Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

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

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

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

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

Report—Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

De Soto County, Florida

Map Unit: 2—Anclote mucky fine sand, depressional

Component: Anclote (85%)

The Anclote component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 10 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Valkaria (5%)

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

Component: Floridana (5%)

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

Component: Basinger, depressional (5%)

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

Map Unit: 3—Basinger fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Basinger (90%)

The Basinger component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: EauGallie (4%)

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

Component: Placid, depressional (3%)

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

Component: Margate (3%)

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

Map Unit: 4—Basinger fine sand, frequently flooded

Component: Basinger, frequently flooded (85%)

The Basinger, frequently flooded component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Valkaria (5%)

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

Component: Malabar (5%)

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

Component: Pompano (5%)

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

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

Component: Basinger, depressional (90%)

The Basinger, depressional component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Smyrna, hydric (5%)

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

Component: Samsula, muck (3%)

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

Component: Floridana, hydric (2%)

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

Map Unit: 6—Bradenton fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Bradenton (85%)

The Bradenton component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 5 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Felda (6%)

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

Component: Wabasso (5%)

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

Component: Parkwood (3%)

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

Component: Copeland (1%)

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

Map Unit: 7—Bradenton-Felda-Chobee complex, occasionally flooded

Component: Bradenton (40%)

The Bradenton component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Felda (35%)

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

Component: Chobee (15%)

The Chobee component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 15 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Floridana (4%)

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

Component: Pompano (3%)

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

Component: Wabasso (3%)

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

Map Unit: 8—Bradenton-Felda-Chobee complex, frequently flooded

Component: Felda (35%)

The Felda component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bradenton (35%)

The Bradenton component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chobee (15%)

The Chobee component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 5 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Floridana (5%)

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

Component: Terra Ceia, frequently flooded (5%)

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

Component: Pompano (5%)

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

Map Unit: 9—Cassia fine sand

Component: Cassia (85%)

The Cassia component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Myakka (5%)

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

Component: Zolfo (5%)

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

Component: Pomello (5%)

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

Map Unit: 10—Chobee muck, depressional

Component: Chobee, depressional (85%)

The Chobee, depressional component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 35 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Felda, depressional (4%)

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

Component: Delray (4%)

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

Component: Floridana (4%)

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

Component: Gator (3%)

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

Map Unit: 11—Delray mucky fine sand, depressional

Component: Delray (85%)

The Delray component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 9 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Gator (5%)

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

Component: Samsula (5%)

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

Component: Anclote (5%)

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

Map Unit: 12—Durbin and Wulfert mucks, frequently flooded

Component: Durbin (50%)

The Durbin component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 53 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 30 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Wulfert (45%)

The Wulfert component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 55 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 60 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Samsula (3%)

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

Component: Terra Ceia, frequently flooded (2%)

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

Map Unit: 13—EauGallie fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: EauGallie (85%)

The EauGallie component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on — Error in Exists On —. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. This component is in the R155XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Wabasso (6%)

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

Component: Delray (5%)

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

Component: Felda (2%)

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

Component: Pinellas (2%)

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

Map Unit: 14—Farmton fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Farmton (88%)

The Farmton component makes up 88 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R155XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Malabar (4%)

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

Component: Wauchula (4%)

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

Component: EauGallie (4%)

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

Map Unit: 15—Felda fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Felda (90%)

The Felda component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on coastal plains, marine terraces on coastal plains, flatwoods on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R155XY011FL Slough ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pinellas (4%)

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

Component: Wabasso (2%)

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

Component: Oldsmar (2%)

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

Component: Myakka (2%)

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

Map Unit: 16—Felda fine sand, frequently flooded

Component: Felda, frequently flooded (85%)

The Felda, frequently flooded component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pineda (5%)

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

Component: Pompano (5%)

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

Component: Basinger, frequently flooded (5%)

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

Map Unit: 17—Felda fine sand, depressional

Component: Felda, depressional (85%)

The Felda, depressional component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Floridana (5%)

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

Component: Basinger, depressional (5%)

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

Component: Pineda, depressional (5%)

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

Map Unit: 18—Floridana mucky fine sand, depressional

Component: Floridana (85%)

The Floridana component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 11 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Malabar, depressional (5%)

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

Component: Pineda, depressional (5%)

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

Component: Felda, depressional (5%)

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

Map Unit: 19—Gator muck, depressional

Component: Gator (85%)

The Gator component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over loamy and sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 70 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Floridana (8%)

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

Component: Terra Ceia, depressional (7%)

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

Map Unit: 20—Immokalee fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Immokalee (90%)

The Immokalee component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger (5%)

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

Component: Margate (3%)

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

Component: Placid, depressional (2%)

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

Map Unit: 21—Malabar fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Malabar (85%)

The Malabar component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on — Error in Exists On —. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R155XY011FL Slough ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger (6%)

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

Component: Valkaria (5%)

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

Component: Pompano (3%)

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

Component: Delray (1%)

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

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

Component: Malabar, high (85%)

The Malabar, high component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on — Error in Exists On —. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R155XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger (6%)

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

Component: Valkaria (5%)

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

Component: Pompano (3%)

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

Component: Delray (1%)

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

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

Component: Malabar, depressional (85%)

The Malabar, depressional component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on — Error in Exists On —. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R155XY011FL Slough ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger (6%)

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

Component: Valkaria (5%)

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

Component: Pompano (3%)

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

Component: Delray (1%)

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

Map Unit: 24—Myakka fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Myakka (90%)

The Myakka component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger (5%)

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

Component: EauGallie, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Placid, depressional (1%)

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

Map Unit: 25—Ona fine sand

Component: Ona (85%)

The Ona component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger (5%)

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

Component: Smyrna (5%)

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

Component: EauGallie (5%)

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

Map Unit: 26—Pineda fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Pineda (93%)

The Pineda component makes up 93 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Boca (4%)

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

Component: Hallandale (3%)

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

Map Unit: 27—Pineda fine sand, frequently flooded

Component: Pineda, frequently flooded (85%)

The Pineda, frequently flooded component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pompano (5%)

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

Component: Basinger, frequently flooded (5%)

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

Component: Felda, frequently flooded (5%)

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

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

Component: Pineda, depressional (93%)

The Pineda, depressional component makes up 93 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on — Error in Exists On —. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R155XY011FL Slough ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Boca (4%)

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

Component: Hallandale (3%)

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

Map Unit: 29—Pineda-Pinellas fine sands

Component: Pineda (45%)

The Pineda component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pinellas (35%)

The Pinellas component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 15 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Farmton (7%)

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

Component: EauGallie (7%)

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

Component: Wabasso (6%)

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

Map Unit: 30—Pomello fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Pomello (85%)

The Pomello component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R155XY001FL Sand Pine Scrub ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Duette (5%)

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

Component: Immokalee (5%)

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

Component: Jonathan (3%)

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

Component: Tavares (2%)

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

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

Component: Pompano (85%)

The Pompano component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Anclote (5%)

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

Component: Valkaria (5%)

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

Component: Malabar (3%)

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

Component: Basinger (2%)

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

Map Unit: 32—Punta fine sand

Component: Punta (85%)

The Punta component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Immokalee (8%)

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

Component: Satellite (7%)

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

Map Unit: 33—Quartzipsamments, nearly level

Component: Quartzipsaments (100%)

The Quartzipsaments component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on fills on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: 34—Samsula muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Component: Samsula (90%)

The Samsula component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 60 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Sanibel (3%)

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

Component: Basinger, depressional (3%)

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

Component: Kaliga (2%)

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

Component: Anclote (2%)

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

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

Component: Satellite (85%)

The Satellite component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Myakka (6%)

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

Component: Immokalee (5%)

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

Component: Basinger (3%)

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

Component: Pompano (1%)

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

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

Component: Smyrna (85%)

The Smyrna component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on — Error in Exists On —. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: EauGallie (6%)

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

Component: Basinger (5%)

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

Component: Oldsmar (3%)

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

Component: Pompano (1%)

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

Map Unit: 37—Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Tavares (85%)

The Tavares component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Zolfo (8%)

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

Component: Pomello (7%)

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

Map Unit: 38—Terra Ceia muck, depressional

Component: Terra Ceia, depressional (85%)

The Terra Ceia, depressional component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 75 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Gator (5%)

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

Component: Floridana (5%)

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

Component: Samsula (5%)

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

Map Unit: 39—Terra Ceia muck, frequently flooded

Component: Terra Ceia, frequently flooded (80%)

The Terra Ceia, frequently flooded component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Gator (10%)

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

Component: Samsula (10%)

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

Map Unit: 40—Valkaria fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Valkaria (85%)

The Valkaria component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Myakka (5%)

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

Component: Pineda (4%)

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

Component: Malabar (4%)

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

Component: Satellite (2%)

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

Map Unit: 41—Wabasso fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Wabasso (85%)

The Wabasso component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains, flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 2 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger (4%)

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

Component: Riviera (4%)

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

Component: Felda (4%)

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

Component: Boca (3%)

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

Map Unit: 42—Zolfo fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Zolfo (85%)

The Zolfo component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Tavares (10%)

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

Component: Myakka (3%)

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

Component: Ona, non-hydric (2%)

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

Map Unit: 99—Water

Component: Water (100%)

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

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: De Soto County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 9, Sep 9, 2014