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)

Duval County, Florida

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

Component: Albany (86%)

The Albany component makes up 86 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 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, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. 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: Mascotte (4%)

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

Component: Blanton (4%)

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

Component: Pelham, hydric (3%)

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

Component: Sapelo (3%)

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

Map Unit: 2t2v2—Cassia fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Mandarin (89%)

The Mandarin component makes up 89 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Hurricane (3%)

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

Component: Cornelia (3%)

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

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

Map Unit: 6—Aquic Quartzipsamments, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Aquic Quartzipsamments (90%)

The Aquic Quartzipsamments 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 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 45 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Corolla (10%)

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

Map Unit: 7—Arents, nearly level

Component: Arents (94%)

The Arents component makes up 94 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on fills, flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is 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 27 inches during January, 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 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: Corolla (6%)

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

Map Unit: 9—Arents, sanitary landfill

Component: Arents (94%)

The Arents component makes up 94 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains, sanitary landfills. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 36 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Corolla (6%)

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

Map Unit: 10—Beaches, very frequently flooded

Component: Beaches (98%)

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

Component: Corolla (2%)

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

Map Unit: 12—Blanton fine sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes

Component: Blanton (90%)

The Blanton component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 6 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 January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (2%)

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

Component: Mascotte (1%)

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

Component: Penney (1%)

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

Component: Boulogne (1%)

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

Component: Ortega (1%)

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

Component: Surrency, flooded (1%)

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

Component: Goldhead, wet (1%)

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

Component: Sapelo (1%)

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

Component: Pelham, non-hydric (1%)

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

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

Component: Boulogne (95%)

The Boulogne component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. 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: Pottsburg, high (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pottsburg 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: Wesconnett (1%)

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

Map Unit: 18—Corolla fine sand, gently undulating to rolling, rarely flooded

Component: Corolla (93%)

The Corolla component makes up 93 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 6 percent. This component is on rises on dunes 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 rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet 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 13 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Newhan (3%)

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

Component: Fripp (2%)

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

Component: Beaches (2%)

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

Map Unit: 19—Cornelia fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Cornelia (88%)

The Cornelia component makes up 88 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 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: Ortega (3%)

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

Component: Mandarin (3%)

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

Component: Leon, tidal (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon 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: 22—Evergreen-Wesconnett complex, depressional, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Evergreen (63%)

The Evergreen component makes up 63 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. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 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: Wesconnett (33%)

The Wesconnett component makes up 33 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 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. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pottsburg (1%)

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

Component: Leon (1%)

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

Component: Pamlico (1%)

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

Component: Lynn Haven (1%)

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

Map Unit: 23—Fripp-Corolla, rarely flooded, complex, gently undulating to hilly

Component: Fripp (71%)

The Fripp component makes up 71 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 20 percent. This component is on dunes 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 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 4 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Corolla (23%)

The Corolla component makes up 23 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on rises on dunes 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 rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet 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 13 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Mandarin (1%)

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

Component: Ortega (1%)

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

Component: Lynn Haven (1%)

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

Component: Boulogne (1%)

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

Component: Pottsburg (1%)

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

Component: Leon (1%)

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

Map Unit: 24—Hurricane and Ridgewood soils, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Hurricane (53%)

The Hurricane component makes up 53 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ridgewood (35%)

The Ridgewood 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 marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. 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: Lynn Haven (2%)

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

Component: Mandarin (2%)

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

Component: Pottsburg (2%)

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

Component: Boulogne (2%)

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

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

Map Unit: 25—Kershaw fine sand, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Kershaw (94%)

The Kershaw component makes up 94 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 8 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, 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 excessively 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. 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: Ortega (3%)

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

Component: Blanton (3%)

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

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

Component: Kershaw, smoothed (96%)

The Kershaw, smoothed component makes up 96 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, 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 excessively 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. 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: Ortega (4%)

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

Map Unit: 29—Kureb fine sand, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Kureb (93%)

The Kureb component makes up 93 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 8 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, dunes 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: Cornelia (3%)

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

Component: Mandarin (2%)

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

Component: Ortega (2%)

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

Map Unit: 31—Kureb fine sand, rolling, 8 to 20 percent slopes

Component: Kureb (91%)

The Kureb component makes up 91 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 20 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: Ridgewood (3%)

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

Component: Ortega (3%)

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

Component: Mandarin (3%)

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

Map Unit: 32—Leon fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Leon (92%)

The Leon component makes up 92 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. 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: Lynn Haven (2%)

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

Component: Evergreen (2%)

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

Component: Pottsburg, high (2%)

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

Component: Sapelo (1%)

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

Component: Wesconnett (1%)

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

Map Unit: 33—Leon fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, very frequently flooded

Component: Leon, tidal (96%)

The Leon, tidal component makes up 96 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 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 is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is very 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 2 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: Leon (2%)

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

Component: Tisonia (1%)

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

Component: Arents (1%)

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

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

Component: Lynn Haven (92%)

The Lynn Haven component makes up 92 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 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon (2%)

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

Component: Boulogne (2%)

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

Component: Wesconnett (2%)

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

Component: Evergreen (2%)

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

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

Component: Mandarin (92%)

The Mandarin component makes up 92 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on Lower coastal plains, rises. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon (5%)

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

Component: Ortega (1%)

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

Component: Rutlege (1%)

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

Component: Centenary (1%)

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

Map Unit: 38—Mascotte fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Mascotte (91%)

The Mascotte component makes up 91 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 7 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: Pelham, non-hydric (2%)

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

Component: Surrency (2%)

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

Component: Pelham, hydric (2%)

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

Component: Albany (2%)

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

Component: Yonges (1%)

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

Map Unit: 40—Maurepas muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Component: Maurepas (90%)

The Maurepas component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of 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 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 75 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: Lynn Haven (4%)

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

Component: Tisonia (3%)

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

Component: Rutlege, flooded (3%)

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

Map Unit: 42—Newhan-Corolla, rarely flooded, complex, gently undulating to hilly, 2 to 20 percent slopes

Component: Newhan (77%)

The Newhan component makes up 77 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 20 percent. This component is on dunes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy eolian 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 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The soil has a slightly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 14 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Corolla (22%)

The Corolla component makes up 22 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on rises on dunes 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 rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet 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 13 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Beaches (1%)

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

Map Unit: 44—Mascotte-Pelham complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Mascotte (65%)

The Mascotte component makes up 65 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pelham, non-hydric (31%)

The Pelham, non-hydric component makes up 31 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. 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: Surrency (2%)

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

Component: Pelham, hydric (2%)

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

Map Unit: 46—Ortega fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Ortega (93%)

The Ortega component makes up 93 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 eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Kershaw (2%)

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

Component: Ridgewood (2%)

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

Component: Hurricane (2%)

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

Component: Albany (1%)

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

Map Unit: 49—Pamlico muck, depressional, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Component: Pamlico (91%)

The Pamlico component makes up 91 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 50 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Evergreen (3%)

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

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

Component: Pelham, hydric (2%)

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

Map Unit: 50—Pamlico muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Component: Pamlico (87%)

The Pamlico component makes up 87 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is 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 50 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Dorovan, depressional (3%)

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

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

Component: Evergreen (2%)

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

Component: Pelham, hydric (2%)

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

Component: Surrency, flooded (2%)

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

Map Unit: 51—Pelham fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Pelham, non-hydric (56%)

The Pelham, non-hydric component makes up 56 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. 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: Pelham, hydric (37%)

The Pelham, hydric component makes up 37 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. 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: Mascotte (2%)

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

Component: Albany (1%)

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

Component: Sapelo (1%)

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

Component: Surrency (1%)

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

Component: Lynchburg (1%)

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

Component: Yonges (1%)

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

Map Unit: 53—Penney fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Penney (94%)

The Penney component makes up 94 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 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: Blanton (2%)

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

Component: Hurricane (2%)

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

Component: Ridgewood (1%)

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

Component: Ortega (1%)

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

Map Unit: 55—Pits

Component: Pits (50%)

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

Component: Pits, ponded (25%)

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

Component: Pits, wet (25%)

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

Map Unit: 56—Pottsburg fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Pottsburg (91%)

The Pottsburg component makes up 91 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. 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: Evergreen (2%)

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

Component: Hurricane (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Hurricane 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: Wesconnett (1%)

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

Component: Mandarin (1%)

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

Component: Pottsburg, high (1%)

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

Map Unit: 58—Pottsburg fine sand, high, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Component: Pottsburg, high (93%)

The Pottsburg, high component makes up 93 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 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 18 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. 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: Hurricane (2%)

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

Component: Boulogne (2%)

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

Component: Ridgewood (1%)

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

Component: Leon (1%)

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

Component: Pottsburg (1%)

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

Map Unit: 62—Rutlege mucky fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Component: Rutlege, flooded (90%)

The Rutlege, flooded component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 15 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: Evergreen (3%)

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

Component: Boulogne (3%)

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

Component: Surrency, flooded (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Surrency 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: 63—Sapelo fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Sapelo (90%)

The Sapelo component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (2%)

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

Component: Pelham, non-hydric (2%)

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

Component: Pelham, hydric (2%)

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

Component: Surrency (2%)

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

Component: Yonges (2%)

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

Map Unit: 66—Surrency loamy fine sand, depressional, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Surrency (92%)

The Surrency component makes up 92 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 12 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: Pamlico (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pamlico 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: Pelham, hydric (2%)

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

Component: Stockade (1%)

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

Component: Yonges (1%)

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

Map Unit: 67—Surrency loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Component: Surrency, flooded (93%)

The Surrency, flooded component makes up 93 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 12 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: Pelham, hydric (2%)

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

Component: Pamlico (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pamlico 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: Yonges (1%)

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

Map Unit: 68—Tisonia mucky peat, 0 to 1 percent slopes, very frequently flooded

Component: Tisonia (96%)

The Tisonia component makes up 96 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 clayey alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is very frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 53 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 4 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Boulogne (2%)

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

Component: Leon, tidal (1%)

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

Component: Maurepas (1%)

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

Map Unit: 69—Urban land

Component: Urban land (95%)

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

Component: Hurricane (1%)

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

Component: Ortega (1%)

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

Component: Pelham, hydric (1%)

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

Component: Leon (1%)

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

Component: Albany (1%)

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

Map Unit: 71—Urban land-Leon-Boulogne complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Urban land (35%)

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

Component: Leon (30%)

The Leon 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 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 January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. 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: Boulogne (25%)

The Boulogne 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 marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pottsburg, high (2%)

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

Component: Wesconnett (2%)

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

Component: Evergreen (2%)

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

Component: Rutlege, flooded (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Rutlege 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: 72—Urban land-Ortega-Kershaw complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Urban land (35%)

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

Component: Ortega (30%)

The Ortega component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 58 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Kershaw (25%)

The Kershaw component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, 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 excessively 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. 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: Hurricane (5%)

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

Component: Ridgewood (5%)

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

Map Unit: 73—Urban land-Mascotte-Sapelo complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Urban land (35%)

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

Component: Mascotte (30%)

The Mascotte 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. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Sapelo (25%)

The Sapelo 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 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. 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: Pelham, hydric (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pelham 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: Pelham, non-hydric (2%)

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

Component: Surrency (2%)

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

Map Unit: 74—Pelham-Urban land complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Urban land (35%)

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

Component: Pelham, non-hydric (30%)

The Pelham, non-hydric 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. 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 9 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. 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: Pelham, hydric (25%)

The Pelham, hydric 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. 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: Mascotte (4%)

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

Component: Surrency (3%)

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

Component: Sapelo (3%)

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

Map Unit: 75—Urban land-Hurricane-Albany complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Urban land (35%)

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

Component: Hurricane (30%)

The Hurricane component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (20%)

The Albany component makes up 20 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 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, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. 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: Mascotte (2%)

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

Component: Blanton (2%)

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

Component: Lynn Haven (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lynn Haven 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: Pottsburg (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pottsburg 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: Ridgewood (1%)

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

Component: Sapelo (1%)

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

Component: Rutlege, flooded (1%)

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

Map Unit: 78—Yonges fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Yonges (88%)

The Yonges component makes up 88 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. 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: Yulee, depressional (4%)

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

Component: Pelham, hydric (4%)

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

Component: Lynchburg (4%)

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

Map Unit: 79—Yulee clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Component: Yulee, frequently flooded (94%)

The Yulee, frequently flooded component makes up 94 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, 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: Yonges (3%)

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

Component: Surrency, flooded (3%)

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

Map Unit: 80—Goldhead, Wet, and Lynn Haven soils, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Goldhead, wet (50%)

The Goldhead, wet component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on seeps on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. 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: Lynn Haven (40%)

The Lynn Haven component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on seeps 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 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Boulogne (2%)

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

Component: Sapelo (2%)

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

Component: Albany (2%)

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

Component: Mascotte (2%)

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

Component: Surrency, flooded (2%)

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

Map Unit: 81—Stockade fine sandy loam, depressional, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Stockade (91%)

The Stockade component makes up 91 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately 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 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: Lynn Haven (3%)

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

Component: Pelham, hydric (2%)

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

Component: Yonges (2%)

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

Component: Yulee, depressional (2%)

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

Map Unit: 82—Pelham fine sand, ponded, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Pelham, ponded (96%)

The Pelham, ponded component makes up 96 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on lower coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and/or loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is occasionally ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Unnamed (2%)

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

Component: Bayboro, ponded (1%)

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

Component: Yonges (1%)

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

Map Unit: 86—Yulee clay, depressional, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Yulee, depressional (90%)

The Yulee, depressional component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 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: Pelham, hydric (4%)

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

Component: Stockade (3%)

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

Component: Yonges (3%)

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

Map Unit: 87—Dorovan muck, depressional, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Dorovan, depressional (87%)

The Dorovan, depressional component makes up 87 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 50 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Evergreen (4%)

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

Component: Surrency (3%)

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

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

Map Unit: 88—Lynchburg fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Lynchburg (90%)

The Lynchburg 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 loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Mascotte (3%)

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

Component: Pelham, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Surrency (2%)

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

Component: Yonges (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Yonges 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 Atlantic Ocean

Component: Waters of the Atlantic Ocean (100%)

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

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Duval County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 9, Sep 22, 2014