

Map Unit Description

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.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. All the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement. Soils of a given series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

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

Report—Map Unit Description

Gulf County, Florida

2—Albany sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfh6

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Albany and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Albany

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: sand

E - 7 to 41 inches: loamy sand

Btg - 41 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):

Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 12 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Minor Components

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Leefield

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Sapelo

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Ortega

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

3—Alapaha loamy fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfh7
Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Alapaha and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Alapaha

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: loamy fine sand
E - 6 to 22 inches: loamy fine sand
Btgv - 22 to 64 inches: fine sandy loam
Btg - 64 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA241FL)

Minor Components

Pelham

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Albany

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Leefield

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

4—Aquents, gently undulating

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfh8

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Aquents and similar soils: 100 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Aquents

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand

C - 4 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G152AA999FL)

5—Bladen fine sandy loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfh9

Elevation: 20 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bladen and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bladen

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy and clayey alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam

E - 5 to 18 inches: fine sandy loam

Btg1 - 18 to 43 inches: clay loam

Btg2 - 43 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):

Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA341FL)

Minor Components

Pelham

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Pantego, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL)

Wahee

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Stream terraces on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G152AA331FL)

Rains

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA341FL)

Surrency, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL)

6—Blanton sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfhb
Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Blanton and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Blanton

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: sand
E - 7 to 60 inches: sand
Bt - 60 to 72 inches: loamy sand
Btg - 72 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 3.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Minor Components

Albany

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Leefield

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

Ortega

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Ridgewood

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Stilson

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

7—Bayvi and Dirego soils, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfhc

Elevation: 0 to 130 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bayvi and similar soils: 45 percent
Dirego and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bayvi

Setting

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 26 inches: fine sand
Cg - 26 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Very slightly saline to strongly saline (4.0 to 32.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 70.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G152AA999FL)

Description of Dirego

Setting

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 19 inches: muck
Cg - 19 to 36 inches: mucky sand
Cg - 36 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Moderately saline to strongly saline (16.0 to 32.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 55.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G152AA999FL)

Minor Components

Duckston

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, swales on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Leon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

8—Beaches

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfhd
Elevation: 0 to 20 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 295 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Beaches: 93 percent
Minor components: 7 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Beaches

Setting

Landform: Beaches on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Depth to water table: About 0 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Minor Components

Corolla

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Rises on dunes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Duckston

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, swales on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

9—Ridgewood fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfhf

Elevation: 0 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ridgewood and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ridgewood

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand

C - 5 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Minor Components

Albany

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Ortega

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Scranton

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

10—Corolla fine sand, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfhg

Elevation: 0 to 20 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 190 to 295 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Corolla and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Corolla

Setting

Landform: Rises on dunes on marine terraces on coastal plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand

CAb - 4 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches

Frequency of flooding: Rare

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Slightly saline to moderately saline (8.0
to 16.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 20.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of
mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Minor Components

Newhan

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Dunes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to
steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G152AA113FL)

Resota

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Duckston

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, swales on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Kureb

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, dunes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G152AA113FL)

Beaches

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Beaches on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

11—Clarendon loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfhh

Elevation: 20 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Clarendon and similar soils: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Clarendon

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: loamy fine sand
E - 6 to 10 inches: loamy fine sand
Bt - 10 to 62 inches: sandy clay loam
BC - 62 to 80 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G152AA331FL)

Minor Components

Wahee

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Stream terraces on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G152AA331FL)

Clarendon, wet, coarse substratum

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA341FL)

12—Dothan-Fuquay complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfhj
Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Dothan and similar soils: 60 percent
Fuquay and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Dothan

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: loamy sand
E - 9 to 16 inches: loamy sand
Btv1 - 16 to 33 inches: fine sandy loam
Btv2 - 33 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA322FL)

Description of Fuquay

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: loamy fine sand
E - 7 to 21 inches: loamy fine sand
Btv1 - 21 to 42 inches: sandy clay loam
Btv2 - 42 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA221FL)

Minor Components

Leefield

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

Wahee

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Stream terraces on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G152AA331FL)

Rains

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA341FL)

13—Dorovan-Croatan complex, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfhk

Elevation: 20 to 300 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Dorovan and similar soils: 50 percent

Croatan and similar soils: 40 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Dorovan

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Organic material over sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 54 inches: muck

Cg - 54 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):

Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 12.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

Description of Croatan

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Organic material over loamy marine or fluvial deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 42 inches: muck
Ag - 42 to 46 inches: mucky sandy loam
Cg - 46 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to high (0.06 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 19.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

Minor Components

Surrency

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Pantego, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL)

14—Duckston-Duckston depressional complex, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfhl

Elevation: 0 to 20 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Duckston and similar soils: 60 percent

Duckston, depressional, and similar soils: 35 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Duckston

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, swales on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 2 inches: sand

Cg - 2 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Slightly saline to moderately saline (8.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 20.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Description of Duckston, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, swales on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 2 inches: mucky sand
C - 2 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Slightly saline to moderately saline (8.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 20.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Minor Components

Corolla

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Rises on dunes on marine terraces on coastal plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

15—Wahee fine sandy loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfhm

Elevation: 20 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wahee and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wahee

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam

E - 5 to 12 inches: loamy fine sand

Bt - 12 to 72 inches: sandy clay

C - 72 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):

Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G152AA331FL)

Minor Components

Bladen

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA341FL)

Clarendon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G152AA331FL)

Leefield

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

16—Ortega fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tsyb
Elevation: 30 to 490 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 300 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ortega and similar soils: 78 percent
Minor components: 22 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ortega

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
C - 5 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R152AY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Minor Components

Leon

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North florida flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Albany

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf pine-turkey oak hills (R153AY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G138XA131FL)

Hurricane

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf pine-turkey oak hills (R152AY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Kershaw

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf pine-turkey oak hills (R152AY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G152AA111FL)

Ridgewood

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf pine-turkey oak hills (R152AY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Lynn haven, depressional

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Ecological site: Wetland hardwood hammock (R152AY012FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

17—Fuquay loamy fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfhp
Elevation: 50 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Fuquay and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fuquay

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: loamy fine sand
E - 7 to 21 inches: loamy fine sand
Btv1 - 21 to 42 inches: sandy clay loam
Btv2 - 42 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA221FL)

Minor Components

Stilson

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Clarendon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G152AA331FL)

19—Lucy loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfr

Elevation: 50 to 400 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lucy and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Lucy

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine and fluvial deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: loamy fine sand

E - 9 to 30 inches: loamy fine sand

Bt1 - 30 to 37 inches: sandy loam

Bt2 - 37 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA211FL)

Minor Components

Stilson

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Dothan

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces and flood plains (G152AA321FL)

20—Lynn Haven fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfhs
Elevation: 0 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lynn haven and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Lynn Haven

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 14 inches: fine sand
E - 14 to 25 inches: sand
Bh - 25 to 48 inches: fine sand
E' - 48 to 61 inches: sand
B'h - 61 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Minor Components

Rutlege, depressional

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Pickney, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

21—Leefield loamy fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lft

Elevation: 20 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Leefield and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Leefield

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: loamy fine sand

E - 9 to 28 inches: loamy fine sand

Btv1 - 28 to 51 inches: fine sandy loam

Btv2 - 51 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

Minor Components

Albany

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Stilson

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

Pelham

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

22—Leon fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tsy0
Elevation: 0 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 300 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Leon and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Leon

Setting

Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 25 inches: fine sand
Bh - 25 to 34 inches: fine sand
C - 34 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.20 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Minor Components

Mandarin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North florida flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G152AT077FL), Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Chaires

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North florida flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL), Unnamed (G133AP015FL)

Lynn haven

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater marsh & pond (R152AY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G152AT800FL), Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Sapelo, hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Wetland hardwood hammock (R152AY012FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G138XA141FL), Unnamed (G138XP013FL)

23—Maurepas muck, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfhw
Elevation: 20 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Maurepas and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Maurepas

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Woody organic material

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 80 inches: muck

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 20.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

Minor Components

Bayvi

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G152AA999FL)

Pickney

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

24—Mandarin fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfhx
Elevation: 10 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Mandarin and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Mandarin

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand
E - 7 to 13 inches: fine sand
Bh - 13 to 17 inches: fine sand
B/C - 17 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Minor Components

Resota

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Ortega

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Leon, thin subsoil

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

25—Meggett fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfhy

Elevation: 20 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Meggett and similar soils: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Meggett

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
Btg1 - 5 to 15 inches: sandy clay loam
Btg2 - 15 to 32 inches: sandy clay
BCg - 32 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL)

Minor Components

Brickyard

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL)

Ocilla, overwash

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Stream terraces on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy or sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces or flood plains (G152AA134FL)

26—Ocilla loamy fine sand, overwash, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfhz

Elevation: 20 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ocilla, overwash, and similar soils: 88 percent

Minor components: 12 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ocilla, Overwash

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy fine sand

E - 5 to 30 inches: loamy fine sand

Bt - 30 to 64 inches: sandy clay loam

C - 64 to 80 inches: stratified sand to loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):

Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 12 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: Occasional

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy or sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces or flood plains (G152AA134FL)

Minor Components

Albany

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Rains

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA341FL)

27—Pelham loamy fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfj0

Elevation: 20 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Pelham and similar soils: 88 percent

Minor components: 12 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pelham

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: loamy fine sand

Eg - 7 to 31 inches: loamy fine sand

Btg1 - 31 to 52 inches: fine sandy loam

Btg2 - 52 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Minor Components

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Leefield

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

Pantego, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL)

28—Plummer fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfj1
Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Plummer and similar soils: 88 percent
Minor components: 12 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Plummer

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: fine sand
Eg - 10 to 42 inches: fine sand
Btg - 42 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Minor Components

Pelham

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Albany

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Leefield

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

Surrency, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL)

30—Pantego and Bayboro soils, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfj3
Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pantego, depressional, and similar soils: 50 percent
Bayboro, depressional, and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pantego, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 18 inches: loamy sand
Btg1 - 18 to 45 inches: sandy loam
Btg2 - 45 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 11.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL)

Description of Bayboro, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 10 to 18 inches: fine sandy loam
Btg - 18 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL)

Minor Components

Rains

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA341FL)

Bladen

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA341FL)

31—Pickney-Pamlico complex, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfj4
Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pickney, depressional, and similar soils: 50 percent
Pamlico, depressional, and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pickney, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits and/or fluvio-marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 51 inches: fine sand

Cg - 51 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Description of Pamlico, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 22 inches: muck

Cg - 22 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

Minor Components

Lynn haven

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Scranton

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

32—Rains fine sandy loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfj5
Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rains and similar soils: 88 percent
Minor components: 12 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rains

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 9 to 21 inches: fine sandy loam
Btg1 - 21 to 36 inches: sandy loam
Btg2 - 36 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA341FL)

Minor Components

Pantego, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL)

Surrency, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL)

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

33—Resota fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfj6

Elevation: 0 to 130 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Resota and similar soils: 88 percent

Minor components: 12 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Resota

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand

E - 5 to 15 inches: fine sand

Bw - 15 to 40 inches: fine sand

C - 40 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Minor Components

Ridgewood

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Mandarin

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Leon

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Corolla

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on dunes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

34—Pickney and Rutlege soils, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfj7

Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pickney, depressional, and similar soils: 40 percent
Rutlege, depressional, and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pickney, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 51 inches: fine sand
Cg - 51 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Description of Rutlege, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 19 inches: fine sand

Cg - 19 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Minor Components

Pottsburg

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Lynn haven

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Scranton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

35—Stilson loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfj8
Elevation: 50 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Stilson and similar soils: 88 percent
Minor components: 12 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Stilson

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: loamy fine sand
E - 6 to 25 inches: loamy fine sand
Bt - 25 to 32 inches: fine sandy loam
Btv - 32 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

Minor Components

Dothan

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces and flood plains (G152AA321FL)

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Leefield

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

Clarendon

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G152AA331FL)

36—Sapelo sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfj9
Elevation: 10 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Sapelo and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Sapelo

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand

E - 6 to 12 inches: sand

Bh - 12 to 17 inches: sand

E' - 17 to 47 inches: sand

Btg - 47 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):

Moderately high to high (0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Minor Components

Pelham

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

37—Scranton fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ttkj
Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 53 to 61 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Scranton and similar soils: 84 percent
Minor components: 16 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Scranton

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: fine sand
Cg - 9 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Minor Components

Scranton, slough

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Sloughs on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G152AT077FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Rutlege

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Ecological site: North florida flatwoods (R133AY004FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL), Unnamed (G152AT002FL)

Leon

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G152AT013FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

38—Meadowbrook fine sand, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfjc

Elevation: 0 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Meadowbrook and similar soils: 88 percent

Minor components: 12 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Meadowbrook

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
Eg - 4 to 61 inches: fine sand
Btg - 61 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Minor Components

Pelham

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Scranton

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

39—Surrency mucky fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfjd
Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Surrency, depressional, and similar soils: 88 percent
Minor components: 12 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Surrency, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 18 inches: mucky fine sand
Eg - 18 to 34 inches: loamy fine sand
Btg - 34 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL)

Minor Components

Pelham

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

40—Brickyard silty clay, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfj
Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Brickyard and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Brickyard

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Silty and clayey alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: silty clay
Bg - 4 to 22 inches: clay
Cg - 22 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL)

Minor Components

Wahee

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Stream terraces on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G152AA331FL)

Mantachie

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL)

Bladen

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA341FL)

41—Brickyard, Chowan, and Kenner soils, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfjg

Elevation: 0 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Brickyard and similar soils: 30 percent
Kenner and similar soils: 25 percent
Chowan and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Brickyard

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Silty and clayey alluvium; silty and clayey alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: silt loam
Bg - 5 to 34 inches: clay
Cg - 34 to 80 inches: silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL)

Description of Chowan

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits over organic material

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
Cg - 8 to 38 inches: silty clay loam
Oa - 38 to 80 inches: muck

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 11.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL)

Description of Kenner

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Stratified herbaceous organic material and clayey alluvium

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 38 inches: muck
Cg - 38 to 42 inches: silty clay
O'a - 42 to 46 inches: muck
C'g - 46 to 65 inches: silty clay
O"a - 65 to 80 inches: muck

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 12.0

Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 12.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

Minor Components

Quartzipsamments

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Mantachie

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL)

42—Pottsburg fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfjh

Elevation: 0 to 300 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pottsburg and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pottsburg

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 53 inches: fine sand
Bh - 53 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Minor Components

Rutlege, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Pickney, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

44—Pamlico-Pickney complex, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfjj
Elevation: 0 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pamlico and similar soils: 55 percent
Pickney and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pamlico

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 22 inches: muck
Cg - 22 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

Description of Pickney

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits and/or fluvio-marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 51 inches: fine sand

Cg - 51 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Minor Components

Lynn haven

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

45—Croatan-Surrency complex, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfjk
Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Croatan and similar soils: 45 percent
Surrency and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Croatan

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Organic material over loamy marine or fluvial deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 42 inches: muck
Ag - 42 to 46 inches: mucky sandy loam
Cg - 46 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to high (0.06 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 19.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

Description of Surrency

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 18 inches: mucky fine sand
Eg - 18 to 34 inches: loamy fine sand
Btg - 34 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Minor Components

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Pelham

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

46—Corolla-Duckston complex, gently undulating, flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfj

Elevation: 0 to 20 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Corolla and similar soils: 50 percent

Duckston and similar soils: 40 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Corolla

Setting

Landform: Rises on dunes on marine terraces on coastal plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: sand

CAb - 4 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches

Frequency of flooding: Rare

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Slightly saline to moderately saline (8.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 20.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Description of Duckston

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, swales on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 2 inches: sand

Cg - 2 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: Occasional

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Slightly saline to moderately saline (8.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 20.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Minor Components

Bayvi

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G152AA999FL)

Kureb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, dunes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G152AA113FL)

47—Newhan-Corolla complex, rolling

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfjm

Elevation: 0 to 20 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Newhan and similar soils: 65 percent

Corolla and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Newhan

Setting

Landform: Dunes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 1 inches: fine sand

C - 1 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Very slightly saline to moderately saline
(4.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 20.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G152AA113FL)

Description of Corolla

Setting

Landform: Rises on dunes on marine terraces on coastal plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand

CAb - 5 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches

Frequency of flooding: Rare

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Slightly saline to moderately saline (8.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 20.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Minor Components

Duckston

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, swales on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Duckston, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, swales on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

48—Kureb-Corolla complex, rolling

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfjn
Elevation: 0 to 20 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kureb and similar soils: 65 percent
Corolla and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Kureb

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, dunes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian deposits or sandy fluvial or marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 2 inches: fine sand
E/B - 2 to 35 inches: fine sand
C - 35 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G152AA113FL)

Description of Corolla

Setting

Landform: Rises on dunes on marine terraces on coastal plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand

C_{Ab} - 4 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (K_{sat}): Very high
(19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches

Frequency of flooding: Rare

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Slightly saline to moderately saline (8.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 20.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Minor Components

Duckston

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, swales on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Duckston, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, swales on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

49—Quartzipsamments, undulating

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfjp

Elevation: 0 to 10 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Quartzipsamments and similar soils: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Quartzipsamments

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

C - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 0.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G152AA999FL)

Minor Components

Duckston

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, swales on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

50—Wahee-Mantachie-Ochlockonee complex, commonly flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfjq

Elevation: 20 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wahee and similar soils: 45 percent

Mantachie and similar soils: 25 percent

Ochlockonee and similar soils: 20 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wahee

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam

E - 5 to 12 inches: loamy fine sand

Bt - 12 to 72 inches: sandy clay

C - 72 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces and flood plains (G152AA334FL)

Description of Mantachie

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
B - 5 to 28 inches: loam
B/C - 28 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL)

Description of Ochlockonee

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: silt loam
C1 - 4 to 42 inches: loamy sand
C2 - 42 to 80 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces and flood plains (G152AA334FL)

Minor Components

Meggett

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL)

Brickyard

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL)

51—Kennansville-Eulonia complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfjr

Elevation: 20 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 265 to 295 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kenansville and similar soils: 45 percent

Eulonia and similar soils: 35 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Kenansville

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine or fluvial deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: loamy fine sand

E - 6 to 23 inches: loamy fine sand

Bt - 23 to 71 inches: sandy clay loam

C - 71 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):

Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA211FL)

Description of Eulonia

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam

E - 7 to 11 inches: fine sandy loam

Bt - 11 to 55 inches: sandy clay

BC - 55 to 66 inches: sandy clay loam

C - 66 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):

Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G152AA331FL)

Minor Components

Wahee

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Stream terraces on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G152AA331FL)

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

52—Dothan loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2smw8
Elevation: 100 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 310 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Dothan and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Dothan

Setting

Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 12 inches: loamy sand
Bt1 - 12 to 24 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 24 to 34 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt3 - 34 to 48 inches: sandy clay loam
Btv - 48 to 65 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 32 to 55 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces and flood plains (G152AA321FL), Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL), Unnamed (G152AT140FL)

Minor Components

Cowarts

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Broad interstream divides

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Nankin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Broad interstream divides

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder, summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Clarendon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on broad interstream divides

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Fuquay

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Interfluves

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

99—Water

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Water

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

100—Waters of the Gulf of Mexico

Map Unit Composition

Waters of the gulf of mexico: 100 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Waters Of The Gulf Of Mexico

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Gulf County, Florida

Survey Area Data: Version 10, Sep 26, 2014