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)

Alachua County, Florida

Map Unit: 2—Candler fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Candler (90%)

The Candler component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) 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 4s. 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: Tavares (4%)

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

Component: Adamsville (3%)

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

Component: Millhopper (3%)

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

Map Unit: 3—Arredondo fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Arredondo (85%)

The Arredondo component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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 3s. 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: Gainesville (4%)

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

Component: Fort Meade (4%)

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

Component: Millhopper (4%)

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

Component: Kendrick (3%)

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

Map Unit: 4—Arredondo-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Arredondo (63%)

The Arredondo component makes up 63 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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 3s. 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 (32%)

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

Component: Millhopper (2%)

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

Component: Kendrick (1%)

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

Component: Gainesville (1%)

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

Component: Candler (1%)

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

Map Unit: 5—Fort Meade fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Fort Meade (85%)

The Fort Meade component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 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 well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. 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: Arredondo (4%)

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

Component: Kendrick (4%)

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

Component: Gainesville (4%)

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

Component: Millhopper (3%)

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

Map Unit: 6—Apopka sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Apopka (82%)

The Apopka component makes up 82 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy 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 (or restricted depth) 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 3s. 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: Candler (5%)

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

Component: Arredondo (5%)

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

Component: Tavares (4%)

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

Component: Jonesville (4%)

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

Map Unit: 7—Kanapaha sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Kanapaha (85%)

The Kanapaha component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. 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: Lochloosa (4%)

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

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Bivans (4%)

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

Component: Wacahoota, non-hydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 8—Millhopper sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Millhopper (80%)

The Millhopper component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy 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 (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. 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: Bonneau (3%)

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

Component: Lochloosa (3%)

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

Component: Arredondo (3%)

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

Component: Gainesville (3%)

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

Component: Fort Meade (3%)

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

Component: Kanapaha (3%)

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

Component: Sparr (2%)

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

Map Unit: 9—Millhopper-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Millhopper (60%)

The Millhopper component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy 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 (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. 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 (25%)

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

Component: Lochloosa (10%)

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

Component: Kendrick (5%)

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

Map Unit: 11—Riviera sand

Component: Riviera (70%)

The Riviera 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 sandy and loamy 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 very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) 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. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 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: Pomona (8%)

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

Component: Floridana (8%)

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

Component: Pelham (7%)

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

Component: Wauchula, non-hydric (7%)

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

Map Unit: 13—Pelham sand

Component: Pelham (70%)

The Pelham 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 sandy and loamy 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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 3w. 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: Riviera (6%)

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

Component: Surrency (6%)

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

Component: Wauchula, non-hydric (6%)

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

Component: Pomona (6%)

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

Component: Mulat, non-hydric (6%)

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

Map Unit: 14—Pomona sand

Component: Pomona (70%)

The Pomona 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 sandy and loamy 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. 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 July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. 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: Wauchula, non-hydric (6%)

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

Component: Myakka, non-hydric (6%)

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

Component: Pelham (6%)

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

Component: Newnan (6%)

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

Component: Sparr (6%)

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

Map Unit: 15—Pompano sand

Component: Pompano (85%)

The Pompano component makes up 85 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. 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 (or restricted depth) 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 3 inches during May, June, July, August, September, October. 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: Chipley (4%)

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

Component: Myakka, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Placid (4%)

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

Component: Plummer, non-hydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 16—Surrency sand

Component: Surrency (80%)

The Surrency component makes up 80 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 sandy and loamy marine deposits. 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. 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: Samsula (5%)

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

Component: Monteocha (5%)

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

Component: Pomona (5%)

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

Component: Wauberg (5%)

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

Map Unit: 17—Wauchula sand

Component: Wauchula, non-hydric (70%)

The Wauchula, non-hydric 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 sandy and loamy 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. 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: Wauchula, hydric (15%)

The Wauchula, hydric 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 sandy and loamy 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. 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 3 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: Pomona (3%)

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

Component: Mulat, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Pelham (3%)

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

Component: Newnan (2%)

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

Component: Sparr (2%)

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

Component: Riviera (2%)

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

Map Unit: 18—Wauchula-Urban land complex

Component: Wauchula, non-hydric (50%)

The Wauchula, non-hydric component makes up 50 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 and loamy 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. 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: Wauchula, hydric (10%)

The Wauchula, hydric component makes up 10 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 and loamy 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. 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 3 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: Pomona (1%)

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

Component: Newnan (1%)

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

Component: Pelham (1%)

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

Component: Mulat, non-hydric (1%)

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

Component: Surrency (1%)

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

Map Unit: 19—Monteocha loamy sand

Component: Monteocha (80%)

The Monteocha component makes up 80 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 sandy and loamy marine deposits. 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) 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 February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 10 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: Samsula (7%)

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

Component: Placid (7%)

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

Component: Surrency (6%)

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

Map Unit: 20—Tavares sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Tavares (85%)

The Tavares component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or 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 (or restricted depth) 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 57 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. 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: Apopka (3%)

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

Component: Candler (3%)

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

Component: Zolfo (3%)

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

Component: Chipley (3%)

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

Component: Pompano (3%)

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

Map Unit: 21—Newnan sand

Component: Newnan (80%)

The Newnan component makes up 80 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 and loamy marine deposits. 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 (or restricted depth) is 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. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. 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: Sparr (5%)

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

Component: Pomona (5%)

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

Component: Wauchula, non-hydric (5%)

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

Component: Mulat, non-hydric (5%)

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

Map Unit: 22—Floridana sand, depressional

Component: Floridana (85%)

The Floridana component makes up 85 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 sandy and loamy marine deposits. 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 very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) 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 February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 11 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: Riviera (10%)

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

Component: Wauchula, hydric (5%)

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

Map Unit: 23—Mulat sand

Component: Mulat, non-hydric (70%)

The Mulat, non-hydric 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 sandy and loamy 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. 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 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. 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: Mulat, hydric (20%)

The Mulat, hydric component makes up 20 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 and loamy 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. 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 3 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: Plummer, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Pelham (3%)

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

Component: Pomona (2%)

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

Component: Wauchula, non-hydric (2%)

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

Map Unit: 25—Pomona sand, depressional

Component: Pomona (85%)

The Pomona component makes up 85 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 sandy and loamy marine deposits. 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) 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 February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 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: Monteocha (4%)

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

Component: Pompano (4%)

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

Component: Plummer, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Surrency (3%)

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

Map Unit: 26—Samsula muck

Component: Samsula (80%)

The Samsula component makes up 80 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 sandy marine deposits. 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 (or restricted depth) 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 February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 60 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: Terra Ceia (4%)

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

Component: Monteocha (4%)

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

Component: Surrency (4%)

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

Component: Placid (4%)

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

Component: Okeechobee (4%)

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

Map Unit: 27—Urban land

Component: Urban land (85%)

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

Component: Millhopper (3%)

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

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Wauchula, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Sparr (3%)

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

Component: Arredondo (3%)

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

Map Unit: 28—Chipley sand

Component: Chipley (85%)

The Chipley component makes up 85 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. 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 (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. 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: Myakka, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Tavares (4%)

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

Component: Pompano (4%)

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

Component: Zolfo (3%)

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

Map Unit: 29—Lochloosa fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Lochloosa (85%)

The Lochloosa component makes up 85 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 and loamy marine deposits. 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. 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: Blichton, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Micanopy (3%)

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

Component: Millhopper (3%)

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

Component: Kendrick (3%)

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

Component: Bonneau (3%)

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

Map Unit: 30—Kendrick sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Kendrick (85%)

The Kendrick component makes up 85 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 loamy 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. 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 2e. 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: Lochloosa (3%)

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

Component: Arredondo (3%)

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

Component: Bonneau (3%)

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

Component: Norfolk (3%)

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

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 31—Blichton sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (75%)

The Blichton, non-hydric component makes up 75 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 and loamy 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. 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 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. 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: Lochloosa (10%)

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

Component: Blichton, hydric (10%)

The Blichton, hydric component makes up 10 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 and loamy 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. 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 1 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: Bivans (5%)

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

Map Unit: 32—Bivans sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Bivans (85%)

The Bivans component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey 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 very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. 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 1 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: Lochloosa (4%)

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

Component: Boardman, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Micanopy (3%)

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

Map Unit: 33—Norfolk loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Norfolk (85%)

The Norfolk component makes up 85 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 loamy 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. 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 July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. 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: Lochloosa (4%)

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

Component: Bivans (4%)

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

Component: Kendrick (4%)

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

Component: Micanopy (3%)

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

Map Unit: 34—Placid sand, depressional

Component: Placid (85%)

The Placid component makes up 85 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 sandy marine deposits. 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 (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 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: Samsula (10%)

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

Component: Pompano (5%)

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

Map Unit: 35—Gainesville sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Gainesville (85%)

The Gainesville component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on hills 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 well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. 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: Fort Meade (4%)

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

Component: Arredondo (4%)

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

Component: Kendrick (4%)

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

Component: Lake (3%)

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

Map Unit: 36—Arents, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Arents (100%)

The Arents component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, sanitary landfills. 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 (or restricted depth) 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 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.

Map Unit: 37—Zolfo sand

Component: Zolfo (85%)

The Zolfo component makes up 85 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. 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 (or restricted depth) is low. 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 June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. 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: Chipley (4%)

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

Component: Sparr (4%)

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

Component: Pottsburg, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Tavares (3%)

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

Map Unit: 38—Pits and Dumps

Component: Pits (50%)

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

Component: Dumps (40%)

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

Component: Aquents (10%)

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

Map Unit: 39—Bonneau fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Bonneau (85%)

The Bonneau component makes up 85 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 and loamy 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. 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: Lochloosa (3%)

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

Component: Arredondo (3%)

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

Component: Micanopy (3%)

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

Component: Millhopper (3%)

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

Component: Kendrick (3%)

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

Map Unit: 41—Pedro fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Pedro (75%)

The Pedro component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 10 to 30 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 (or restricted depth) 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 4s. 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: Apopka (7%)

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

Component: Jonesville (6%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (6%)

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

Component: Candler (6%)

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

Map Unit: 42—Pedro-Jonesville complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Pedro (45%)

The Pedro component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 10 to 30 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 (or restricted depth) 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 4s. 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: Jonesville (40%)

The Jonesville component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 40 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 (or restricted depth) 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 3s. 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: Cadillac (10%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (5%)

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

Map Unit: 44—Blichton-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (50%)

The Blichton, non-hydric component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. 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 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. 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 (30%)

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

Component: Blichton, hydric (10%)

The Blichton, hydric component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. 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 1 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: Bivans (4%)

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

Component: Sparr (3%)

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

Component: Kanapaha (3%)

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

Map Unit: 45—Urban land-Millhopper complex

Component: Urban land (60%)

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

Component: Millhopper (35%)

The Millhopper component makes up 35 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 and loamy 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 (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. 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: Arredondo (2%)

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

Component: Lochloosa (2%)

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

Component: Sparr (1%)

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

Map Unit: 46—Jonesville-Cadillac-Bonneau complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Jonesville (40%)

The Jonesville component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 40 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 (or restricted depth) 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 3s. 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: Cadillac (30%)

The Cadillac component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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 3s. 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: Bonneau (20%)

The Bonneau component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. 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: Arredondo (3%)

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

Component: Candler (3%)

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

Component: Pedro (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pedro 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: 47—Candler-Apopka complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Candler (50%)

The Candler component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) 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 4s. 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: Apopka (40%)

The Apopka component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy 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 (or restricted depth) 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 3s. 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: Arredondo (4%)

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

Component: Millhopper (3%)

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

Component: Kendrick (3%)

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

Map Unit: 48—Myakka-Myakka, wet, sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Myakka (75%)

The Myakka component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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 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: Myakka, wet (15%)

The Myakka, wet component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 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: Basinger (5%)

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

Component: EauGallie (4%)

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

Component: Placid, depressional (1%)

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

Map Unit: 49—Lochloosa fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Lochloosa (80%)

The Lochloosa component makes up 80 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 and loamy marine deposits. 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. 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: Millhopper (5%)

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

Component: Blichton, hydric (5%)

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

Component: Sparr (5%)

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

Component: Bonneau (5%)

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

Map Unit: 50—Sparr fine sand

Component: Sparr (85%)

The Sparr component makes up 85 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 and loamy marine deposits. 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. 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: Zolfo (3%)

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

Component: Newnan (3%)

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

Component: Lochloosa (3%)

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

Component: Kanapaha (3%)

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

Component: Millhopper (3%)

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

Map Unit: 51—Plummer fine sand

Component: Plummer, non-hydric (65%)

The Plummer, non-hydric component makes up 65 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 and loamy 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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 July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. 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: Plummer, hydric (20%)

The Plummer, hydric component makes up 20 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 and loamy 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) 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. 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: Mulat, hydric (4%)

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

Component: Pompano (4%)

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

Component: Pomona (4%)

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

Component: Sparr (3%)

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

Map Unit: 52—Ledwith muck

Component: Ledwith (85%)

The Ledwith component makes up 85 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 clayey marine deposits. 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 very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 79 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: Shenks (10%)

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

Component: Surrency (5%)

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

Map Unit: 53—Shenks muck

Component: Shenks (80%)

The Shenks component makes up 80 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 clayey marine deposits. 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 very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 75 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: Okeechobee (5%)

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

Component: Ledwith (5%)

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

Component: Terra Ceia (5%)

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

Component: Martel (5%)

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

Map Unit: 54—Emeralda fine sandy loam

Component: Emeralda (85%)

The Emeralda component makes up 85 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 clayey 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 very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. 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 7 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. 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: Ledwith (10%)

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

Component: Wauberg (5%)

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

Map Unit: 55—Lake sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Lake (85%)

The Lake component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges, marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits or sandy fluvial or marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. 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: Gainesville (4%)

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

Component: Candler (4%)

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

Component: Arredondo (4%)

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

Component: Tavares (3%)

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

Map Unit: 56—Wauberg sand

Component: Wauberg (80%)

The Wauberg component makes up 80 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 sandy and loamy 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 very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) 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. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 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: Surrency (5%)

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

Component: Emeralda (5%)

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

Component: Ledwith (5%)

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

Component: Shenks (5%)

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

Map Unit: 57—Micanopy loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Micanopy (85%)

The Micanopy component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey marine deposits. 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. 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: Lochloosa (4%)

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

Component: Kendrick (4%)

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

Component: Bivans (4%)

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

Component: Norfolk (3%)

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

Map Unit: 58—Lake fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Lake (80%)

The Lake component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges, marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits or sandy fluvial or marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. 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: Arredondo (7%)

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

Component: Cadillac (7%)

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

Component: Jonesville (6%)

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

Map Unit: 59—Pottsburg sand

Component: Pottsburg, non-hydric (60%)

The Pottsburg, non-hydric component makes up 60 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. 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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 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: Pottsburg, hydric (20%)

The Pottsburg, hydric component makes up 20 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. 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) 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. 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: Myakka, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Pompano (4%)

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

Component: Zolfo (4%)

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

Component: Chipley (4%)

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

Component: Plummer, hydric (4%)

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

Map Unit: 60—Udorthents, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Udorthents (85%)

The Udorthents component makes up 85 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 is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) 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. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Arents (10%)

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

Component: Aquents (5%)

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

Map Unit: 61—Oleno clay, occasionally flooded

Component: Oleno (90%)

The Oleno component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey over loamy alluvium. 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. 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: Jonesville (4%)

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

Component: Newnan (3%)

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

Component: Millhopper (3%)

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

Map Unit: 62—Boardman loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Boardman, non-hydric (70%)

The Boardman, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. 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: Boardman, hydric (20%)

The Boardman, hydric component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. 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 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: Bivans, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Lochloosa (3%)

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

Map Unit: 63—Terra Ceia muck

Component: Terra Ceia (85%)

The Terra Ceia component makes up 85 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. 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 (or restricted depth) 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 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, 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: Ledwith (3%)

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

Component: Martel (2%)

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

Component: Shenks (2%)

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

Component: Samsula (2%)

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

Component: Okeechobee (2%)

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

Component: Monteocha (2%)

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

Component: Pompano (2%)

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

Map Unit: 64—Okeechobee muck

Component: Okeechobee (90%)

The Okeechobee component makes up 90 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. 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 (or restricted depth) 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 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 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: Samsula (4%)

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

Component: Shenks (3%)

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

Component: Terra Ceia (3%)

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

Map Unit: 65—Martel sandy clay loam

Component: Martel (80%)

The Martel component makes up 80 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 clayey marine deposits. 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 very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during May, June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. 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: Shenks (5%)

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

Component: Terra Ceia (5%)

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

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (5%)

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

Component: Bivans (5%)

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

Map Unit: 67—Wacahoota loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Wacahoota, non-hydric (70%)

The Wacahoota, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 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 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: Wacahoota, hydric (15%)

The Wacahoota, hydric component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. 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 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: Boardman, hydric (4%)

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

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Bivans, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Lochloosa (3%)

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

Map Unit: 68—Candler fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Candler (90%)

The Candler component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) 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 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: Tavares (5%)

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

Component: Apopka (5%)

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

Map Unit: 69—Arredondo fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Arredondo (85%)

The Arredondo component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy 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 (or restricted depth) is 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 4s. 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: Millhopper (5%)

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

Component: Kendrick (5%)

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

Component: Gainesville (5%)

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

Map Unit: 70—Apopka sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Apopka (90%)

The Apopka component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy 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 (or restricted depth) 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 4s. 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: Candler (10%)

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

Map Unit: 71—Millhopper sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Millhopper (85%)

The Millhopper component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy 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 (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. 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: Kanapaha (3%)

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

Component: Arredondo (3%)

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

Component: Apopka (3%)

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

Component: Gainesville (3%)

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

Component: Lochloosa (3%)

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

Map Unit: 72—Lochloosa fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Lochloosa (80%)

The Lochloosa component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. 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: Blichton, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Blichton, hydric (4%)

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

Component: Micanopy (4%)

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

Component: Kendrick (4%)

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

Component: Norfolk (4%)

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

Map Unit: 73—Kendrick sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Kendrick (80%)

The Kendrick component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. 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 3e. 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: Gainesville (5%)

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

Component: Lochloosa (5%)

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

Component: Arredondo (5%)

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

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (5%)

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

Map Unit: 74—Blichton sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (70%)

The Blichton, non-hydric component makes up 70 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 and loamy 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. 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 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. 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: Blichton, hydric (20%)

The Blichton, hydric component makes up 20 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 and loamy 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. 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 1 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: Lochloosa (5%)

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

Component: Bivans (5%)

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

Map Unit: 75—Blichton sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (70%)

The Blichton, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. 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 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. 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: Blichton, hydric (20%)

The Blichton, hydric component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. 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 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: Bivans, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Boardman, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Lochloosa (2%)

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

Component: Wacahoota, non-hydric (2%)

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

Map Unit: 76—Bivans sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Bivans, non-hydric (70%)

The Bivans, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey 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 very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. 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: Bivans, hydric (20%)

The Bivans, hydric component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey 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 very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during July, August, September. 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: Boardman, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Lochloosa (2%)

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

Component: Micanopy (2%)

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

Map Unit: 77—Bivans sand, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Bivans, non-hydric (70%)

The Bivans, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey 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 very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. 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: Bivans, hydric (20%)

The Bivans, hydric component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey 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 very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. 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: Blichton, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Boardman, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Wacahoota, non-hydric (2%)

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

Component: Lochloosa (2%)

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

Map Unit: 78—Norfolk loamy fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Norfolk (80%)

The Norfolk component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. 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 July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. 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: Bivans, non-hydric (7%)

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

Component: Kendrick (7%)

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

Component: Lochloosa (6%)

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

Map Unit: 79—Gainesville sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Gainesville (85%)

The Gainesville component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hills 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 well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. 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: Arredondo (5%)

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

Component: Lake (5%)

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

Component: Kendrick (5%)

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

Map Unit: 80—Mascotte, Wesconnett, and Surrency soils, flooded

Component: Mascotte (50%)

The Mascotte component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. 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: Wesconnett (35%)

The Wesconnett component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains 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 very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. 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: Surrency (15%)

The Surrency component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is 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. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. 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.

Map Unit: 81—Starke sand, frequently flooded

Component: Starke (85%)

The Starke component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently 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 6 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: Wauchula, hydric (10%)

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

Component: Riviera (5%)

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

Map Unit: 82—Pelham, Plummer, and Mascotte soils, occasionally flooded

Component: Pelham (45%)

The Pelham component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. 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: Plummer (30%)

The Plummer component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. 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: Mascotte (25%)

The Mascotte component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. 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.

Map Unit: 83—Pickney sand, frequently flooded

Component: Pickney (75%)

The Pickney component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. 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 (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 9 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: Pompano (25%)

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

Map Unit: 84—Ocilla, Alapaha, and Mandarin soils, occasionally flooded

Component: Ocilla (50%)

The Ocilla component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. 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: Mandarin (25%)

The Mandarin component makes up 25 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. 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. 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: Alapaha (25%)

The Alapaha component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on — Error in Exists On —. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. 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.

Map Unit: 85—Pamlico muck, frequently flooded

Component: Pamlico (90%)

The Pamlico component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is 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 40 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: Okeechobee (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Okeechobee 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.

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Alachua County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 14, Sep 18, 2014