

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)

Columbia County, Florida

Map Unit: 1—Albany fine 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 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, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ocilla (4%)

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

Component: Blanton (4%)

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

Component: Chipley (4%)

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

Component: Plummer, non-hydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 2—Albany fine sand, occasionally flooded

Component: Albany, occasionally flooded (85%)

The Albany, occasionally flooded 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 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 very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Blanton, occasionally flooded (8%)

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

Component: Plummer, non-hydric (7%)

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

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

Component: Alpin (80%)

The Alpin 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 eolian deposits 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 low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: 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: Lakeland (5%)

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

Component: Chipley (5%)

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

Map Unit: 4—Alpin fine sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Alpin (85%)

The Alpin component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits 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 low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 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: Albany (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Albany 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: Lakeland (3%)

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

Component: Chipley (3%)

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

Component: Troup (3%)

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

Map Unit: 5—Alpin fine sand, occasionally flooded

Component: Alpin, occasionally flooded (80%)

The Alpin, occasionally flooded component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits 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 low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany, occasionally flooded (4%)

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

Component: Blanton, occasionally flooded (4%)

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

Component: Electra variant, occasionally flooded (4%)

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

Component: Leon, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Bigbee (4%)

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

Map Unit: 6—Arents, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Arents (100%)

The Arents component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on fills, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. 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 36 inches during January, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. 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.

Map Unit: 7—Bigbee fine sand

Component: Bigbee (80%)

The Bigbee component makes up 80 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 sandy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 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: Leon, non-hydric (5%)

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

Component: Electra variant, occasionally flooded (5%)

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

Component: Blanton, occasionally flooded (5%)

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

Component: Alpin, occasionally flooded (5%)

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

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

Component: Blanton (85%)

The Blanton 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 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 60 inches during January, February, March, 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: Albany (3%)

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

Component: Alpin (2%)

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

Component: Troup (2%)

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

Component: Ocilla (2%)

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

Component: Lakeland (2%)

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

Component: Chipley (2%)

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

Component: Bonneau (2%)

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

Map Unit: 9—Blanton fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Blanton (85%)

The Blanton component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is 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 60 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ocilla (3%)

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

Component: Albany (3%)

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

Component: Alpin (3%)

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

Component: Chipley (3%)

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

Component: Lakeland (3%)

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

Map Unit: 10—Blanton fine sand, occasionally flooded

Component: Blanton, occasionally flooded (75%)

The Blanton, occasionally flooded component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on coastal plains, stream terraces on marine terraces. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, June, July, August, October. 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: Albany, occasionally flooded (9%)

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

Component: Alpin, occasionally flooded (8%)

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

Component: Bigbee (8%)

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

Map Unit: 11—Blanton-Bonneau-Ichetucknee complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Blanton (35%)

The Blanton component makes up 35 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 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 60 inches during January, February, March, 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: Bonneau (25%)

The Bonneau component makes up 25 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 low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during January, February, March, 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: Ichetucknee (15%)

The Ichetucknee component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 50 to 75 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 not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 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: Chiefland (4%)

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

Component: Alpin (4%)

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

Component: Albany (4%)

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

Component: Chipley (4%)

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

Component: Pedro variant (3%)

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

Component: Ocilla (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ocilla 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—Blanton-Bonneau-Ichetucknee complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Blanton (30%)

The Blanton component makes up 30 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 low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonneau (25%)

The Bonneau component makes up 25 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 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 51 inches during January, February, March, 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: Ichetucknee (20%)

The Ichetucknee component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 50 to 75 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 not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chipley (4%)

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

Component: Chiefland (4%)

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

Component: Albany (4%)

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

Component: Alpin (4%)

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

Component: Ocilla (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ocilla 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: Pedro variant (3%)

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

Map Unit: 13—Bonneau fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Bonneau (80%)

The Bonneau 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 low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during January, February, March, 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: Lucy (4%)

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

Component: Ocilla (4%)

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

Component: Goldsboro (4%)

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

Component: Ichetucknee (4%)

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

Component: Blanton (4%)

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

Map Unit: 14—Bonneau fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Bonneau (80%)

The Bonneau component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is 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 51 inches during January, February, March, 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: Lucy (5%)

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

Component: Goldsboro (5%)

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

Component: Ocilla (5%)

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

Component: Ichetucknee (5%)

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

Map Unit: 15—Bonneau-Blanton complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Bonneau (45%)

The Bonneau component makes up 45 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 low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during January, February, March, 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: Blanton (40%)

The Blanton component makes up 40 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 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, 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: Alpin (2%)

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

Component: Chipley (2%)

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

Component: Lucy (2%)

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

Component: Albany (2%)

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

Component: Ocilla (2%)

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

Component: Chiefland (2%)

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

Component: Lakeland (2%)

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

Component: Pedro variant (1%)

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

Map Unit: 16—Bonneau-Blanton complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Bonneau (45%)

The Bonneau component makes up 45 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 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 51 inches during January, February, March, 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 (40%)

The Blanton component makes up 40 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 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, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (3%)

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

Component: Ocilla (2%)

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

Component: Lucy (2%)

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

Component: Lakeland (2%)

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

Component: Chiefland (2%)

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

Component: Chipley (2%)

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

Component: Pedro variant (2%)

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

Map Unit: 17—Chiefland-Pedro variant complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Chiefland (45%)

The Chiefland component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 24 to 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 very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pedro variant (35%)

The Pedro variant component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 6 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 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: Lakeland (4%)

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

Component: Alpin (4%)

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

Component: Troup (4%)

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

Component: Albany (4%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (4%)

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

Map Unit: 18—Chiefland-Pedro variant complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Chiefland (45%)

The Chiefland component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 24 to 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 very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pedro variant (35%)

The Pedro variant component makes up 35 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 over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 6 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 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: Rock outcrop (4%)

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

Component: Lakeland (4%)

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

Component: Alpin (4%)

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

Component: Albany (4%)

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

Component: Troup (4%)

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

Map Unit: 19—Chiefland-Pedro variant complex, occasionally flooded

Component: Chiefland, occasionally flooded (41%)

The Chiefland, occasionally flooded component makes up 41 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains, stream terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 24 to 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 very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally 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: Pedro variant, occasionally flooded (39%)

The Pedro variant, occasionally flooded component makes up 39 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 sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 6 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lakeland (4%)

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

Component: Troup (4%)

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

Component: Alpin, occasionally flooded (4%)

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

Component: Albany, occasionally flooded (4%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (4%)

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

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

Component: Chipley (85%)

The Chipley component makes up 85 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 30 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Alpin (3%)

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

Component: Albany (3%)

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

Component: Hurricane (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Hurricane 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: Blanton (3%)

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

Map Unit: 21—Dorovan muck

Component: Dorovan (85%)

The Dorovan component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions, 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 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: Surrency (5%)

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

Component: Pamlico, loamy substratum (5%)

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

Component: Plummer, depressional (5%)

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

Map Unit: 22—Electra variant fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Electra variant (80%)

The Electra variant component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 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: Pelham, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Mascotte (3%)

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

Component: Albany (3%)

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

Component: Hurricane (3%)

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

Component: Plummer, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Leon, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Sapelo (2%)

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

Map Unit: 23—Electra variant fine sand, occasionally flooded

Component: Electra variant, occasionally flooded (80%)

The Electra variant, occasionally flooded component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 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 low. 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 33 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 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: Mascotte, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Leon, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Plummer, occasionally flooded (4%)

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

Component: Albany, occasionally flooded (4%)

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

Component: Bigbee (4%)

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

Map Unit: 24—Fort Meade variant loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Fort Meade Variant (80%)

The Fort Meade Variant 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 marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 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: Ocilla (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ocilla 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: Lucy (5%)

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

Component: Chipley (5%)

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

Map Unit: 25—Goldsboro loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Goldsboro (80%)

The Goldsboro 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, knolls 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 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 30 inches during January, February, March, April, 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: Bonneau (7%)

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

Component: Lucy (7%)

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

Component: Ocilla (6%)

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

Map Unit: 26—Hurricane fine sand

Component: Hurricane (85%)

The Hurricane component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during January, February, March, April, November, 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: Chipley (3%)

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

Component: Sapelo (3%)

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

Component: Albany (3%)

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

Component: Plummer, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Leon, non-hydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 27—Ichetucknee fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Ichetucknee (75%)

The Ichetucknee component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 50 to 75 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 not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonneau (13%)

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

Component: Goldsboro (12%)

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

Map Unit: 28—Ichetucknee fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Ichetucknee (80%)

The Ichetucknee 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 clayey marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 50 to 75 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 not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. 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: Ocilla (10%)

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

Component: Goldsboro (10%)

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

Map Unit: 29—Lakeland fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Lakeland (90%)

The Lakeland component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian 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 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: Alpin (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Alpin 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: Chipley (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Chipley 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: 30—Lakeland fine sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Lakeland (90%)

The Lakeland component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 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: Alpin (4%)

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

Component: Chipley (3%)

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

Component: Blanton (3%)

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

Map Unit: 31—Leefield fine sand

Component: Leefield (85%)

The Leefield component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, 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: Ocilla (4%)

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

Component: Albany (4%)

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

Component: Mascotte (4%)

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

Component: Pelham, hydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 32—Leon fine sand

Component: Leon, non-hydric (75%)

The Leon, non-hydric component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, 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: Leon, hydric (10%)

The Leon, hydric component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October. 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: Mascotte (3%)

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

Component: Sapelo (3%)

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

Component: Electra variant (3%)

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

Component: Plummer, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Hurricane (3%)

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

Map Unit: 33—Leon fine sand, occasionally flooded

Component: Leon, non-hydric (70%)

The Leon, non-hydric component makes up 70 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 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 occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 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: Leon, hydric (15%)

The Leon, hydric component makes up 15 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 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 occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Mascotte, hydric (3%)

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

Component: Plummer, occasionally flooded (3%)

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

Component: Electra variant, occasionally flooded (3%)

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

Component: Bigbee (3%)

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

Component: Pelham, non-hydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 34—Lucy loamy fine 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 3 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: Blanton (4%)

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

Component: Bonneau (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Bonneau 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: 35—Lucy loamy fine 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 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 3 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: Orangeburg (5%)

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

Component: Bonneau (5%)

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

Component: Blanton (5%)

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

Map Unit: 36—Mandarin fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Mandarin (92%)

The Mandarin component makes up 92 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on Lower coastal plains, rises. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, December. 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.

Component: Leon (5%)

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

Component: Ortega (1%)

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

Component: Rutlege (1%)

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

Component: Centenary (1%)

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

Map Unit: 37—Mascotte fine sand

Component: Mascotte (80%)

The Mascotte 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 and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 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: Olustee, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Leon, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Pelham, hydric (4%)

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

Component: Sapelo (4%)

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

Component: Ocilla (4%)

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

Map Unit: 38—Mascotte fine sand, depressional

Component: Mascotte, depressional (85%)

The Mascotte, depressional component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately 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 February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. 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 (3%)

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

Component: Sapelo (3%)

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

Component: Leon, hydric (3%)

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

Component: Pelham, hydric (3%)

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

Component: Plummer, depressional (3%)

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

Map Unit: 39—Mascotte fine sand, occasionally flooded

Component: Mascotte, non-hydric (65%)

The Mascotte, non-hydric component makes up 65 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. 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: Mascotte, hydric (10%)

The Mascotte, hydric component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Electra variant, occasionally flooded (7%)

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

Component: Pelham, non-hydric (6%)

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

Component: Leon, hydric (6%)

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

Component: Plummer, occasionally flooded (6%)

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

Map Unit: 40—Ocilla fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Ocilla (75%)

The Ocilla component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. 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 21 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (5%)

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

Component: Plummer, non-hydric (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Plummer 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: Pelham, hydric (5%)

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

Component: Bonneau (5%)

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

Map Unit: 41—Oleno clay

Component: Oleno (80%)

The Oleno component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey over loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 8 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Surrency, occasionally flooded (10%)

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

Component: Plummer, occasionally flooded (10%)

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

Map Unit: 42—Olustee fine sand, thick surface

Component: Olustee, non-hydric (55%)

The Olustee, non-hydric component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 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: Olustee, hydric (20%)

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

Component: Mascotte (13%)

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

Component: Pelham, non-hydric (12%)

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

Map Unit: 43—Orangeburg loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Orangeburg (75%)

The Orangeburg component makes up 75 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 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. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 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: Bonneau (7%)

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

Component: Ocilla (6%)

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

Component: Troup (6%)

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

Component: Goldsboro (6%)

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

Map Unit: 44—Orangeburg loamy fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Orangeburg (80%)

The Orangeburg component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy 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. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 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: Goldsboro (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Goldsboro 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: Ocilla (5%)

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

Component: Bonneau (5%)

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

Map Unit: 45—Pamlico muck, loamy substratum

Component: Pamlico, loamy substratum (75%)

The Pamlico, loamy substratum component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. 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: Plummer, depressional (13%)

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

Component: Surrency (12%)

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

Map Unit: 46—Pamlico, loamy substratum-Dorovan complex

Component: Pamlico, loamy substratum (40%)

The Pamlico, loamy substratum component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 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: Dorovan (35%)

The Dorovan component makes up 35 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. 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 February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. 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: Mascotte, depressional (13%)

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

Component: Plummer, depressional (12%)

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

Map Unit: 47—Pantego fine sandy loam

Component: Pantego (85%)

The Pantego component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of 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 not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April, May, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 8 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Plummer, depressional (8%)

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

Component: Surrency (7%)

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

Map Unit: 48—Pelham fine sand

Component: Pelham, non-hydric (60%)

The Pelham, non-hydric component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April. 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: Pelham, hydric (15%)

The Pelham, hydric component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April. 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: Mascotte (5%)

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

Component: Plummer, non-hydric (5%)

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

Component: Surrency (5%)

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

Component: Albany (5%)

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

Component: Ocilla (5%)

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

Map Unit: 49—Pelham fine sand, occasionally flooded

Component: Pelham, non-hydric (60%)

The Pelham, non-hydric component makes up 60 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 sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. 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: Pelham, hydric (15%)

The Pelham, hydric component makes up 15 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 sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April. 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: Albany, occasionally flooded (7%)

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

Component: Surrency, occasionally flooded (6%)

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

Component: Plummer, non-hydric (6%)

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

Component: Mascotte, non-hydric (6%)

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

Map Unit: 50—Pits

Component: Pits (95%)

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

Component: Udorthents (5%)

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

Map Unit: 51—Plummer fine sand

Component: Plummer, non-hydric (70%)

The Plummer, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately 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, 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: Plummer, hydric (10%)

The Plummer, hydric component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, 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 (7%)

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

Component: Albany (7%)

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

Component: Pelham, non-hydric (6%)

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

Map Unit: 52—Plummer fine sand, depressional

Component: Plummer, depressional (85%)

The Plummer, depressional component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 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: Pelham, hydric (8%)

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

Component: Surrency (7%)

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

Map Unit: 53—Plummer fine sand, occasionally flooded

Component: Plummer, non-hydric (60%)

The Plummer, non-hydric 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 sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, 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: Plummer, hydric (15%)

The Plummer, hydric component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, 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: Electra variant, occasionally flooded (9%)

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

Component: Mascotte, hydric (8%)

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

Component: Pelham, hydric (8%)

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

Map Unit: 54—Plummer muck, depressional

Component: Plummer, depressional (75%)

The Plummer, depressional component makes up 75 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 48 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: Pamlico, loamy substratum (9%)

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

Component: Pelham, hydric (8%)

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

Component: Surrency (8%)

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

Map Unit: 55—Plummer, depressional-Pamlico, loamy substratum complex

Component: Plummer, depressional (40%)

The Plummer, depressional component makes up 40 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 48 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: Pamlico, loamy substratum (25%)

The Pamlico, loamy substratum component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 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: Mascotte, hydric (10%)

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

Component: Dorovan (7%)

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

Component: Pantego (6%)

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

Component: Surrency (6%)

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

Component: Pelham, hydric (6%)

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

Map Unit: 56—Sapelo fine sand

Component: Sapelo (85%)

The Sapelo component makes up 85 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 and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Mascotte (5%)

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

Component: Leon, non-hydric (5%)

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

Component: Pelham, hydric (5%)

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

Map Unit: 57—Surrency fine sand

Component: Surrency (90%)

The Surrency component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 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: Pantego (4%)

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

Component: Pelham, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Plummer, depressional (3%)

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

Map Unit: 58—Surrency fine sand, occasionally flooded

Component: Surrency, occasionally flooded (75%)

The Surrency, occasionally flooded component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 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: Pelham, non-hydric (13%)

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

Component: Plummer, occasionally flooded (12%)

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

Map Unit: 59—Troup fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Troup (85%)

The Troup component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is 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: Fort Meade (3%)

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

Component: Chiefland (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Chiefland 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: Orangeburg (2%)

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

Component: Ocilla (2%)

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

Component: Lucy (2%)

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

Map Unit: 60—Troup fine sand, 5 to 8 percent

Component: Troup (85%)

The Troup component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is 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: Blanton (3%)

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

Component: Fort Meade (3%)

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

Component: Lucy (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lucy 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: Ocilla (3%)

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

Map Unit: 61—Udorthents, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Udorthents (95%)

The Udorthents component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on fills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is 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 moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 36 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 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: Blanton (2%)

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

Component: Alpin (2%)

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

Component: Bonneau (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Bonneau 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: Columbia County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 10, Sep 18, 2014