

Map Unit Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report—Map Unit Description

De Soto County, Florida

2—Anclote mucky fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hk5l

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 312 to 342 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Anclote and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Anclote

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 14 inches: mucky fine sand

Cg - 14 to 72 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Minor Components

Valkaria

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Basinger, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Floridana

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

3—Basinger fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svym
Elevation: 0 to 20 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Basinger

Setting

Landform: Drainageways
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ag - 0 to 2 inches: fine sand
Eg - 2 to 18 inches: fine sand
Bh/E - 18 to 36 inches: fine sand
Cg - 36 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 2 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Minor Components

Eaugallie

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Margate

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G156AC145FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

4—Basinger fine sand, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hk5n

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 312 to 342 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Basinger, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Basinger, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand

Eg - 4 to 16 inches: fine sand

Bh/Eg - 16 to 36 inches: fine sand

Cg - 36 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(19.98 to 39.96 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Minor Components

Malabar

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Valkaria

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

5—Basinger fine sand, depressional, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v16v

Elevation: 0 to 160 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Basinger, depressional, and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Basinger, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand

E - 5 to 14 inches: fine sand

Bh/E - 14 to 36 inches: fine sand

Cg - 36 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL), Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Minor Components

Smyrna, hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Samsula, muck

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater marshes and ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL)

Floridana, hydric

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

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL), Cypress Woodlands (MCV026CA)

6—Bradenton fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svzf
Elevation: 0 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Bradenton

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 10 inches: fine sand
Btg - 10 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
Btkg - 19 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam
Ckg - 26 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 11 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: Wetland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY012FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL), Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB341FL)

Minor Components

Felda

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Slough (R155XY011FL)

Wabasso

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Parkwood

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Wetland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY012FL), Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB341FL)

Copeland

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB345FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

7—Bradenton-Felda-Chobee complex, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hk5r

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 312 to 342 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bradenton and similar soils: 40 percent
Felda and similar soils: 35 percent
Chobee and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bradenton

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand
E - 3 to 10 inches: fine sand
Btg - 10 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 65 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB345FL)

Description of Felda

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand
Eg - 8 to 30 inches: fine sand
Btg - 30 to 75 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 75 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Description of Chobee

Setting

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

Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 4 inches: mucky loamy fine sand
A2 - 4 to 18 inches: loamy fine sand
Btg - 18 to 68 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 68 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB345FL)

Minor Components

Floridana

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Wabasso

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

8—Bradenton-Felda-Chobee complex, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hk5s
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 312 to 342 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Felda and similar soils: 35 percent
Bradenton and similar soils: 35 percent
Chobee and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bradenton

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand
E - 3 to 10 inches: fine sand
Btg - 10 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 65 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB345FL)

Description of Felda

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand
Eg - 8 to 30 inches: fine sand
Btg - 30 to 75 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 75 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Description of Chobee

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 18 inches: loamy fine sand
Btg - 18 to 68 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 68 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB345FL)

Minor Components

Terra ceia, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Floridana

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

9—Cassia fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hk5t
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 312 to 342 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Cassia and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Cassia

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand

E - 3 to 22 inches: fine sand

Bh - 22 to 28 inches: fine sand

BE - 28 to 55 inches: fine sand

C - 55 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Low

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

Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Minor Components

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Zolfo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

10—Chobee muck, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hk5v

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 312 to 342 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Chobee, depressional, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Chobee, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Loamy alluvium

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 2 inches: muck

A - 2 to 7 inches: sandy clay loam

Btg1 - 7 to 47 inches: sandy clay loam

Btg2 - 47 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Cg - 65 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Minor Components

Felda, depressional

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Floridana

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Delray

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Gator

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

11—Delray mucky fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hk5w
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 312 to 342 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Delray

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 23 inches: mucky fine sand
Eg - 23 to 65 inches: fine sand
Btg - 65 to 75 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 75 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Minor Components

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Samsula

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Gator

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

12—Durbin and Wulfert mucks, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hk5x
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 312 to 342 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Durbin and similar soils: 50 percent
Wulfert and similar soils: 45 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Durbin

Setting

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 75 inches: muck

C - 75 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Moderately saline to strongly saline (16.0 to 32.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 40.0

Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 13.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

Description of Wulfert

Setting

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Organic material over sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 26 inches: muck

C - 26 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Moderately saline to strongly saline (16.0 to 32.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 80.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

Minor Components

Samsula

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Terra ceia, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

13—EauGallie fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svz1
Elevation: 10 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of EauGallie

Setting

Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 28 inches: fine sand
Bh - 28 to 42 inches: fine sand
Btg - 42 to 50 inches: sandy clay loam
C - 50 to 65 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G155XB141FL)

Minor Components

Wabasso

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric
lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU141FL)

Delray

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G155XU001FL), Sandy
soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Felda

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Pinellas

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Cabbage palm flatwoods (R155XY005FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

14—Farmton fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tzvx
Elevation: 0 to 190 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 325 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Farmton

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 34 inches: fine sand
Bh - 34 to 48 inches: fine sand
Btg - 48 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G155XB141FL)

Minor Components

Malabar

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Ecological site: Freshwater marshes and ponds (R155XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric
lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Eaugallie

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric
lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Wauchula

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL), South
florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

15—Felda fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tzvy
Elevation: 0 to 180 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Felda

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods, drainageways, marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
Eg - 4 to 35 inches: fine sand
Btg - 35 to 43 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 43 to 80 inches: extremely paragravelly fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL), Slough (R155XY011FL)

Minor Components

Pinellas

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Wetland hardwood hammock (R156BY012FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Oldsmar

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Wabasso

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

16—Felda fine sand, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hk61

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 312 to 342 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Felda, Frequently Flooded

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
Eg - 5 to 22 inches: fine sand
Btg - 22 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 65 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Minor Components

Pineda

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

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Basinger, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

17—Felda fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hk62

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 312 to 342 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Felda, depressional, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Felda, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand

Eg - 6 to 32 inches: fine sand

Btg - 32 to 49 inches: fine sandy loam

Cg - 49 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Minor Components

Pineda, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Basinger, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Floridana

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

18—Floridana mucky fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hk63
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 312 to 342 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Floridana

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 22 inches: mucky fine sand
Eg - 22 to 34 inches: fine sand
Btg - 34 to 45 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 45 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Minor Components

Felda, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Pineda, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Malabar, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

19—Gator muck, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hk64

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 312 to 342 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Gator and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Gator

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over loamy and sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 22 inches: muck
Cg - 22 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 12.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Minor Components

Florida

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Terra ceia, depressional

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

20—Immokalee fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2s3lk
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 68 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 79 degrees F
Frost-free period: 325 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Immokalee

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 35 inches: fine sand
Bh - 35 to 54 inches: fine sand
BC - 54 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G155XB141FL)

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Margate

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G156AC145FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

21—Malabar fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svz3
Elevation: 0 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Malabar

Setting

Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 17 inches: fine sand
Bw - 17 to 42 inches: fine sand

Btg - 42 to 59 inches: fine sandy loam

Cg - 59 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 1 percent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: — error in exists on —

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Valkaria

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: — error in exists on —

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU011FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: — error in exists on —

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Delray

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G155XU001FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

22—Malabar fine sand, high, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svz4
Elevation: 0 to 90 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Malabar, High

Setting

Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 17 inches: fine sand
Bw - 17 to 42 inches: fine sand
Btg - 42 to 59 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 59 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 1 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G155XB141FL)

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric
lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Valkaria

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric
lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU011FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric
lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Delray

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G155XU001FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

23—Malabar fine sand, depressional, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svz5
Elevation: 10 to 90 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Malabar, Depressional

Setting

Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 17 inches: fine sand
Bw - 17 to 42 inches: fine sand
Bt - 42 to 59 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 59 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 1 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G155XB141FL)

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: — error in exists on —

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric
lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Valkaria

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: — error in exists on —

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric
lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU011FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: — error in exists on —

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric
lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Delray

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: — error in exists on —

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G155XU001FL), Sandy
soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

24—Myakka fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2s3lg
Elevation: 10 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Myakka

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 20 inches: fine sand
Bh - 20 to 36 inches: fine sand
C - 36 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G155XB141FL)

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Eaugallie, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

25—Ona fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hk6b

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 312 to 342 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ona and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Ona

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand

Bh - 5 to 20 inches: fine sand

BE - 20 to 46 inches: fine sand

B'h - 46 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

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

Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Minor Components

Eaugallie

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Smyrna

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

26—Pineda fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svyp

Elevation: 10 to 80 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pineda and similar soils: 93 percent

Minor components: 7 percent

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

Description of Pineda

Setting

Landform: Flats, drainageways

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex, concave

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 1 inches: fine sand

E - 1 to 5 inches: fine sand

Bw - 5 to 36 inches: fine sand

Bt/E - 36 to 54 inches: fine sandy loam

Cg - 54 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Slough (R155XY011FL)

Minor Components

Boca

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, tal, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Slough (R155XY011FL)

Hallandale

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

27—Pineda fine sand, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hk6d

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 312 to 342 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pineda, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Pineda, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
E/Bw - 5 to 24 inches: fine sand
Btg - 24 to 37 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 37 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Minor Components

Felda, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Basinger, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Pompano

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

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

28—Pineda fine sand, depressional, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svz7

Elevation: 0 to 90 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pineda, depressional, and similar soils: 93 percent

Minor components: 7 percent

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

Description of Pineda, Depressional

Setting

Landform: — error in exists on —

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 1 inches: fine sand

E - 1 to 5 inches: fine sand

Bw - 5 to 36 inches: fine sand

Bt/E - 36 to 54 inches: fine sandy loam

Cg - 54 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

Minor Components

Boca

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: — error in exists on —

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Hallandale

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

29—Pineda-Pinellas fine sands

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hk6g

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 312 to 342 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pineda and similar soils: 45 percent

Pinellas and similar soils: 35 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Pineda

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 1 inches: fine sand
E/Bw - 1 to 36 inches: fine sand
Btg - 36 to 54 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 54 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Description of Pinellas

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 20 inches: fine sand
Bk - 20 to 30 inches: fine sand
Btg - 30 to 42 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 42 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 20 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Minor Components

Farmton

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvial, talus
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Eaugallie

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talus
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Wabasso

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talus
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

30—Pomello fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tzw1
Elevation: 0 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 325 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pomello and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Pomello

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 2 inches: fine sand

E - 2 to 46 inches: fine sand

Bh - 46 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 2.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: Sand pine scrub (R155XY001FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL), Sand Pine Scrub (R155XY001FL)

Minor Components

Immokalee

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Duette

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Sand pine scrub (R155XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Jonathan

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R156BY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf pine-turkey oak hills (R155XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

31—Pompano fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tzw3
Elevation: 0 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Pompano

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 2 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Minor Components

Valkaria

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Anclote

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

Ecological site: Freshwater marshes and ponds (R155XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Malabar

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

32—Punta fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hk6k
Elevation: 10 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 312 to 342 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Punta

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand
E - 3 to 60 inches: fine sand
Bh - 60 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Minor Components

Immokalee

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Satellite

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

33—Quartzipsamments, nearly level

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hk6l
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 312 to 342 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Quartzipsamments and similar soils: 100 percent

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

Description of Quartzipsaments

Setting

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

Typical profile

C - 0 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

34—Samsula muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tzw9
Elevation: 0 to 200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 63 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 330 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Samsula

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 36 inches: muck
Cg - 36 to 65 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

Minor Components

Basinger, depressional

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Sanibel

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip, talf

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Kaliga

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

35—Satellite fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svzd

Elevation: 0 to 80 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Satellite and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Satellite

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, rise, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand

C1 - 3 to 65 inches: fine sand

C2 - 65 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(20.00 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of
mesic uplands (G155XB131FL), Sand Pine Scrub
(R155XY001FL)

Minor Components

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric
lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Immokalee

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric
lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric
lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine
terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156BC141FL)

36—Smyrna fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svzh
Elevation: 0 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Smyrna

Setting

Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 13 inches: fine sand
Bh - 13 to 18 inches: fine sand
C/Bw - 18 to 49 inches: fine sand
C - 49 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G155XB141FL)

Minor Components

Eaugallie

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: — error in exists on —

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G155XB141FL)

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy soils
on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Oldsmar

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G156AC141FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Drainageways on flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy soils
on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

37—Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hk6q

Elevation: 20 to 120 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 312 to 342 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Tavares

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
C - 6 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Minor Components

Zolfo

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

38—Terra Ceia muck, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hk6r

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 312 to 342 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Terra ceia, depressional, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Terra Ceia, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 58 inches: muck

Cg - 58 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 23.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Minor Components

Samsula

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Floridana

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Gator

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

39—Terra Ceia muck, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hk6s

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 312 to 342 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Terra ceia, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Terra Ceia, Frequently Flooded

Setting

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

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 72 inches: muck
Cg - 72 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 23.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Minor Components

Samsula

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Gator

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

40—Valkaria fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tzw5
Elevation: 0 to 110 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Valkaria

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 16 inches: fine sand
Bw - 16 to 51 inches: fine sand
C - 51 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Minor Components

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drainageways on flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Malabar

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Drainageways on flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Pineda

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Drainageways on flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Slough (R155XY011FL)

Satellite

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Drainageways on flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

41—Wabasso fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svzg

Elevation: 0 to 130 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wabasso and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Wabasso

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand

E - 4 to 16 inches: fine sand

Bh - 16 to 28 inches: fine sand

E' - 28 to 32 inches: fine sand

Btg - 32 to 48 inches: fine sandy loam

Cg - 48 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

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

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Minor Components

Felda

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Riviera

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Slough (R155XY011FL)

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: — error in exists on —

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL)

Boca

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Slough (R155XY011FL)

42—Zolfo fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tzw7

Elevation: 0 to 130 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Zolfo and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Zolfo

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, riser, rise

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand
E - 7 to 63 inches: fine sand
Bh - 63 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Minor Components

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, riser, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, riser, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Ona, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, riser, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

99—Water

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent

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

Description of Water

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: De Soto County, Florida

Survey Area Data: Version 9, Sep 9, 2014