucky sand, tidal

Map Unit Setting
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition
Kesson, tidal, and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Kesson, Tidal

Setting
Landform: Mangrove swamps on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits with shells

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 (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Very frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Moderately saline to strongly saline (16.0 to 32.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 30.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Mucky sand
6 to 23 inches: Sand
23 to 38 inches: Sand
38 to 80 inches: Sand

45—Wulfert and Durbin muck, tidal

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Durbin, tidal, and similar soils: 50 percent
Wulfert, tidal, and similar soils: 50 percent

Description of Wulfert, Tidal

Setting

Landform: Mangrove swamps 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 inches
Frequency of flooding: Very frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Moderately saline to strongly saline (16.0 to 32.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 80.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 12 inches: Muck
12 to 55 inches: Muck
55 to 80 inches: Sand

Description of Durbin, Tidal

Setting

Landform: Mangrove swamps on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
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): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Very frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Moderately saline to strongly saline (16.0 to 32.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 40.0
Available water capacity: Very high (about 13.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 8

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Typical profile
0 to 59 inches: Muck
59 to 80 inches: Sand

46—Torry muck

Map Unit Setting
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition
Torry, drained, and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Torry, Drained

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 limestone

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 51 to 80 inches to lithic bedrock
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 14.2 inches)

Interpretive groups
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Typical profile
0 to 36 inches: Muck
36 to 77 inches: Muck
77 to 81 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Okeelanta, drained

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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Terra ceia, drained

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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

Pahokee, drained

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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

47—Udorthents, 2 to 35 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Udorthents

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 65 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: 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: 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
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU900FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Gravelly sand
7 to 57 inches: Gravelly sand
57 to 80 inches: Gravelly sand

Minor Components

Riviera

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

48—Urban land

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 100 percent

Description of Urban Land

Setting

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

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL), Unnamed (G156AU900FL)

49—Wabasso fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Wabasso

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 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sand
8 to 22 inches: Fine sand
22 to 32 inches: Fine sand
32 to 38 inches: Fine sandy loam
38 to 72 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Immokalee

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 (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU013FL)

Boca

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Pinellas

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 (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Pineda

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Oldsmar

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 (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Myakka

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 (G156AC141FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Riviera

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

50—Winder fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Winder

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
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: 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 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 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC341FL), Unnamed (G156AU001FL)

Typical profile
0 to 2 inches: Fine sand
2 to 16 inches: Fine sand
16 to 24 inches: Fine sandy loam
24 to 30 inches: Loamy fine sand
30 to 50 inches: Fine sand

Minor Components

Chobee
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC341FL), Unnamed (G156AU201FL)

Riviera
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC241FL), Unnamed (G156AU003FL)

Tequesta
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 (G156AC645FL), Unnamed (G156AU850FL)

99—Water

Map Unit Composition
Water: 100 percent

Description of Water

Interpretive groups

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL)

100—Waters of the Atlantic Ocean

Map Unit Composition

Waters of the atlantic ocean: 100 percent

Description of Waters Of The Atlantic Ocean

Interpretive groups

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL)

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Palm Beach County Area, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 8, Dec 30, 2013