Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

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.

The Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated) report displays a generated description of the major soils that occur in a map unit. Descriptions of non-soil (miscellaneous areas) and minor map unit components are not included. This description is generated from the underlying soil attribute data.

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

Report—Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Miami-Dade County Area, Florida

Map Unit: 2—Biscayne gravelly marl, drained

Component: Biscayne, drained (90%)

The Biscayne, drained component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 1 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 80 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chekika (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Chekika soil is a minor component.

Component: Pennsuco, drained (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pennsuco soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 3—Lauderhill muck, depressional

Component: Lauderhill, depressional (96%)

The Lauderhill, depressional component makes up 96 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 75 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Matecumbe (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Matecumbe soil is a minor component.

Component: Pennsuco (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pennsuco soil is a minor component.

Component: Perrine (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Perrine soil is a minor component.

Component: Biscayne (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Biscayne soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 4—Pennsuco marl, drained

Component: Pennsuco, drained (95%)

The Pennsuco, drained component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 72 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 50 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lauderhill, depressional (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lauderhill soil is a minor component.

Component: Biscayne, drained (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Biscayne soil is a minor component.

Component: Udorthents (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Udorthents soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 5—Pennsuco marl

Component: Pennsuco (95%)

The Pennsuco component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 72 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 50 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Tamiami, depressional (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Tamiami soil is a minor component.

Component: Pahokee (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pahokee soil is a minor component.

Component: Udorthents (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Udorthents soil is a minor component.

Component: Biscayne (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Biscayne soil is a minor component.

Component: Lauderhill, depressional (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lauderhill soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 6—Perrine marl, drained

Component: Perrine, drained (98%)

The Perrine, drained component makes up 98 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 60 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Udorthents (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Udorthents soil is a minor component.

Component: Lauderhill, depressional (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lauderhill soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 7—Krome very gravelly loam

Component: Krome (95%)

The Krome component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy residuum over oolitic limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 2 to 10 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 7 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 60 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Matecumbe (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Matecumbe soil is a minor component.

Component: Chekika (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Chekika soil is a minor component.

Component: Rock outcrop (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Rock outcrop soil is a minor component.

Component: Biscayne, drained (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Biscayne soil is a minor component.

Component: Cardsound (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Cardsound soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 9—Udorthents-Water complex

Component: Udorthents (75%)

The Udorthents component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 60 percent. This component is on fills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Water (20%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Water is a miscellaneous area.

Component: Urban land (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Urban land soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 10—Udorthents, limestone substratum-Urban land complex

Component: Udorthents (55%)

The Udorthents component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on fills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 40 to 72 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 36 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Urban land (35%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Urban land is a miscellaneous area.

Component: Cardsound (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Cardsound soil is a minor component.

Component: Krome (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Krome soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 11—Udorthents, marl substratum-Urban land complex

Component: Udorthents (60%)

The Udorthents component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on fills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 60 to 90 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 36 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The soil has a slightly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Urban land (40%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Urban land is a miscellaneous area.

Map Unit: 12—Perrine marl

Component: Perrine (92%)

The Perrine component makes up 92 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 60 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Dania, depressional (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Dania soil is a minor component.

Component: Tamiami, depressional (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Tamiami soil is a minor component.

Component: Udorthents (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Udorthents soil is a minor component.

Component: Lauderhill, depressional (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lauderhill soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 13—Biscayne marl

Component: Biscayne (92%)

The Biscayne component makes up 92 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 1 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 95 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Dania, depressional (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Dania soil is a minor component.

Component: Lauderhill, depressional (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lauderhill soil is a minor component.

Component: Hallandale (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Hallandale soil is a minor component.

Component: Tamiami, depressional (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Tamiami soil is a minor component.

Component: Pennsuco (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pennsuco soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 14—Dania muck, depressional

Component: Dania, depressional (92%)

The Dania, depressional component makes up 92 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 8 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 75 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Udorthents (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Udorthents soil is a minor component.

Component: Biscayne (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Biscayne soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 15—Urban land

Component: Urban land (98%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Urban land is a miscellaneous area.

Component: Udorthents (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Udorthents soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 16—Biscayne marl, drained

Component: Biscayne, drained (90%)

The Biscayne, drained component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 1 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 95 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Rock outcrop (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Rock outcrop soil is a minor component.

Component: Chekika (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Chekika soil is a minor component.

Component: Dania, depressional (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Dania soil is a minor component.

Component: Pennsuco, drained (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pennsuco soil is a minor component.

Component: Lauderhill, depressional (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lauderhill soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 18—Tamiami muck, depressional

Component: Tamiami, depressional (90%)

The Tamiami, depressional component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 51 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 70 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 35 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Biscayne (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Biscayne soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 20—Cardsound silty clay loam-Rock outcrop complex

Component: Cardsound (54%)

The Cardsound component makes up 54 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits over oolitic limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 2 to 8 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 66 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 7 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 10 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Rock outcrop (38%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Rock outcrop is a miscellaneous area.

Component: Udorthents (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Udorthents soil is a minor component.

Component: Matecumbe (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Matecumbe soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 22—Opalocka sand-Rock outcrop complex

Component: Opalocka (60%)

The Opalocka component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 2 to 9 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 4 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Rock outcrop (38%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Rock outcrop is a miscellaneous area.

Component: Krome (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Krome soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 23—Chekika very gravelly loam

Component: Chekika (88%)

The Chekika component makes up 88 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of marly and loamy marine deposits over oolitic limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 2 to 10 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 7 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 60 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Krome (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Krome soil is a minor component.

Component: Biscayne, drained (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Biscayne soil is a minor component.

Component: Matecumbe (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Matecumbe soil is a minor component.

Component: Opalocka (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Opalocka soil is a minor component.

Component: Rock outcrop (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Rock outcrop soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 24—Matecumbe muck

Component: Matecumbe (90%)

The Matecumbe component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over coral or oolitic limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 2 to 9 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 85 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The soil has a slightly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 2 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Cardsound (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Cardsound soil is a minor component.

Component: Lauderhill, depressional (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lauderhill soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 25—Biscayne marl-Rock outcrop complex

Component: Biscayne (55%)

The Biscayne component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 1 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 80 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Rock outcrop (42%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Rock outcrop is a miscellaneous area.

Component: Krome (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Krome soil is a minor component.

Component: Dania, depressional (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Dania soil is a minor component.

Component: Chekika (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Chekika soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 26—Perrine marl, tidal

Component: Perrine, tidal (90%)

The Perrine, tidal component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on mangrove swamps on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is very frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 60 percent. The soil has a moderately saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 7 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Terra Ceia, tidal (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Terra Ceia soil is a minor component.

Component: Lauderhill, depressional (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lauderhill soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 28—Demory sandy clay loam-Rock outcrop complex

Component: Demory (70%)

The Demory component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 3 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 12 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 12 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Rock outcrop (25%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Rock outcrop is a miscellaneous area.

Component: Chekika (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Chekika soil is a minor component.

Component: Biscayne (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Biscayne soil is a minor component.

Component: Dania, depressional (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Dania soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 30—Pahokee muck, depressional

Component: Pahokee (99%)

The Pahokee component makes up 99 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 36 to 51 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 83 percent. This component is in the R156AY010FL Freshwater Marshes And Ponds ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Dania, depressional (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Dania soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 31—Pennsuco marl, tidal

Component: Pennsuco, tidal (90%)

The Pennsuco, tidal component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on mangrove swamps on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 80 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is very frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 35 percent. The soil has a slightly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 50 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Terra Ceia, tidal (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Terra Ceia soil is a minor component.

Component: Lauderhill, depressional (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lauderhill soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 32—Terra Ceia muck, tidal

Component: Terra Ceia, tidal (92%)

The Terra Ceia, tidal component makes up 92 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is very frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 73 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a slightly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lauderhill, depressional (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lauderhill soil is a minor component.

Component: Pennsuco, tidal (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pennsuco soil is a minor component.

Component: Perrine, tidal (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Perrine soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 33—Plantation muck

Component: Plantation (95%)

The Plantation component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 35 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lauderhill, depressional (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lauderhill soil is a minor component.

Component: Udorthents (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Udorthents soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 34—Hallandale fine sand

Component: Hallandale (92%)

The Hallandale component makes up 92 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 7 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Plantation (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Plantation soil is a minor component.

Component: Udorthents (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Udorthents soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 35—Margate fine sand

Component: Margate (98%)

The Margate component makes up 98 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Udorthents (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Udorthents soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 37—Basinger fine sand

Component: Basinger (95%)

The Basinger component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Dade (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Dade soil is a minor component.

Component: Plantation (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Plantation soil is a minor component.

Component: Pomello (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pomello soil is a minor component.

Component: Udorthents (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Udorthents soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 38—Rock outcrop-Vizcaya-Biscayne complex

Component: Rock outcrop (55%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Rock outcrop is a miscellaneous area.

Component: Vizcaya (25%)

The Vizcaya component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 3 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 25 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Biscayne (15%)

The Biscayne component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 1 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 80 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pahokee (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pahokee soil is a minor component.

Component: Lauderhill, depressional (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lauderhill soil is a minor component.

Component: Terra Ceia, tidal (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Terra Ceia soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 39—Beaches

Component: Beaches (95%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Beaches is a miscellaneous area.

Component: Canaveral (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Canaveral soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 40—Pomello sand

Component: Pomello (98%)

The Pomello component makes up 98 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Basinger soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 41—Dade fine sand

Component: Dade (99%)

The Dade component makes up 99 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits over soft limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 66 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pomello (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pomello soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 42—Udorthents, limestone substratum, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Udorthents (90%)

The Udorthents component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on fills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 30 to 50 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 36 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Urban land (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Urban land soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 45—Canaveral sand

Component: Canaveral (99%)

The Canaveral component makes up 99 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, dunes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Basinger soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 47—St. Augustine sand

Component: St. Augustine (95%)

The St. Augustine component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy mine spoil or earthy fill. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Basinger soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 48—Kesson muck, tidal

Component: Kesson, tidal (96%)

The Kesson, tidal component makes up 96 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on mangrove swamps on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits with shells. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is very frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 35 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 10 percent. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 20 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pennsuco, tidal (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pennsuco soil is a minor component.

Component: Udorthents (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Udorthents soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 99—Water

Component: Water (100%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Water is a miscellaneous area.

Map Unit: 100—Waters of the Atlantic Ocean

Component: Waters of the Atlantic Ocean (100%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Waters of the Atlantic Ocean is a miscellaneous area.

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Miami-Dade County Area, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 4, Dec 13, 2013