

Map Unit Description

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions in this report, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. All the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement. Soils of a given series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

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

Report—Map Unit Description

Bay County, Florida

1—Albany sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brt9

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Albany and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Albany

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: sand

E - 8 to 54 inches: sand

Bt1 - 54 to 60 inches: sandy loam

Bt2 - 60 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):

Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 12 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Minor Components

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Bonifay

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Chipley

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Hurricane

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Leefield

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

Lakeland

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

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

Stilson

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

2—Albany sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brtm

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Albany and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Albany

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: sand

E - 7 to 48 inches: sand

Bt1 - 48 to 60 inches: sandy loam

Bt2 - 60 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):

Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 12 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Minor Components

Blanton

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

Leefield

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

Chipley

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G152AA111FL)

Stilson

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

Bonifay

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

3—Blanton fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brtz
Elevation: 10 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Blanton and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Blanton

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 60 inches: fine sand
Bt - 60 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 54 to 66 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 3.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Minor Components

Albany

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Bonifay

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Troup

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

4—Blanton fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brv8

Elevation: 10 to 400 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Blanton and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Blanton

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand

E - 4 to 58 inches: fine sand

Bt1 - 58 to 62 inches: fine sandy loam

Bt2 - 62 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):

Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 54 to 66 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Minor Components

Troup

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G152AA111FL)

Bonifay

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

Chipley

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Stilson

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Albany

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

5—Bonifay sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ttkq

Elevation: 20 to 300 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bonifay and similar soils: 88 percent

Minor components: 12 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bonifay

Setting

Landform: Ridges, marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: sand

E - 7 to 44 inches: loamy sand

Btv1 - 44 to 59 inches: sandy loam

Btv2 - 59 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):

Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)

Minor Components

Troup

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL)

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL)

6—Bonifay sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brvr
Elevation: 10 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bonifay and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bonifay

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: sand
E - 4 to 48 inches: sand
Bt - 48 to 54 inches: sandy loam
Btv - 54 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Minor Components

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Troup

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Stilson

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Albany

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

9—Lakeland sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2rz0n
Elevation: 30 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 252 to 295 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lakeland and similar soils: 77 percent
Minor components: 23 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Lakeland

Setting

Landform: Hills on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits and/or marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: sand
C - 7 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3s

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills
(R133AY002FL)

Minor Components

Troup

Percent of map unit: 14 percent
Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills
(R133AY002FL), Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric
uplands (G133AA111FL)

Bonifay

Percent of map unit: 9 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills
(R133AY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic
uplands (G133AA121FL)

10—Lakeland sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brtb
Elevation: 10 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lakeland and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the
mapunit.*

Description of Lakeland

Setting

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: sand

C - 4 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Minor Components

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Bonifay

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Troup

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Albany

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Chipley

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

11—Lakeland sand, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brtc

Elevation: 10 to 350 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lakeland and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Lakeland

Setting

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: sand
C - 4 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G152AA113FL)

Minor Components

Troup

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G152AA113FL)

Bonifay

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

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Chipley

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Albany

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

12—Leefield sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tsy9

Elevation: 100 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Leefield and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Leefield

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand
E - 6 to 28 inches: sand
Bt - 28 to 36 inches: sandy loam
Btv - 36 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

Minor Components

Alapaha

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Ecological site: North florida flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL)

Stilson

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North florida flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

Pelham, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North florida flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL)

Albany

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North florida flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Chipley

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North florida flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North florida flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

13—Leon sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2rz0s
Elevation: 0 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 60 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 252 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Leon and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Leon

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods, marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand

E - 5 to 18 inches: sand

Bh - 18 to 26 inches: sand

E' - 26 to 65 inches: sand

B'h - 65 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):

Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 2 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods

(R152AY004FL), sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G133AA141FL)

Minor Components

Leon, hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)

Pottsburg

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)

Hurricane

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL)

Mandarin

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pickney

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL), sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)

Rutlege

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

15—Stilson sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brtg
Elevation: 10 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Stilson and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Stilson

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: sand
E - 7 to 34 inches: loamy sand
Bt - 34 to 38 inches: sandy loam
Btv - 38 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

Minor Components

Leefield

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

Bonifay

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

Blanton

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

Albany

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

16—Stilson sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brth
Elevation: 10 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Stilson

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: sand

E - 7 to 34 inches: loamy sand

Bt - 34 to 38 inches: sandy loam

Btv - 38 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):

Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 30 to 36 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Minor Components

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Bonifay

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Leefield

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

Albany

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

17—Troup sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ttkc
Elevation: 20 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 60 to 68 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Troup and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Troup

Setting

Landform: Knolls, ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand
E - 6 to 46 inches: sand
Bt - 46 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf pine-turkey oak hills (R133AY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL)

Minor Components

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf pine-turkey oak hills (R133AY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf pine-turkey oak hills (R133AY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Longleaf pine-turkey oak hills (R133AY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL)

18—Troup sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ttkr
Elevation: 20 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 55 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 209 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Troup and similar soils: 88 percent
Minor components: 12 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Troup

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: sand
E - 4 to 53 inches: loamy sand
Bt1 - 53 to 65 inches: sandy loam
Bt2 - 65 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL)

Minor Components

Lucy

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA211FL)

Bonifay

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL)

19—Troup sand, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tsyj

Elevation: 20 to 350 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 55 to 73 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 232 to 306 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Troup and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Troup

Setting

Landform: Ridges, knolls, marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve, riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand
E - 5 to 48 inches: loamy sand
Bt - 48 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G133AA113FL)

Minor Components

Bonifay

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges, knolls, marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of mesic uplands (G133AA123FL)

Fuquay

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges, marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of mesic uplands (G133AA123FL)

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Hills, ridges, marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G133AA113FL)

Lucy

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges, hills, marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA211FL)

20—Foxworth sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ttkk

Elevation: 20 to 300 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 60 to 68 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 209 to 239 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Foxworth and similar soils: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Foxworth

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand

C - 6 to 67 inches: sand

Cg - 67 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf pine-turkey oak hills (R133AY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)

Minor Components

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL)

Chipley

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL)

21—Foxworth sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brtp
Elevation: 10 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Foxworth and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Foxworth

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: sand

C - 3 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(20.00 to 50.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Minor Components

Centenary

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Chipley

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Troup

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Bonifay

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Stilson

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Albany

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

22—Pamlico-Dorovan complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brtq

Elevation: 0 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pamlico and similar soils: 40 percent

Dorovan and similar soils: 35 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pamlico

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 32 inches: muck

2Cg - 32 to 72 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):

Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

Description of Dorovan

Setting

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

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 60 inches: muck
2Cg - 60 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 22.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

Minor Components

Rutlege

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Pottsburg, hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pantego

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Alapaha

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Rains

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA341FL)

Pansey

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA341FL)

23—Chipley sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brtr

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Chipley and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chipley

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: sand

C - 4 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 24 to 36 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Minor Components

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Centenary

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Albany

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Leon, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

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

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G152AA111FL)

Pelham, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL)

24—Chipley sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brts
Elevation: 0 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Chipley and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chipley

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: sand
C - 3 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 24 to 36 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Minor Components

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Leon, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Albany

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pottsburg, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Rutlege

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

25—Hurricane sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ttkn

Elevation: 20 to 400 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hurricane and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hurricane

Setting

Landform: Flats, rises

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand

E - 6 to 51 inches: sand

Bh1 - 51 to 55 inches: loamy sand

Bh2 - 55 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: North florida flatwoods (R133AY004FL)

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

Minor Components

Chipley

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

26—Centenary sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brtv

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Centenary and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Centenary

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: sand

E - 9 to 73 inches: sand

Bh - 73 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Minor Components

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Leon, non-hydric

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

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G152AA111FL)

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Albany

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Chipley

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Osier

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Pottsburg, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

27—Mandarin sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brtw

Elevation: 10 to 250 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Mandarin and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Mandarin

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: sand
E - 7 to 25 inches: sand
Bh - 25 to 57 inches: sand
C - 57 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Minor Components

Chipley

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

Resota

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Kureb

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, dunes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Centenary

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hurricane

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Leon, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

28—Allanton sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brtx

Elevation: 0 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Allanton and similar soils: 75 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Allanton

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 18 inches: sand

E - 18 to 52 inches: sand

Bh - 52 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Minor Components

Rutlege

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Pickney

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Leon, non-hydric

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

Pottsburg, non-hydric

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

Osier

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Chipley

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Dorovan

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

Pamlico

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

29—Rutlege sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ttkm

Elevation: 0 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 69 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 223 to 282 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rutlege and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rutlege

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 22 inches: sand

Cg - 22 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Ecological site: North florida flatwoods (R138XY004FL)

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

Minor Components

Pickney

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: North florida flatwoods (R138XY004FL)

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

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: North florida flatwoods (R138XY004FL)

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

Scranton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: North florida flatwoods (R138XY004FL)

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

30—Pottsburg-Pottsburg, wet, sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2rz0t

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pottsburg and similar soils: 65 percent

Pottsburg, wet, and similar soils: 25 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pottsburg

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods, marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand

E - 5 to 60 inches: sand

Bh - 60 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):

Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

*Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods
(R152AY004FL)*

Description of Pottsburg, Wet

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods, marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand

E - 5 to 60 inches: sand

Bh - 60 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):

Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods

(R152AY004FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G152AA141FL)

Minor Components

Leon, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Chipley

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Allanton

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL), Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL)

31—Osier fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brv1
Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Osier and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Osier

Setting

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

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand
AC - 8 to 34 inches: fine sand
C - 34 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Minor Components

Leon, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Albany

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Mandarin

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Allanton

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pottsburg, hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Rutlege

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Chipley

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pamlico

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

32—Plummer sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brv2

Elevation: 0 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Plummer and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Plummer

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: sand

Eg - 7 to 48 inches: sand

Btg1 - 48 to 59 inches: sandy loam
Btg2 - 59 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Minor Components

Pelham, hydric

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

Rutlege

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

Pottsburg, hydric

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

Albany

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Rains

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA341FL)

33—Pelham sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brv3

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pelham, hydric, and similar soils: 65 percent

Pelham, non-hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pelham, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand

E - 6 to 34 inches: sand

Btg - 34 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL)

Description of Pelham, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand
E - 6 to 34 inches: sand
Btg - 34 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL)

Minor Components

Albany

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Leefield

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Alapaha

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Osier

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Allanton

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL)

Chipley

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Stilson

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

36—Alapaha loamy sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brv4
Elevation: 10 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Alapaha and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Alapaha

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: loamy sand
E - 6 to 32 inches: loamy sand

Btg - 32 to 50 inches: sandy clay loam
Btgv - 50 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL)

Minor Components

Pelham, hydric

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

Panseý

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

Leefield

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

Plummer

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

Osier

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Rains

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

Albany

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Pamlico

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

37—Rains sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brv5
Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rains and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rains

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand
E - 6 to 13 inches: sand
Btg1 - 13 to 26 inches: sandy clay loam
Btg2 - 26 to 73 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 73 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA341FL)

Minor Components

Pelham, hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pantego

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Rutlege

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hurricane

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

38—Pansey loamy sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brv6

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pansey and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pansey

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: loamy sand
E - 7 to 18 inches: loamy sand
Btg1 - 18 to 26 inches: sandy clay loam
Btg2 - 26 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA341FL)

Minor Components

Pelham, hydric

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

Pantego

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

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

Alapaha

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

Plummer

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

Albany

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Leefield

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

39—Pantego sandy loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brv7
Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pantego and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pantego

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 18 inches: sandy loam

Btg1 - 18 to 32 inches: sandy clay loam

Btg2 - 32 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):

Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: Rare

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

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

Minor Components

Panse

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA341FL)

Leefield

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

Albany

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Alapaha

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

Pelham, hydric

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

Rutlege

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

Pamlico

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

40—Arents, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brv9
Elevation: 10 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Arents and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Arents

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: sand
C1 - 10 to 32 inches: sand
C2 - 32 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (20.00 to 50.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G152AA999FL)

Minor Components

Centenary

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pottsburg, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Albany

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Leon, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Kureb

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, dunes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

41—Dirego muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brvb

Elevation: 0 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Dirego and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Dirego

Setting

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 28 inches: muck

2C1 - 28 to 36 inches: mucky fine sandy loam

2C2 - 36 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: Very frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Moderately saline to strongly saline (16.0 to 115.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 55.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Minor Components

Osier

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Rutlege

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Pottsburg, hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pamlico

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

Dorovan

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

Pickney

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

Bayvi

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G152AA999FL)

Leon, non-hydric

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

42—Resota fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brvc
Elevation: 10 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Resota and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Resota

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand

E - 4 to 19 inches: fine sand

Bw - 19 to 42 inches: fine sand

C - 42 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(20.00 to 50.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Minor Components

Mandarin

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Kureb

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, dunes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G152AA111FL)

Leon, non-hydric

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

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Chipley

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

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G152AA111FL)

43—Urban land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brvd
Elevation: 10 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Urban Land

Setting

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G152AA999FL)

Minor Components

Leon, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G152AA999FL)

Kureb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, dunes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G152AA999FL)

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G152AA999FL)

Pottsburg, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G152AA999FL)

Chipley

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G152AA999FL)

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G152AA999FL)

44—Beaches

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brvf
Elevation: 0 to 10 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 282 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Beaches: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Beaches

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G152AA999FL)

Minor Components

Corolla

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Rises on dunes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

45—Kureb sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brvg
Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kureb and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Kureb

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand
E - 6 to 14 inches: sand
C/Bh - 14 to 25 inches: fine sand
C - 25 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G152AA111FL)

Minor Components

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G152AA111FL)

Resota

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Mandarin

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Kureb, strongly sloping

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, dunes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G152AA113FL)

Osier

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Rutlege

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

46—Sapelo sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brvh

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Sapelo, non-hydric, and similar soils: 70 percent

Sapelo, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Sapelo, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: sand
E - 6 to 20 inches: sand
Bh - 20 to 27 inches: sand
E' - 27 to 58 inches: sand
Bt - 58 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Description of Sapelo, Hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: sand
E - 6 to 20 inches: sand
Bh - 20 to 27 inches: sand
E' - 27 to 58 inches: sand
Bt - 58 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Minor Components

Chipley

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Plummer

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

Pelham, hydric

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

Alapaha

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL)

Leefield

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Albany

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Stilson

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

47—Pits

Map Unit Composition

Pits: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pits

Setting

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G152AA999FL)

48—Fripp-Corolla complex, 2 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brvk
Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Fripp and similar soils: 60 percent
Corolla and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fripp

Setting

Landform: Dunes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: sand
C - 3 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare

Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 10.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G152AA113FL)

Description of Corolla

Setting

Landform: Rises on dunes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: sand
C - 3 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (20.00 to 50.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Slightly saline to moderately saline (8.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 20.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Minor Components

Dirego

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G152AA999FL)

Osier

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric
lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Dorovan

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on
flood plains (G152AA645FL)

Pamlico

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on
flood plains (G152AA645FL)

Rutlege

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

Bayvi

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G152AA999FL)

50—Pickney fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brvm

Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pickney and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pickney

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 30 inches: fine sand
AC - 30 to 46 inches: fine sand
C - 46 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Minor Components

Rutlege

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Pottsburg, hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Allanton

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pamlico

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

Osier

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Pelham, hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pantego

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Alapaha

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

51—Rutlege-Pamlico complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brvn

Elevation: 0 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rutlege, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 35 percent

Pamlico, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 25 percent

Minor components: 40 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rutlege, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits and/or fluvio-marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 20 inches: loamy sand

Cg - 20 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Description of Pamlico, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 30 inches: muck
2Cg - 30 to 72 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

Minor Components

Pantego

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Albany

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pelham, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Osier

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Allanton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pottsburg, hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

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

52—Bayvi loamy sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brvp
Elevation: 0 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bayvi and similar soils: 86 percent
Minor components: 14 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bayvi

Setting

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

Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 8 inches: loamy sand
A2 - 8 to 28 inches: sand
C - 28 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Very frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Very slightly saline to strongly saline (4.0 to 32.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 70.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Minor Components

Hydraquents

Percent of map unit: 14 percent

Landform: Tidal marshes

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

53—Ebro-Dorovan complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: brvq

Elevation: 0 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 61 to 69 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 252 to 282 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ebro and similar soils: 45 percent

Dorovan and similar soils: 35 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ebro

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 74 inches: muck

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):

Moderately high to high (0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 23.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

Description of Dorovan

Setting

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

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 10 inches: muck
Oa - 10 to 60 inches: muck
2Cg - 60 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 15.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

Minor Components

Rutlege

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Pamlico

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

Pickney

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Allanton

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pantego

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

99—Water

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Water

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

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

100—Waters of the Gulf of Mexico

Map Unit Composition

Waters of the gulf of mexico: 100 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Waters Of The Gulf Of Mexico

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

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

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Bay County, Florida

Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 26, 2014