

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)

Gadsden County, Florida

Map Unit: 2—Albany-Blanton complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Albany (50%)

The Albany component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluvio-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 18 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. 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: Blanton (38%)

The Blanton component makes up 38 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls 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, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonneau (5%)

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

Component: Chipley (4%)

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

Component: Foxworth (3%)

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

Map Unit: 3—Albany-Ousley-Pelham complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Component: Albany (39%)

The Albany component makes up 39 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 and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. 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: Ousley (30%)

The Ousley component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains, flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls. The parent material consists of sandy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is rarely ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pelham (16%)

The Pelham component makes up 16 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on broad flats on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 13 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Blanton (10%)

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

Component: Chipley (5%)

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

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

Component: Blanton (80%)

The Blanton component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on coastal plains, 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, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonifay (12%)

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

Component: Alpin (8%)

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

Map Unit: 6—Blanton sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Blanton (85%)

The Blanton component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (10%)

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

Component: Chipley (5%)

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

Map Unit: 9—Bonifay-Alpin complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Bonifay (52%)

The Bonifay component makes up 52 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Alpin (38%)

The Alpin component makes up 38 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains, ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Blanton (5%)

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

Component: Chipley (5%)

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

Map Unit: 10—Bonifay-Albany-Centenary complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Bonifay (40%)

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

Component: Albany (25%)

The Albany component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine 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 18 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. 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: Centenary (20%)

The Centenary component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Foxworth (10%)

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

Component: Chipley (5%)

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

Map Unit: 11—Troup-Bonifay-Fuquay complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Component: Troup (35%)

The Troup component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat 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 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: Bonifay (30%)

The Bonifay component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, August. 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: Fuquay (25%)

The Fuquay component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, March, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (5%)

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

Component: Bonneau (5%)

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

Map Unit: 12—Bonneau-Leefield-Norfolk complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Bonneau (32%)

The Bonneau component makes up 32 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 well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leefield (29%)

The Leefield component makes up 29 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 low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Norfolk (27%)

The Norfolk component makes up 27 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 loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ocilla (7%)

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

Component: Troup (5%)

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

Map Unit: 14—Cowarts-Dothan-Fuquay complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Cowarts (33%)

The Cowarts component makes up 33 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges on coastal plains, marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately 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 45 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Dothan (30%)

The Dothan component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges on coastal plains, 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 well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April. 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: Fuquay (28%)

The Fuquay component makes up 28 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on marine terraces on coastal plains, side slopes and ridges on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, March, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Orangeburg (5%)

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

Component: Lucy (4%)

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

Map Unit: 16—Cowarts-Nankin complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Component: Cowarts (48%)

The Cowarts component makes up 48 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on marine terraces on coastal plains, side slopes and ridges on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately 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 45 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Nankin (40%)

The Nankin component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on marine terraces on coastal plains, side slopes and ridges on coastal plains. The parent material consists of stratified loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Fuquay (7%)

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

Component: Tifton (5%)

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

Map Unit: 18—Dothan-Fuquay complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Dothan (47%)

The Dothan component makes up 47 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on ridgetops and 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 well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 1. 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: Fuquay (41%)

The Fuquay component makes up 41 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on ridgetops and rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, March, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leefield (8%)

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

Component: Norfolk (4%)

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

Map Unit: 19—Dothan-Fuquay complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Dothan (49%)

The Dothan component makes up 49 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridgetops and knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Fuquay (39%)

The Fuquay component makes up 39 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridgetops and knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, March, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonifay (9%)

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

Component: Cowarts (3%)

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

Map Unit: 21—Dothan-Fuquay-Cowarts complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Component: Dothan (49%)

The Dothan component makes up 49 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges 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 well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Fuquay (20%)

The Fuquay component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, March, August, September. 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: Cowarts (19%)

The Cowarts component makes up 19 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately 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 45 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Norfolk (8%)

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

Component: Orangeburg (4%)

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

Map Unit: 23—Fuquay-Lucy-Orangeburg complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Fuquay (40%)

The Fuquay component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridgetops and knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, March, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lucy (30%)

The Lucy component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridgetops and knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine and fluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Orangeburg (20%)

The Orangeburg component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridgetops and knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Dothan (5%)

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

Component: Bonifay (5%)

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

Map Unit: 24—Fuquay-Bonifay complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Component: Fuquay (55%)

The Fuquay component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 15 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains, side slopes, ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, March, August, September. 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: Bonifay (38%)

The Bonifay component makes up 38 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 15 percent. This component is on side slopes, ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, August. 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: Dothan (3%)

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

Component: Tifton (2%)

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

Component: Troup (2%)

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

Map Unit: 27—Goldsboro loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Goldsboro (87%)

The Goldsboro component makes up 87 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ocilla (7%)

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

Component: Rains (6%)

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

Map Unit: 28—Goldsboro loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Goldsboro (91%)

The Goldsboro component makes up 91 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Norfolk (6%)

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

Component: Orangeburg (3%)

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

Map Unit: 29—Grady fine sandy loam, depressional

Component: Grady (85%)

The Grady component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey 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 moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently 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 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pelham (10%)

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

Component: Plummer (5%)

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

Map Unit: 30—Lakeland sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Lakeland (77%)

The Lakeland component makes up 77 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits and/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 3s. Irrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Troup (14%)

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

Component: Bonifay (9%)

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

Map Unit: 31—Lakeland sand, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Component: Lakeland (90%)

The Lakeland component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 15 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains, side slopes, ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is 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 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: Foxworth (6%)

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

Component: Chipley (4%)

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

Map Unit: 32—Leefield-Bonifay-Dothan complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Leefield (44%)

The Leefield component makes up 44 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridgetops and 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 low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonifay (26%)

The Bonifay component makes up 26 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridgetops and 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 well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Dothan (23%)

The Dothan component makes up 23 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridgetops and knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chipley (4%)

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

Component: Lakeland (3%)

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

Map Unit: 33—Leon-Chipley complex

Component: Leon (48%)

The Leon component makes up 48 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chipley (42%)

The Chipley component makes up 42 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 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, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonifay (6%)

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

Component: Hurricane (4%)

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

Map Unit: 35—Lucy-Troup complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Component: Lucy (45%)

The Lucy component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine and fluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 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: Troup (42%)

The Troup component makes up 42 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on hills 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 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 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: Bonifay (8%)

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

Component: Fuquay (5%)

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

Map Unit: 36—Lucy-Orangeburg-Cowarts complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes

Component: Lucy (49%)

The Lucy component makes up 49 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 45 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine and fluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 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: Orangeburg (21%)

The Orangeburg component makes up 21 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 45 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. 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: Cowarts (19%)

The Cowarts component makes up 19 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 45 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately 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 45 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. 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: Bonifay (7%)

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

Component: Lakeland (4%)

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

Map Unit: 40—Cowarts-Dothan-Fuquay complex, 15 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Cowarts (50%)

The Cowarts component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 60 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately 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 45 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. 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: Dothan (25%)

The Dothan component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 60 percent. This component is on hillslopes 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 well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. 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: Fuquay (17%)

The Fuquay component makes up 17 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 60 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, March, August, September. 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: Lucy (5%)

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

Component: Nankin (3%)

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

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

Component: Norfolk (89%)

The Norfolk component makes up 89 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on broad ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 1. 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: Orangeburg (8%)

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

Component: Tifton (3%)

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

Map Unit: 42—Norfolk loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Norfolk (89%)

The Norfolk component makes up 89 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Orangeburg (8%)

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

Component: Tifton (3%)

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

Map Unit: 43—Ocilla sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Ocilla (90%)

The Ocilla component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, April, September, December. 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: Albany (5%)

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

Component: Blanton (3%)

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

Component: Goldsboro (2%)

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

Map Unit: 45—Orangeburg loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Orangeburg (80%)

The Orangeburg component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, broad interstream divides. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 1. Irrigated land capability classification is 1 This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Benevolence (10%)

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

Component: Faceville (5%)

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

Component: Lucy (3%)

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

Component: Norfolk (2%)

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

Map Unit: 46—Orangeburg loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Orangeburg (80%)

The Orangeburg component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on broad interstream divides, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. Irrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Benevolence (10%)

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

Component: Faceville (5%)

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

Component: Lucy (3%)

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

Component: Norfolk (2%)

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

Map Unit: 47—Orangeburg-Norfolk-Tifton complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Orangeburg (48%)

The Orangeburg component makes up 48 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 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: Norfolk (19%)

The Norfolk component makes up 19 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. 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: Tifton (18%)

The Tifton component makes up 18 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges 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 well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. 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: Dothan (8%)

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

Component: Faceville (7%)

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

Map Unit: 48—Fuquay-Orangeburg-Norfolk complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Component: Fuquay (45%)

The Fuquay component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, March, August, September. 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: Orangeburg (25%)

The Orangeburg component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on side slopes and hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Norfolk (21%)

The Norfolk component makes up 21 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 10 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains, ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonifay (5%)

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

Component: Cowarts (4%)

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

Map Unit: 49—Orangeburg-Norfolk complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Orangeburg (50%)

The Orangeburg component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on broad ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Norfolk (36%)

The Norfolk component makes up 36 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Dothan (8%)

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

Component: Tifton (6%)

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

Map Unit: 51—Plummer sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Plummer (85%)

The Plummer component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy 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 8 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 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: Albany (8%)

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

Component: Sapelo (7%)

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

Map Unit: 52—Rains fine sandy loam

Component: Rains (86%)

The Rains component makes up 86 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 and clayey marine deposits and/or fluviomarine 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, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 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: Bibb (9%)

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

Component: Pelham (5%)

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

Map Unit: 58—Tifton loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Tifton (92%)

The Tifton component makes up 92 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Faceville (5%)

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

Component: Norfolk (3%)

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

Map Unit: 59—Troup-Lakeland-Lucy complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Troup (50%)

The Troup component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 8 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains, ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat 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 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: Lakeland (21%)

The Lakeland component makes up 21 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 high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lucy (16%)

The Lucy component makes up 16 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 8 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine and fluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Alpin (7%)

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

Component: Fuquay (6%)

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

Map Unit: 60—Troup sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Component: Troup (85%)

The Troup component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on marine terraces on coastal plains, side slopes and hills 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 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 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: Albany (6%)

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

Component: Alpin (5%)

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

Component: Blanton (4%)

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

Map Unit: 61—Troup-Nankin complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Troup (48%)

The Troup component makes up 48 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges on coastal plains, 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 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 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: Nankin (37%)

The Nankin component makes up 37 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on marine terraces on coastal plains, side slopes and ridges on coastal plains. The parent material consists of stratified loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Fuquay (10%)

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

Component: Bonifay (5%)

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

Map Unit: 63—Troup-Nankin complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes

Component: Troup (50%)

The Troup component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 45 percent. This component is on hillslopes 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 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 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: Nankin (35%)

The Nankin component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 45 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of stratified loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. 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: Fuquay (10%)

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

Component: Bonifay (5%)

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

Map Unit: 65—Udorthents, reclaimed

Component: Udorthents (100%)

The Udorthents component makes up 100 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 mine spoil or earthy fill. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. 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. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: 66—Pickney, Dorovan, and Bibb soils, frequently flooded

Component: Pickney (32%)

The Pickney component makes up 32 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains, depressions on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains, 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, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Dorovan (29%)

The Dorovan component makes up 29 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of 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 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: Bibb (25%)

The Bibb component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of stratified loamy and sandy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is 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 8 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 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: Leon (9%)

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

Component: Rutlege (5%)

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

Map Unit: 69—Lucy-Bonifay-Orangeburg complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Lucy (38%)

The Lucy component makes up 38 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine and fluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonifay (28%)

The Bonifay component makes up 28 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, August, September. 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: Orangeburg (22%)

The Orangeburg component makes up 22 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 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: Fuquay (7%)

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

Component: Troup (5%)

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

Map Unit: 71—Cowarts-Nankin complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Cowarts (45%)

The Cowarts component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridgetops and knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately 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 45 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 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: Nankin (40%)

The Nankin component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridgetops and knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of stratified loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Dothan (10%)

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

Component: Tifton (5%)

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

Map Unit: 72—Goldsboro-Ocilla complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Goldsboro (48%)

The Goldsboro component makes up 48 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. 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: Ocilla (39%)

The Ocilla component makes up 39 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, April, September, October, December. 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: Bonneau (8%)

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

Component: Orangeburg (5%)

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

Map Unit: 73—Norfolk loamy fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Norfolk (86%)

The Norfolk component makes up 86 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. 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: Leefield (8%)

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

Component: Tifton (6%)

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

Map Unit: 77—Bonifay-Fuquay complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Bonifay (49%)

The Bonifay component makes up 49 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridgetops and 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 well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Fuquay (40%)

The Fuquay component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridgetops and knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, March, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lucy (7%)

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

Component: Troup (4%)

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

Map Unit: 78—ChIPLEY, Leon, and Foxworth soils, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: ChIPLEY (35%)

The ChIPLEY 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, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon (30%)

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

Component: Foxworth (26%)

The Foxworth component makes up 26 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Hurricane (5%)

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

Component: Sapelo (4%)

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

Map Unit: 79—Hurricane and Chipley soils, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Component: Hurricane (50%)

The Hurricane component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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, August, September, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chipley (41%)

The Chipley component makes up 41 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (6%)

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

Component: Leon (3%)

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

Map Unit: 80—Foxworth-Lakeland complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Foxworth (53%)

The Foxworth component makes up 53 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lakeland (32%)

The Lakeland component makes up 32 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 excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 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: Chipley (8%)

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

Component: Hurricane (7%)

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

Map Unit: 82—Chipley-Foxworth complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Chipley (46%)

The Chipley component makes up 46 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, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Foxworth (40%)

The Foxworth component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (9%)

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

Component: Blanton (5%)

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

Map Unit: 83—Foxworth-Lakeland complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Component: Foxworth (47%)

The Foxworth component makes up 47 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 15 percent. This component is on side slopes, hills on marine terraces on coastal plains, ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is 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 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, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lakeland (41%)

The Lakeland component makes up 41 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 15 percent. This component is on side slopes, hills on marine terraces on coastal plains, ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is 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 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: Chipley (7%)

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

Component: Hurricane (5%)

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

Map Unit: 85—Bonifay-Leon-Chipley complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Bonifay (38%)

The Bonifay component makes up 38 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 well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon (27%)

The Leon component makes up 27 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chipley (25%)

The Chipley component makes up 25 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, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (8%)

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

Component: Blanton (2%)

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

Map Unit: 86—Leon, Clara, and Pickney soils, commonly flooded

Component: Leon (31%)

The Leon component makes up 31 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains, flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Clara (30%)

The Clara component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of thin layer of organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 50 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: Pickney (29%)

The Pickney component makes up 29 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits 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, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chipley (5%)

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

Component: Hurricane (5%)

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

Map Unit: 87—Ousley, Rutlege, and Pickney soils, commonly flooded

Component: Ousley (35%)

The Ousley component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains, flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Rutlege (30%)

The Rutlege component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains, depressions on low stream terraces 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 frequently 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 4 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: Pickney (26%)

The Pickney component makes up 26 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains, depressions on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains, flats on stream terraces 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 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 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: Eunola (5%)

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

Component: Pelham (4%)

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

Map Unit: 88—Rutlege, Bibb, and Surrency soils, frequently flooded

Component: Rutlege (38%)

The Rutlege component makes up 38 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on low stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains, 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 frequently 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 4 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: Bibb (27%)

The Bibb component makes up 27 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of stratified loamy and sandy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is 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 8 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Surrency (25%)

The Surrency component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during 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 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: Leon (7%)

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

Component: Plummer (3%)

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

Map Unit: 89—Bibb-Rains-Garcon complex, occasionally flooded

Component: Bibb (40%)

The Bibb component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of stratified loamy and sandy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 8 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Rains (25%)

The Rains component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains, flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 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: Garcon (24%)

The Garcon component makes up 24 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains, broad flats on low stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ousley (8%)

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

Component: Pelham (3%)

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

Map Unit: 90—Hosford and Plummer mucky sands, 2 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Hosford (50%)

The Hosford component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 12 percent. This component is on lower side slopes and seeps on of uplands marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is 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 12 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: Plummer (41%)

The Plummer component makes up 41 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on slopes of side slopes toes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 10 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: Rutlege (6%)

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

Map Unit: 91—Pits

Component: Pits (100%)

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

Map Unit: 92—Telogia sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Telogia (90%)

The Telogia component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on lower slopes of uplands on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 40 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 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: Hardin Heights (10%)

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

Map Unit: 93—Foxworth-Blanton-Chipley complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Foxworth (45%)

The Foxworth component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Blanton (24%)

The Blanton component makes up 24 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chipley (20%)

The Chipley 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 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, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (6%)

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

Component: Hurricane (5%)

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

Map Unit: 94—Albany-Garcon-Bibb complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Component: Albany (33%)

The Albany component makes up 33 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains, flats on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains, rises on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. 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: Garcon (28%)

The Garcon component makes up 28 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains, broad flats on low stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bibb (26%)

The Bibb component makes up 26 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flats on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of stratified loamy and sandy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 8 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Blanton (7%)

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

Component: Eunola (6%)

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

Map Unit: 96—Pelham sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Pelham (87%)

The Pelham component makes up 87 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy 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 13 inches during January, February, March, April, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Goldsboro (10%)

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

Component: Leefield (3%)

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

Map Unit: 97—Eunola, Garcon, and Ousley soils, occasionally flooded

Component: Eunola (45%)

The Eunola component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains, flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 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: Garcon (25%)

The Garcon component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains, broad flats on low stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy alluvium and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ousley (20%)

The Ousley component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains, broad flats on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is rarely ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (8%)

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

Component: Alpin (2%)

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

Map Unit: 98—Rutlege and Plummer soils, depressional

Component: Rutlege, depressional (50%)

The Rutlege, depressional component makes up 50 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 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 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 4 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: Plummer, depressional (38%)

The Plummer, depressional component makes up 38 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during 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: Hosford (7%)

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

Component: Leon (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon 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: 101—Albany-Ocilla-ChIPLEY complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Albany (48%)

The Albany component makes up 48 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 and/or fluviomarine 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 18 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. 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: Ocilla (25%)

The Ocilla component makes up 25 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 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, July, August, September, December. 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: Chipley (16%)

The Chipley component makes up 16 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, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Blanton (7%)

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

Component: Foxworth (4%)

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

Map Unit: 104—Urban land-Orangeburg-Norfolk complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Urban land (50%)

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

Component: Orangeburg (20%)

The Orangeburg component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on broad ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Norfolk (18%)

The Norfolk component makes up 18 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonneau (5%)

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

Component: Fuquay (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Fuquay 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: 105—Urban land-Orangeburg-Norfolk complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Urban land (46%)

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

Component: Orangeburg (25%)

The Orangeburg component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 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: Norfolk (17%)

The Norfolk component makes up 17 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. 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: Bonneau (5%)

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

Component: Fuquay (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Fuquay 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: 106—Plummer-Leon-Sapelo complex

Component: Plummer (49%)

The Plummer component makes up 49 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 8 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon (19%)

The Leon component makes up 19 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Sapelo (18%)

The Sapelo component makes up 18 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, October, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pelham (7%)

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

Component: Clara (7%)

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

Map Unit: 107—Fuquay-Bonifay complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Fuquay (50%)

The Fuquay component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on — Error in Exists On —. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, March, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonifay (38%)

The Bonifay component makes up 38 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on — Error in Exists On —. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonneau (5%)

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

Component: Chipley (4%)

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

Component: Foxworth (3%)

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

Map Unit: 108—Troup-Lakeland complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes

Component: Troup (50%)

The Troup component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 45 percent. This component is on hillslopes 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 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 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: Lakeland (38%)

The Lakeland component makes up 38 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 45 percent. This component is on hillslopes 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 high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 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: Bonneau (5%)

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

Component: Chipley (4%)

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

Component: Foxworth (3%)

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

Map Unit: 109—Dothan-Cowarts-Fuquay complex, 15 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Dothan (35%)

The Dothan component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 60 percent. This component is on hillslopes 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 well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. 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: Cowarts (28%)

The Cowarts component makes up 28 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 60 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately 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 45 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. 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: Fuquay (25%)

The Fuquay component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 60 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, March, August, September. 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: Bonneau (5%)

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

Component: Chipley (4%)

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

Component: Foxworth (3%)

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

Map Unit: 113—Leefield fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Leefield (88%)

The Leefield component makes up 88 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 low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonneau (5%)

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

Component: Chipley (4%)

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

Component: Foxworth (3%)

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

Map Unit: 115—Faceville loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Faceville (85%)

The Faceville component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Orangeburg (8%)

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

Component: Norfolk (4%)

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

Component: Bonneau (3%)

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

Map Unit: 116—Faceville loamy fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Faceville (85%)

The Faceville component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 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: Orangeburg (8%)

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

Component: Norfolk (4%)

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

Component: Bonneau (3%)

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

Map Unit: 117—Cowarts-Hosford complex, 8 to 45 percent slopes

Component: Cowarts (50%)

The Cowarts component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 45 percent. This component is on hillslopes on coastal plains, side slopes and ridges on marine terraces. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately 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 45 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. 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: Hosford (30%)

The Hosford component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on lower toeslopes of seeps on of uplands on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is 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 12 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: Plummer (8%)

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

Component: Bonneau (5%)

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

Component: Norfolk (4%)

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

Component: Orangeburg (3%)

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

Map Unit: 118—Cowarts-Nankin complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes

Component: Cowarts (48%)

The Cowarts component makes up 48 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 45 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately 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 45 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. 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: Nankin (40%)

The Nankin component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 45 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of stratified loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonneau (5%)

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

Component: Norfolk (4%)

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

Component: Orangeburg (3%)

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

Map Unit: 119—Wahee and Ochlockonee soils, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Component: Wahee (55%)

The Wahee component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on slightly concave areas and flats on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains, flood plains 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ochlockonee (33%)

The Ochlockonee component makes up 33 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on rises on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 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: Pickney (6%)

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

Component: Rutlege (6%)

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

Map Unit: 120—Hardin Heights-Telogia complex, 5 to 45 percent slopes

Component: Hardin Heights (70%)

The Hardin Heights component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 45 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains, ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey residuum weathered from argillaceous limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 7 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is high. 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 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Telogia (20%)

The Telogia component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on — Error in Exists On —. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 40 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Hosford (6%)

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

Component: Cowarts (4%)

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

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Gadsden County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 20, Sep 26, 2014