

Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

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

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

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

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

Report—Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Calhoun County, Florida

Map Unit: 2—Albany loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Albany (85%)

The Albany component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Plummer (3%)

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

Component: Blanton (3%)

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

Component: Florida (3%)

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

Component: Foxworth (3%)

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

Component: Chipley (3%)

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

Map Unit: 4—Brickyard clay loam, frequently flooded

Component: Brickyard (90%)

The Brickyard component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of silty and clayey alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Kinston (4%)

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

Component: Wahee (3%)

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

Component: Ochlockonee (3%)

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

Map Unit: 5—Robertsdale fine sandy loam

Component: Robertsdale (95%)

The Robertsdale component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pansey (3%)

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

Component: Dothan (2%)

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

Map Unit: 6—Bladen loam, rarely flooded

Component: Bladen (95%)

The Bladen component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 7 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pantego (3%)

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

Component: Surrency (2%)

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

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

Component: Blanton (80%)

The Blanton component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chipley (5%)

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

Component: Foxworth (5%)

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

Component: Lakeland (5%)

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

Component: Leefield (5%)

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

Map Unit: 8—Blanton sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Blanton (90%)

The Blanton component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chipley (3%)

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

Component: Lakeland (3%)

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

Component: Foxworth (2%)

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

Component: Leefield (2%)

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

Map Unit: 10—Bonifay sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Bonifay (88%)

The Bonifay component makes up 88 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on — Error in Exists On —. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Troup (5%)

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

Component: Foxworth (4%)

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

Component: Lakeland (3%)

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

Map Unit: 12—Chipley sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Chipley (95%)

The Chipley component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Foxworth (5%)

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

Map Unit: 14—Chipola loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, very rarely flooded

Component: Chipola (95%)

The Chipola component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is very rarely flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lucy (3%)

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

Component: Troup (2%)

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

Map Unit: 17—Floralia loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Florala (95%)

The Florala component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Dothan (1%)

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

Component: Pansey (1%)

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

Component: Fuquay (1%)

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

Component: Stilson (1%)

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

Component: Alapaha (1%)

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

Map Unit: 18—Florala loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Florala (85%)

The Florala component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pansey (3%)

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

Component: Fuquay (3%)

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

Component: Alapaha (3%)

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

Component: Dothan (3%)

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

Component: Stilson (3%)

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

Map Unit: 20—Dorovan-Pamlico-Rutlege association, depressional

Component: Dorovan (50%)

The Dorovan component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 50 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pamlico (28%)

The Pamlico component makes up 28 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 50 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Rutlege (20%)

The Rutlege component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Surrency (2%)

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

Map Unit: 21—Dothan sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Dothan (95%)

The Dothan component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on ridges, coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R133AY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 1. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Florala (3%)

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

Component: Fuquay (1%)

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

Component: Orangeburg (1%)

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

Map Unit: 22—Dothan loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Dothan (80%)

The Dothan component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interfluvies on coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 34 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Cowarts (5%)

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

Component: Fuquay (5%)

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

Component: Clarendon (5%)

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

Component: Nankin (5%)

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

Map Unit: 23—Dothan loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Dothan (90%)

The Dothan component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Orangeburg (4%)

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

Component: Fuquay (4%)

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

Component: Faceville (2%)

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

Map Unit: 24—Dunbar fine sandy loam, rarely flooded

Component: Dunbar, rarely flooded (85%)

The Dunbar, rarely flooded component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats near flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bladen (4%)

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

Component: Pantego (4%)

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

Component: Duplin, very rarely flooded (4%)

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

Component: Surrency (3%)

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

Map Unit: 25—Duplin very fine sandy loam, very rarely flooded

Component: Duplin, very rarely flooded (95%)

The Duplin, very rarely flooded component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is very rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Dunbar, rarely flooded (3%)

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

Component: Dothan (2%)

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

Map Unit: 29—Kenansville loamy sand, wet substratum, 0 to 5 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Component: Kenansville, wet substratum (85%)

The Kenansville, wet substratum component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine or fluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bladen (4%)

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

Component: Dunbar, rarely flooded (4%)

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

Component: Duplin, very rarely flooded (4%)

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

Component: Surrency (3%)

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

Map Unit: 30—Garcon loamy sand, rarely flooded

Component: Garcon, rarely flooded (95%)

The Garcon, rarely flooded component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leefield (3%)

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

Component: Stilson (2%)

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

Map Unit: 31—Foxworth sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Foxworth (95%)

The Foxworth component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges, coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R133AY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lakeland (4%)

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

Component: Chipley (1%)

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

Map Unit: 32—Fuquay loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Fuquay (95%)

The Fuquay component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonifay (3%)

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

Component: Stilson (2%)

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

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

Component: Fuquay (95%)

The Fuquay component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonifay (3%)

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

Component: Stilson (2%)

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

Map Unit: 34—Fuquay loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Fuquay (80%)

The Fuquay component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hillslopes on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits over loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 43 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Cowarts (4%)

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

Component: Nankin (4%)

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

Component: Ailey (3%)

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

Component: Bonneau (3%)

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

Component: Blanton (2%)

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

Component: Dothan (2%)

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

Component: Troup (2%)

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

Map Unit: 35—Hurricane sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Hurricane (90%)

The Hurricane component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on — Error in Exists On —. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during January, February, March, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R133AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chipley (5%)

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

Component: Foxworth (5%)

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

Map Unit: 36—Lakeland sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Lakeland (77%)

The Lakeland component makes up 77 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits and/or marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. Irrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Troup (14%)

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

Component: Bonifay (9%)

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

Map Unit: 37—Lakeland sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Lakeland (85%)

The Lakeland component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Foxworth (5%)

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

Component: Blanton (5%)

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

Component: Troup (5%)

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

Map Unit: 38—Wahee-Ochlockonee complex, commonly flooded

Component: Wahee (60%)

The Wahee component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ochlockonee (20%)

The Ochlockonee component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bladen (4%)

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

Component: Bibb (4%)

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

Component: Dunbar, rarely flooded (3%)

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

Component: Duplin, very rarely flooded (3%)

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

Component: Brickyard (3%)

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

Component: Kinston (3%)

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

Map Unit: 39—Leefield loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Leefield (88%)

The Leefield component makes up 88 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Plummer (4%)

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

Component: Stilson (4%)

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

Component: Alapaha (4%)

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

Map Unit: 41—Lucy loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Lucy (80%)

The Lucy component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine and fluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lakeland (5%)

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

Component: Bonifay (5%)

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

Component: Troup (5%)

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

Component: Orangeburg (5%)

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

Map Unit: 42—Lucy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Lucy (85%)

The Lucy component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine and fluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lakeland (4%)

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

Component: Bonifay (4%)

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

Component: Orangeburg (4%)

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

Component: Troup (3%)

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

Map Unit: 43—Lucy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Lucy (80%)

The Lucy component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine and fluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lakeland (5%)

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

Component: Bonifay (5%)

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

Component: Troup (5%)

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

Component: Orangeburg (5%)

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

Map Unit: 44—Orangeburg loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Orangeburg (80%)

The Orangeburg component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, broad interstream divides. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 1. Irrigated land capability classification is 1 This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Benevolence (10%)

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

Component: Faceville (5%)

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

Component: Lucy (3%)

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

Component: Norfolk (2%)

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

Map Unit: 45—Orangeburg loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Orangeburg (80%)

The Orangeburg component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on broad interstream divides, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. Irrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Benevolence (10%)

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

Component: Faceville (5%)

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

Component: Lucy (3%)

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

Component: Norfolk (2%)

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

Map Unit: 46—Orangeburg sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Orangeburg (90%)

The Orangeburg component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges, coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Dothan (6%)

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

Component: Lucy (4%)

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

Map Unit: 48—Pansey sandy loam

Component: Pansey, hydric (95%)

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

Component: Alapaha (3%)

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

Component: Robertsdale (2%)

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

Map Unit: 51—Plummer sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Plummer (80%)

The Plummer component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Surrency (5%)

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

Component: Alapaha (5%)

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

Component: Pottsburg, non-hydric (5%)

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

Component: Rutlege (5%)

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

Map Unit: 54—Croatan, Surrency, and Pantego soils, depressional

Component: Croatan (50%)

The Croatan component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material over loamy marine or fluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 43 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Surrency (25%)

The Surrency component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 15 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pantego (20%)

The Pantego component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 18 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Plummer (1%)

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

Component: Pansey (1%)

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

Component: Bladen (1%)

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

Component: Dorovan (1%)

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

Component: Alapaha (1%)

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

Map Unit: 55—Pottsburg sand

Component: Pottsburg, non-hydric (80%)

The Pottsburg, non-hydric component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pottsburg, hydric (14%)

The Pottsburg, hydric component makes up 14 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Hurricane (6%)

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

Map Unit: 57—Stilson loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Stilson (80%)

The Stilson component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 36 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (5%)

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

Component: Blanton (5%)

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

Component: Robertsdale (5%)

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

Component: Dothan (5%)

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

Map Unit: 58—Stilson loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Stilson (80%)

The Stilson component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 36 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (5%)

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

Component: Blanton (5%)

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

Component: Robertsdale (5%)

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

Component: Dothan (5%)

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

Map Unit: 60—Croatan, Rutlege, and Surrency soils, depressional

Component: Croatan (50%)

The Croatan component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material over loamy marine or fluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 43 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Rutlege (25%)

The Rutlege component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 15 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Surrency (20%)

The Surrency component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 15 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Alapaha (2%)

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

Component: Pottsburg, hydric (1%)

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

Component: Plummer (1%)

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

Component: Pansey (1%)

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

Map Unit: 61—Troup sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Troup (80%)

The Troup component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R133AY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Blanton (10%)

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

Component: Foxworth (5%)

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

Component: Lakeland (5%)

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

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

Component: Troup (88%)

The Troup component makes up 88 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on — Error in Exists On —. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lucy (5%)

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

Component: Bonifay (4%)

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

Component: Lakeland (3%)

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

Map Unit: 64—Pamlico, Bibb, and Rutlege soils, frequently flooded

Component: Pamlico (40%)

The Pamlico component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 50 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bibb (35%)

The Bibb component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and sandy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Rutlege (20%)

The Rutlege component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits and/or fluvio-marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Plummer (1%)

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

Component: Kinston (1%)

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

Component: Pansey (1%)

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

Component: Alapaha (1%)

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

Component: Pottsburg, hydric (1%)

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

Map Unit: 66—Lakeland and Troup soils, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Lakeland (50%)

The Lakeland component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Troup (30%)

The Troup component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Foxworth (5%)

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

Component: Blanton (5%)

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

Component: Stilson (5%)

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

Component: Fuquay (5%)

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

Map Unit: 67—Alapaha loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Alapaha (89%)

The Alapaha component makes up 89 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (2%)

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

Component: Leefield (2%)

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

Component: Croatan (2%)

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

Component: Pantego (2%)

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

Component: Plummer (1%)

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

Component: Robertsdale (1%)

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

Component: Surrency (1%)

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

Map Unit: 68—Croatan, Kinston, and Surrency soils, frequently flooded

Component: Croatan (40%)

The Croatan component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material over loamy marine or fluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 43 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Kinston (35%)

The Kinston component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Surrency (20%)

The Surrency component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 15 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Plummer (1%)

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

Component: Pansey (1%)

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

Component: Bladen (1%)

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

Component: Alapaha (1%)

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

Component: Pottsburg, hydric (1%)

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

Map Unit: 69—Leefield loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Leefield (80%)

The Leefield component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chipley (3%)

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

Component: Florala (3%)

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

Component: Blanton (3%)

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

Component: Garcon, rarely flooded (3%)

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

Component: Fuquay (3%)

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

Component: Alapaha (3%)

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

Component: Robertsdale (2%)

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

Map Unit: 70—Alapaha loamy sand, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Alapaha (90%)

The Alapaha component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 8 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Robertsdale (5%)

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

Component: Leefield (5%)

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

Map Unit: 71—Dothan-Fuquay complex, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Dothan (50%)

The Dothan component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Fuquay (35%)

The Fuquay component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 10 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Blanton (5%)

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

Component: Orangeburg (5%)

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

Component: Lucy (5%)

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

Map Unit: 72—Pits

Component: Pits (75%)

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

Component: Aquents, hydric (13%)

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

Component: Aquents, non-hydric (12%)

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

Map Unit: 99—Water

Component: Water (100%)

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

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Calhoun County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 26, 2014