

## 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)

### Gilchrist County, Florida

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

**Component:** Penney (80%)

The Penney component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Otela (7%)**

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

**Component: Albany (7%)**

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

**Component: Wadley (6%)**

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

**Map Unit: 3—Penney fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes**

**Component: Penney (80%)**

The Penney component makes up 80 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 eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 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 (5%)**

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

**Component: Ortega (5%)**

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

**Component: Blanton (5%)**

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

**Component: Wadley (5%)**

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

**Map Unit: 4**—Otela-Penney fine sands, 0 to 5 percent slopes

**Component: Otela (55%)**

The Otela component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Penney (40%)**

The Penney component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Shadeville (2%)**

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

**Component: Blanton (2%)**

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

**Component: Wadley (1%)**

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

**Map Unit: 5**—Resota fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

**Component: Resota, occasionally flooded (80%)**

The Resota, occasionally flooded component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during 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:** Garcon, occasionally flooded (7%)

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

**Component:** Albany (7%)

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

**Component:** Wadley (6%)

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

**Map Unit:** 6—Ridgewood fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

**Component:** Ridgewood (85%)

The Ridgewood component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. 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 (8%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Albany 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: 7**—Leon fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

**Component: Leon (80%)**

The Leon component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on — Error in Exists On —. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, 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: Mandarin (5%)**

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

**Component: Chaires (5%)**

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

**Component: Sapelo, hydric (5%)**

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

**Component: Lynn Haven (5%)**

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

**Map Unit: 8**—Lynn Haven and Allanton mucky fine sands, depressional

**Component: Lynn Haven, depressional (55%)**

The Lynn Haven, depressional component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 15 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Allanton, depressional (43%)

The Allanton, depressional component makes up 43 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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 February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 15 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

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

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

**Component:** Pamlico, frequently flooded (1%)

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

**Map Unit:** 9—Hurricane fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

**Component:** Hurricane (85%)

The Hurricane 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, 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 March, April, May, June, July, August, September. 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:** Ortega (3%)

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

**Component:** Blanton (3%)

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

**Component:** Leon (3%)

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

**Component:** Mandarin (3%)

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

**Component:** Albany (3%)

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

**Map Unit:** 10—Garcon fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

**Component:** Garcon, occasionally flooded (90%)

The Garcon, occasionally flooded component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is 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 March, April, May, June, July, August. 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:** Penney (5%)

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

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

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

**Map Unit:** 11—Ortega fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

**Component:** Ortega (78%)

The Ortega component makes up 78 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, 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:** Kershaw (4%)

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

**Component:** Albany (4%)

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

**Component:** Hurricane (4%)

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

**Component: Leon (4%)**

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

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

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

**Component: Ridgewood (3%)**

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

**Map Unit: 12—Albany fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes**

**Component: Albany (85%)**

The Albany component makes up 85 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 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 March, April, May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Hurricane (5%)**

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

**Component: Blanton (5%)**

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

**Component: Ridgewood (5%)**

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

**Map Unit: 13**—Wadley fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

**Component: Wadley (85%)**

The Wadley component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of 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. 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: Penney (5%)**

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

**Component: Albany (5%)**

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: 14**—Pottsburg fine sand

**Component: Pottsburg (85%)**

The Pottsburg component makes up 85 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 high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

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

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

**Component:** Lynn Haven, depressional (5%)

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

**Component:** Sapelo, hydric (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 15—Blanton fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

**Component:** Blanton (90%)

The Blanton component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, 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 60 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. 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:** Penney (5%)

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

**Component:** Ridgewood (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 16—Elloree-Osier-Fluvaquents complex, frequently flooded

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

The Ellore, frequently flooded component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

**Component:** Osier, frequently flooded (35%)

The Osier, frequently flooded component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Fluvaquents, frequently flooded (20%)

The Fluvaquents, frequently flooded 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. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy fluvial sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

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

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

**Component:** Ridgewood (2%)

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

**Map Unit:** 18—Kershaw fine sand, gently rolling

**Component:** Kershaw (90%)

The Kershaw component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Wadley (5%)**

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

**Component: Albany (5%)**

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

**Map Unit: 19—Sapelo fine sand**

**Component: Sapelo, non-hydric (65%)**

The Sapelo, non-hydric component makes up 65 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 March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Sapelo, hydric (25%)**

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

**Component: Mandarin (5%)**

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

**Component: Albany (5%)**

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

**Map Unit: 20—Pamlico-Dorovan mucks, frequently flooded**

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

The Pamlico, frequently flooded component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material 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 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 40 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

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

The Dorovan, frequently flooded component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of 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 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 40 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:** Allanton, depressional (4%)

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

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

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

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

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

**Map Unit:** 21—Bonneau fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

**Component:** Bonneau (90%)

The Bonneau 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 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 54 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. 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:** Meggett, frequently flooded (5%)

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

**Component:** Ortega (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 22—Mandarin fine sand

**Component:** Mandarin (90%)

The Mandarin component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. 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:** Ortega (5%)

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

**Component:** Ridgewood (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 24—Quartzipsamments, excavated

**Component:** Quartzipsamments, excavated (100%)

The Quartzipsamments, excavated component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on fills on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is 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 66 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Map Unit:** 25—Wesconnett mucky fine sand, depressional

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

The Wesconnett, depressional component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 15 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Hurricane (5%)

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

**Component:** Leon (5%)

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

**Component:** Pottsburg (5%)

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

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

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

**Map Unit:** 26—Surrency mucky fine sand, depressional

**Component:** Surrency, depressional (90%)

The Surrency, depressional component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 15 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Leon (5%)**

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

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

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

**Map Unit: 27—Leon fine sand, frequently flooded**

**Component: Leon, hydric (50%)**

The Leon, hydric component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Leon, non-hydric (30%)**

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

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

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

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

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

**Component:** Lynn Haven, depressional (5%)

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

**Component:** Sapelo, non-hydric (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 29—Shadeville-Otela fine sands, 0 to 5 percent slopes

**Component:** Shadeville (55%)

The Shadeville component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 40 to 72 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 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 March, April, May, June, July, August. 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:** Otela (35%)

The Otela component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. 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 60 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Blanton (3%)**

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

**Component: Bonneau (3%)**

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

**Component: Penney (2%)**

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

**Component: Wadley (2%)**

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

**Map Unit: 30—Fluvaquents, frequently flooded**

**Component: Fluvaquents, frequently flooded (90%)**

The Fluvaquents, frequently flooded component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy fluvial sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

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

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

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

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

**Map Unit:** 32—Meggett fine sand, frequently flooded

**Component:** Meggett, frequently flooded (85%)

The Meggett, frequently flooded component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, 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:** Shadeville (5%)

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

**Component:** Albany (5%)

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

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

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

**Map Unit:** 33—Eunola-Bonneau fine sands, 0 to 5 percent slopes

**Component:** Eunola (55%)

The Eunola component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy 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 24 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. 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: Bonneau (30%)**

The Bonneau component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of 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 51 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. 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: Albany (5%)**

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

**Component: Wadley (5%)**

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

**Component: Penney (5%)**

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

**Map Unit: 34—Bonneau-Blanton fine sands, 0 to 5 percent slopes**

**Component: Bonneau (55%)**

The Bonneau component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of 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 51 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. 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: Blanton (30%)**

The Blanton component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of 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 60 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. 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: Penney (5%)**

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

**Component: Wadley (5%)**

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

**Component: Albany (5%)**

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

**Map Unit: 35—Alpin fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes**

**Component: Alpin (90%)**

The Alpin component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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:** Albany (5%)

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

**Component:** Wadley (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 99—Water

**Component:** Water (100%)

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

## Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Gilchrist County, Florida  
Survey Area Data: Version 10, Sep 24, 2014