

## 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)

### Dixie County, Florida

**Map Unit:** 2—Penney fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

**Component:** Penney (90%)

The Penney component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Chiefland (3%)**

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

**Component: Blanton (3%)**

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

**Component: Otela (2%)**

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

**Component: Wadley (2%)**

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

**Map Unit: 4—Penney-Otela, limestone substratum complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes**

**Component: Penney (55%)**

The Penney component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Otela (40%)**

The Otela component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 60 to 80 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Blanton (2%)**

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

**Component: Chiefland (2%)**

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

**Component: Ridgewood (1%)**

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

**Map Unit: 6—Albany-Ridgewood complex**

**Component: Albany (56%)**

The Albany component makes up 56 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Ridgewood (36%)**

The Ridgewood component makes up 36 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 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 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 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Clara, depressional (3%)**

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

**Component:** Meadowbrook, depressional (3%)

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

**Component:** Oldtown, depressional (2%)

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

**Map Unit:** 7—Garcon-Ousley-Albany complex, occasionally flooded

**Component:** Garcon (43%)

The Garcon component makes up 43 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Ousley (27%)

The Ousley component makes up 27 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Albany (20%)

The Albany component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Ellore (10%)

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

**Map Unit:** 9—Otela limestone substratum-Chiefland-Kureb complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

**Component:** Otela (40%)

The Otela component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 60 to 80 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. 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:** Chiefland (25%)

The Chiefland component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 24 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Kureb (22%)**

The Kureb component makes up 22 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits or sandy fluvial or marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Albany (13%)**

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

**Map Unit: 10—Osier-Elloree complex, frequently flooded**

**Component: Osier (50%)**

The Osier component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Elloree (37%)**

The Elloree component makes up 37 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is 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, March, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Albany (5%)**

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

**Component: Ousley (4%)**

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

**Component: Garcon (4%)**

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

**Map Unit: 11—Clara and Meadowbrook soils, frequently flooded**

**Component: Clara, frequently flooded (50%)**

The Clara, frequently flooded component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats 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 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 January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Meadowbrook, frequently flooded (40%)**

The Meadowbrook, frequently flooded component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats 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 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, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Osier (5%)**

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

**Component:** Clara, depressional (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 12—Clara, Oldtown, and Meadowbrook soils, depressional

**Component:** Clara, depressional (40%)

The Clara, depressional component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy 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, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Oldtown, depressional (30%)

The Oldtown, depressional component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material over sandy marine deposits or 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 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 February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. 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:** Meadowbrook, depressional (20%)

The Meadowbrook, depressional component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. 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:** Bodiford (4%)

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

**Component:** Tooles (3%)

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

**Component:** Wekiva (3%)

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

**Map Unit:** 14—Rawhide mucky loamy fine sand, depressional

**Component:** Rawhide (80%)

The Rawhide component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately 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, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 15 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 1 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:** Osier (4%)

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

**Component:** Chaires (4%)

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

**Component:** Bodiford (4%)

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

**Component:** Talquin (4%)

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

**Component:** Tooles (4%)

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

**Map Unit:** 15—Leon mucky fine sand, frequently flooded

**Component:** Leon (85%)

The Leon component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats 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 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 March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 15 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Oldtown, frequently flooded (5%)

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

**Component:** Yellowjacket, frequently flooded (5%)

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

**Component:** Bodiford (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 16—Penney-Wadley complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

**Component:** Penney (50%)

The Penney component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Wadley (40%)

The Wadley component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Blanton (4%)

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

**Component:** Clara (3%)

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

**Component:** Chiefland (3%)

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

**Map Unit:** 17—Leon-Leon, depressional complex

**Component:** Leon (50%)

The Leon component makes up 50 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 high. 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 March, April, May, 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:** Leon, depressional (40%)

The Leon, depressional component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 15 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Chaires, depressional (4%)

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

**Component:** Ousley (3%)

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

**Component:** Meadowbrook (3%)

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

**Map Unit:** 18—Chaires-Chaires, depressional complex

**Component:** Chaires (50%)

The Chaires component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately 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 March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Chaires, depressional (40%)

The Chaires, depressional component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 45 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:** Meadowbrook (4%)

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

**Component:** Tooles (3%)

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

**Component:** Meadowbrook, depressional (3%)

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

**Map Unit:** 19—Wekiva-Shired-Tooles complex, occasionally flooded

**Component:** Wekiva (39%)

The Wekiva component makes up 39 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 10 to 30 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 occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Shired (31%)**

The Shired component makes up 31 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 45 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 43 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Tooles (24%)**

The Tooles component makes up 24 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flats on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 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 occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. 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: Leon, frequently flooded (3%)**

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

**Component: Chaires, occasionally flooded (3%)**

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

**Map Unit: 20**—Chaires, limestone substratum-Leon complex

**Component: Chaires (50%)**

The Chaires component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 50 to 80 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 March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Leon (40%)**

The Leon component makes up 40 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 March, April, May, 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: Chaires, depressional (4%)**

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

**Component: Leon, depressional (3%)**

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

**Component: Meadowbrook, depressional (3%)**

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

**Map Unit: 21**—Meadowbrook fine sand

**Component: Meadowbrook (80%)**

The Meadowbrook component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Clara, depressional (5%)**

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

**Component: Oldtown, depressional (5%)**

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

**Component: Meadowbrook, depressional (5%)**

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

**Component: Chaires, depressional (5%)**

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

**Map Unit: 22—Lutterloh, limestone substratum-Moriah complex**

**Component: Lutterloh (55%)**

The Lutterloh component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 60 to 80 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 March, April, May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Moriah (35%)**

The Moriah component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 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 February, March, April, May, June. 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: Mandarin (2%)**

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

**Component: Matmon (2%)**

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

**Component: Leon, depressional (2%)**

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

**Component: Chaires, depressional (2%)**

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

**Component: Tooles, depressional (1%)**

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

**Component: Steinhatchee (1%)**

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

**Map Unit: 25—Meadowbrook-Meadowbrook, depressional complex, occasionally flooded**

**Component: Meadowbrook (45%)**

The Meadowbrook component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats 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 9 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Meadowbrook, depressional (35%)

The Meadowbrook, depressional component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. 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:** Clara, depressional (4%)

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

**Component:** Oldtown, frequently flooded (4%)

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

**Component:** Chaires, occasionally flooded (4%)

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

**Component:** Leon (4%)

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

**Component:** Toolles (4%)

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

**Map Unit: 27—Steinhatchee-Tennille complex**

**Component: Steinhatchee (52%)**

The Steinhatchee component makes up 52 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 80 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 March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Tennille (32%)**

The Tennille component makes up 32 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 over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 6 to 20 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 March, April, May, June, July, August, September. 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: Lutterloh (6%)**

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

**Component: Meadowbrook (5%)**

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

**Component: Tooles (5%)**

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

**Map Unit: 28—Tooles-Meadowbrook complex**

**Component: Tooles (55%)**

The Tooles component makes up 55 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 over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 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 9 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. 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: Meadowbrook (35%)**

The Meadowbrook component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Chaires (4%)**

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

**Component: Moriah (3%)**

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

**Component: Leon (3%)**

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

**Map Unit: 29—Tooles fine sand, depressional**

**Component: Tooles, depressional (80%)**

The Tooles, depressional component makes up 80 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 over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 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 low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. 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:** Meadowbrook (5%)

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

**Component:** Chaires (5%)

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

**Component:** Leon (5%)

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

**Component:** Clara, depressional (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 30—Yellowjacket muck, depressional

**Component:** Yellowjacket, depressional (80%)

The Yellowjacket, depressional component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 40 to 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 February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 45 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:** Tooles, depressional (10%)

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

**Component:** Maurepas (10%)

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

**Map Unit:** 31—Clara sand, occasionally ponded

**Component:** Clara (81%)

The Clara component makes up 81 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. 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 occasionally 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 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Chaires (4%)

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

**Component:** Chaires, depressional (4%)

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

**Component:** Leon (4%)

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

**Component:** Meadowbrook, depressional (4%)

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

**Component:** Steinhatchee (3%)

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

**Map Unit: 32**—Bayvi muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded

**Component: Bayvi (86%)**

The Bayvi component makes up 86 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 marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 45 to 70 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 40 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8w. 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: Leon, tidal (4%)**

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

**Component: Bayvi, very deep (4%)**

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

**Component: Nutall, tidal (3%)**

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

**Component: Lynn Haven, tidal (3%)**

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

**Map Unit: 34**—Ortega-Blanton complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

**Component: Ortega (55%)**

The Ortega component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls 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 low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during January, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Blanton (35%)**

The Blanton component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. 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: Ridgewood (5%)**

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

**Component: Albany (5%)**

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

**Map Unit: 36—Pits**

**Component: Pits (98%)**

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

**Component: Quartzipsamments (2%)**

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

**Map Unit: 38—Quartzipsamments, 0 to 5 percent slopes**

**Component:** Quartzipsamments (95%)

The Quartzipsamments component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 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 somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 42 inches during June, July, August, September. 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:** Meadowbrook, depressional (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 39—Resota sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

**Component:** Resota (90%)

The Resota component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls 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 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 51 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Leon (10%)

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

**Map Unit:** 41—Mandarin-Lutterloh, limestone substratum complex

**Component:** Mandarin (50%)

The Mandarin component makes up 50 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 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 30 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 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: Lutterloh (30%)**

The Lutterloh component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 60 to 80 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 March, April, May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Clara, depressional (10%)**

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

**Component: Meadowbrook, depressional (10%)**

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

**Map Unit: 42—Tooles-Wekiva complex**

**Component: Tooles (60%)**

The Tooles component makes up 60 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 over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 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 9 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. 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:** Wekiva (30%)

The Wekiva component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 10 to 30 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 not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Meadowbrook (5%)

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

**Component:** Moriah (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 44—Bodiford and Meadowbrook, limestone substratum, soils, frequently flooded

**Component:** Bodiford (50%)

The Bodiford component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 45 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:** Meadowbrook, limestone substratum (40%)

The Meadowbrook, limestone substratum component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 60 to 80 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during 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:** Tooles (5%)

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

**Component:** Leon, frequently flooded (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 47—Lutterloh, limestone substratum-Moriah-Matmon complex, occasionally flooded

**Component:** Matmon (30%)

The Matmon component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 10 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Moriah (30%)**

The Moriah component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 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 occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during February, March, April, May, June. 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: Lutterloh (30%)**

The Lutterloh component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 60 to 80 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 occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Chaires, occasionally flooded (4%)**

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

**Component: Meadowbrook, occasionally flooded (3%)**

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

**Component:** Meadowbrook, occasionally flooded (3%)

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

**Map Unit:** 48—Psammaquents-Rock outcrop complex, frequently flooded

**Component:** Psammaquents (68%)

The Psammaquents component makes up 68 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 sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 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 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, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a moderately saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Rock outcrop (30%)

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

**Component:** Chaires, limestone substratum (1%)

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

**Component:** Bayvi (1%)

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

**Map Unit:** 49—Chaires, limestone substratum-Meadowbrook complex

**Component:** Chaires, limestone substratum (60%)

The Chaires, limestone substratum component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 50 to 80 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 March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Meadowbrook (25%)**

The Meadowbrook component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Leon, depressional (3%)**

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

**Component: Chaires, depressional (3%)**

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

**Component: Clara, depressional (3%)**

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

**Component: Toolles, depressional (2%)**

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

**Component: Meadowbrook, depressional (2%)**

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

**Component:** Lynn Haven (2%)

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

**Map Unit:** 50—Wulfert muck, frequently flooded

**Component:** Wulfert (81%)

The Wulfert component makes up 81 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 40 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:** Lynn Haven, tidal (5%)

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

**Component:** Leon, tidal (5%)

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

**Component:** Bayvi (5%)

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

**Component:** Nutall, tidal (4%)

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

**Map Unit:** 51—Yellowjacket and Maurepas soils, frequently flooded

**Component:** Maurepas (45%)

The Maurepas component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of woody 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 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 8. 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:** Yellowjacket (45%)

The Yellowjacket component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flats on flood plains 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 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 45 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:** Clara, frequently flooded (10%)

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

**Map Unit:** 52—St. Augustine sand, organic substratum, rarely flooded

**Component:** St. Augustine, organic substratum (80%)

The St. Augustine, organic substratum component makes up 80 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 mine spoil or earthy fill. 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 5 percent. The soil has a moderately saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Albany (2%)**

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

**Component: Chaires (2%)**

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

**Component: Leon (2%)**

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

**Component: Clara (2%)**

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

**Component: Lynn Haven (2%)**

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

**Component: Bayvi (2%)**

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

**Component: Resota (2%)**

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

**Component: Ortega (2%)**

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

**Component: Osier (2%)**

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

**Component: Wulfert (2%)**

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

**Map Unit: 54—Ridgewood fine sand**

**Component: Ridgewood (77%)**

The Ridgewood component makes up 77 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 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 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 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Clara (3%)**

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

**Component: Leon (3%)**

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

**Component: Chaires (3%)**

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

**Component: Albany (3%)**

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

**Component: Lynn Haven (3%)**

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

**Component: Lutterloh (2%)**

The Lutterloh component makes up 2 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 60 to 80 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 occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Osier (2%)**

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

**Component: Ortega (2%)**

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

**Component: Resota (2%)**

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

**Map Unit: 55—Tooles-Nuttall complex, frequently flooded**

**Component: Tooles (60%)**

The Tooles component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flats on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 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 moderate. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. 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: Nutall (30%)**

The Nutall component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flats 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, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 40 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 moderate. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. 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: Meadowbrook (5%)**

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

**Component: Tennille (5%)**

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

**Map Unit: 56—Ortega sand**

**Component: Ortega (78%)**

The Ortega component makes up 78 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 3 percent. This component is on knolls, 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 51 inches during January, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Lynn Haven (6%)**

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

**Component: Leon (6%)**

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

**Component:** Ridgewood (5%)

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

**Component:** Penney (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 57—Clara-Oldtown complex, frequently flooded

**Component:** Clara, frequently flooded (50%)

The Clara, frequently flooded component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flats 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 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, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Oldtown, frequently flooded (40%)

The Oldtown, frequently flooded component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material over sandy marine deposits or 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 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 frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 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:** Elloree (4%)

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

**Component:** Leon, frequently flooded (3%)

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

**Component:** Meadowbrook, frequently flooded (3%)

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

**Map Unit:** 58—Talquin-Meadowbrook complex, occasionally flooded

**Component:** Talquin (45%)

The Talquin component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Meadowbrook (30%)

The Meadowbrook component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats 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 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 9 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Chaires, occasionally flooded (9%)

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

**Component:** Clara, frequently flooded (8%)

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

**Component:** Tooles (8%)

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

**Map Unit:** 59—Talquin fine sand, occasionally flooded

**Component:** Talquin (75%)

The Talquin component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Chaires, occasionally flooded (9%)

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

**Component:** Clara, frequently flooded (8%)

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

**Component:** Tooles (8%)

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

**Map Unit:** 60—Ridgewood sand, rarely flooded

**Component:** Ridgewood, rarely flooded (77%)

The Ridgewood, rarely flooded component makes up 77 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 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 high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 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 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Albany (3%)**

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

**Component: Leon (3%)**

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

**Component: Chaires (3%)**

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

**Component: Clara (3%)**

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

**Component: Lutterloh (3%)**

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

**Component: Osier (2%)**

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

**Component: Ortega (2%)**

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

**Component: Resota (2%)**

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

**Component:** Lynn Haven (2%)

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

**Map Unit:** 61—Mandarin sand

**Component:** Mandarin (90%)

The Mandarin component makes up 90 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 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 30 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 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Albany (4%)

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

**Component:** Meadowbrook (3%)

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

**Component:** Clara, depressional (3%)

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

**Map Unit:** 62—Kureb sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

**Component:** Kureb (80%)

The Kureb component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits or sandy fluvial or marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. 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: Clara (5%)**

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

**Component: Ortega (5%)**

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

**Component: Moriah (5%)**

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

**Component: Blanton (5%)**

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

**Map Unit: 63—Wesconnett and Lynn Haven soils, depressional**

**Component: Lynn Haven (45%)**

The Lynn Haven component makes up 45 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. 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: Wesconnett (45%)**

The Wesconnett component makes up 45 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Chaires, depressional (3%)

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

**Component:** Chaires (3%)

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

**Component:** Meadowbrook, depressional (2%)

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

**Component:** Clara (2%)

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

**Map Unit:** 64—Ousley-Leon-Clara complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

**Component:** Ousley (45%)

The Ousley component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on rises on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, May, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 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: Leon (35%)**

The Leon component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during March, April, May, 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: Clara (15%)**

The Clara component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions 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 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 occasionally 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 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Lutterloh (2%)**

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

**Component: Chaires (2%)**

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

**Component: Moriah (1%)**

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Moriah 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.

**Map Unit:** 100—Waters of the Gulf of Mexico

**Component:** Waters of the Gulf of Mexico (100%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Waters of the Gulf of Mexico is a miscellaneous area.

### **Data Source Information**

Soil Survey Area: Dixie County, Florida

Survey Area Data: Version 8, Sep 24, 2014