

## Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions in this report, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

The Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated) report displays a generated description of the major soils that occur in a map unit. Descriptions of non-soil (miscellaneous areas) and minor map unit components are not included. This description is generated from the underlying soil attribute data.

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

## Report—Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

### Hernando County, Florida

**Map Unit:** 1—Adamsville fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

**Component:** Adamsville (95%)

The Adamsville component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 20 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Myakka (3%)**

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

**Component: Basinger (2%)**

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

**Map Unit: 2—Anclote fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, ponded**

**Component: Anclote (85%)**

The Anclote component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on Pamlico marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Pompano (5%)**

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

**Component: Sellers (5%)**

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

**Component: Basinger (5%)**

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

**Map Unit: 3—Arents-Urban land complex**

**Component: Arents (50%)**

The Arents component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on fills, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Urban land (25%)**

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

**Component: Udalfic Arents (20%)**

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

**Component: Water (5%)**

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

**Map Unit: 4—Aripeka fine sand**

**Component: Aripeka (85%)**

The Aripeka component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 30 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Wabasso, hydric (15%)**

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

**Map Unit: 5—Aripeka-Okeelanta-Lauderhill association**

**Component: Aripeka (35%)**

The Aripeka component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on rises on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 30 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Okeelanta (30%)**

The Okeelanta component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 75 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Lauderdale (20%)**

The Lauderdale component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 75 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Terra Ceia (15%)**

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

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

**Component: Arredondo (82%)**

The Arredondo component makes up 82 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Kendrick (5%)**

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

**Component: Candler (5%)**

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

**Component: Sparr (4%)**

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

**Component: Lake (4%)**

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

**Map Unit: 7**—Arredondo fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

**Component: Arredondo (80%)**

The Arredondo component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Lake (5%)**

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

**Component: Candler (5%)**

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

**Component: Sparr (5%)**

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

**Component: Kendrick (5%)**

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

**Map Unit: 8—Astatula fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes**

**Component: Astatula (90%)**

The Astatula component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Candler (4%)**

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

**Component: Tavares (3%)**

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

**Component: Paola (3%)**

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

**Map Unit: 9—Basinger fine sand**

**Component: Basinger (85%)**

The Basinger component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Anclote (5%)**

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

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

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

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

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

**Map Unit: 10—Basinger fine sand, depressional, 0 to 1 percent slopes**

**Component: Basinger, depressional (92%)**

The Basinger, depressional component makes up 92 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Immokalee, hydric (3%)

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

**Component:** Smyrna (3%)

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

**Component:** Floridana, hydric (2%)

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

**Map Unit:** 11—Blichton loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

**Component:** Blichton, hydric (70%)

The Blichton, hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Blichton, non-hydric (14%)

The Blichton, non-hydric component makes up 14 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Kanapaha, non-hydric (4%)

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

**Component:** Flemington, non-hydric (4%)

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

**Component:** Wauchula, non-hydric (4%)

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

**Component:** Nobleton (4%)

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

**Map Unit:** 12—Blichton loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

**Component:** Blichton, hydric (70%)

The Blichton, hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Blichton, non-hydric (12%)

The Blichton, non-hydric component makes up 12 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

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

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

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

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

**Component:** Wauchula, non-hydric (4%)

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

**Component:** Nobleton (4%)

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

**Map Unit:** 13—Blichton loamy fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

**Component:** Blichton, hydric (70%)

The Blichton, hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Blichton, non-hydric (12%)

The Blichton, non-hydric component makes up 12 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Flemington, non-hydric (6%)

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

**Component:** Wauchula, non-hydric (6%)

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

**Component:** Nobleton (6%)

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

**Map Unit:** 14—Candler fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

**Component:** Candler (90%)

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

**Component:** Tavares (4%)

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

**Component:** Adamsville (3%)

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

**Component:** Millhopper (3%)

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

**Map Unit:** 15—Candler fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

**Component:** Candler (90%)

The Candler component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Arredondo (4%)

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

**Component:** Tavares (3%)

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

**Component:** Astatula (3%)

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

**Map Unit:** 16—Candler-Urban land complex

**Component:** Candler (55%)

The Candler component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Urban land (35%)

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

**Component:** Paola (10%)

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

**Map Unit:** 17—Delray fine sand

**Component:** Delray (85%)

The Delray component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Anclote (8%)

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

**Component:** Floridana (7%)

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

**Map Unit:** 18—EauGallie fine sand

**Component:** EauGallie, non-hydric (72%)

The EauGallie, non-hydric component makes up 72 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** EauGallie, hydric (10%)

The EauGallie, hydric component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

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

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

**Component:** Basinger (5%)

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

**Component:** Paisley (4%)

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

**Component:** Wabasso, non-hydric (4%)

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

**Map Unit:** 19—Electra variant fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

**Component:** Electra variant (88%)

The Electra variant component makes up 88 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Blichton, hydric (3%)

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

**Component:** Myakka, non-hydric (3%)

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

**Component:** Wauchula, non-hydric (3%)

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

**Component:** Pomello (3%)

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

**Map Unit:** 20—Flemington fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

**Component:** Flemington, non-hydric (75%)

The Flemington, non-hydric component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Flemington, hydric (10%)

The Flemington, hydric component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Micanopy (4%)

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

**Component:** Nobleton (4%)

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

**Component:** Blichton, hydric (4%)

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

**Component:** Paisley (3%)

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

**Map Unit:** 21—Flemington fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

**Component:** Flemington, non-hydric (78%)

The Flemington, non-hydric component makes up 78 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Flemington, hydric (10%)

The Flemington, hydric component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on seeps on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Paisley (3%)

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

**Component:** Micanopy (3%)

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

**Component:** Nobleton (3%)

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

**Component:** Blichton, hydric (3%)

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

**Map Unit:** 22—Flemington fine sandy loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes

**Component:** Flemington, non-hydric (70%)

The Flemington, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Flemington, hydric (10%)

The Flemington, hydric component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on seeps on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Micanopy (5%)

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

**Component:** Nobleton (5%)

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

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

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

**Component:** Paisley (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 23—Floridana fine sand

**Component:** Floridana (85%)

The Floridana component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 11 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Delray (5%)**

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

**Component: Anclote (5%)**

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

**Component: Okeelanta (5%)**

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

**Map Unit: 24—Floridana-Basinger association, occasionally flooded**

**Component: Floridana (55%)**

The Floridana component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 11 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Basinger (30%)**

The Basinger component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Delray (15%)

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

**Map Unit:** 25—Floridana variant loamy fine sand

**Component:** Floridana variant (90%)

The Floridana variant component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

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

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

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

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

**Map Unit:** 26—Homosassa mucky fine sandy loam

**Component:** Homosassa (80%)

The Homosassa component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 35 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is very frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 13 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 60 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Weekiwachee (10%)

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

**Component:** Lacochee (10%)

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

**Map Unit:** 27—Hydraquents

**Component:** Hydraquents (100%)

The Hydraquents component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on spoil piles on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Map Unit:** 28—Kanapaha fine sand

**Component:** Kanapaha, non-hydric (70%)

The Kanapaha, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Kanapaha, hydric (18%)

The Kanapaha, hydric component makes up 18 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flats, marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Nobleton (4%)

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

**Component:** Sparr (4%)

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

**Component:** Blichton, hydric (4%)

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

**Map Unit:** 29—Kendrick fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

**Component:** Kendrick (85%)

The Kendrick component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Arredondo (5%)**

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

**Component: Nobleton (5%)**

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

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

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

**Map Unit: 30—Lacoochee fine sandy loam**

**Component: Lacoochee (70%)**

The Lacoochee component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 14 to 36 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is very frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 30 percent. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Homosassa (15%)**

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

**Component: Aripeka (15%)**

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

**Map Unit: 31**—Lake fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

**Component: Lake (85%)**

The Lake component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges, marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits or sandy fluvial or marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Arredondo (8%)**

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

**Component: Candler (7%)**

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

**Map Unit: 32**—Masaryk very fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

**Component: Masaryk (82%)**

The Masaryk component makes up 82 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine or eolian deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Kendrick (9%)**

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

**Component: Sparr (9%)**

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

**Map Unit: 33—Micanopy loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes**

**Component: Micanopy (88%)**

The Micanopy component makes up 88 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Nobleton (3%)**

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

**Component: Blichton, hydric (3%)**

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

**Component: Kendrick (3%)**

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

**Component: Flemington, non-hydric (3%)**

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

**Map Unit: 34—Micanopy loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes**

**Component: Micanopy (88%)**

The Micanopy component makes up 88 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Nobleton (3%)**

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

**Component: Blichton, hydric (3%)**

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

**Component: Kendrick (3%)**

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

**Component: Flemington, non-hydric (3%)**

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

**Map Unit: 35—Myakka-Myakka, wet, fine sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes**

**Component: Myakka (75%)**

The Myakka component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Myakka, wet (15%)**

The Myakka, wet component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Basinger (5%)

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

**Component:** EauGallie, non-hydric (4%)

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

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

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

**Map Unit:** 36—Nobleton fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

**Component:** Nobleton (90%)

The Nobleton component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Blichton, hydric (4%)

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

**Component:** Kendrick (3%)

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

**Component: Micanopy (3%)**

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

**Map Unit: 37—Okeelanta-Terra Ceia association**

**Component: Okeelanta (60%)**

The Okeelanta component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 75 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Terra Ceia (30%)**

The Terra Ceia component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 75 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Myakka, non-hydric (2%)**

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

**Component: Basinger (2%)**

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

**Component: Delray (2%)**

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

**Component: Anclote (2%)**

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

**Component: Tavares (2%)**

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

**Map Unit: 38—Paisley fine sand**

**Component: Paisley (90%)**

The Paisley component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Wabasso, non-hydric (10%)**

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

**Map Unit: 39—Paola fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes**

**Component: Paola (90%)**

The Paola component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Astatula (4%)**

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

**Component: Candler (3%)**

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

**Component: Tavares (3%)**

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

**Map Unit: 40—Pineda fine sand**

**Component: Pineda, non-hydric (70%)**

The Pineda, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Pineda, hydric (20%)**

The Pineda, hydric component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Wabasso, non-hydric (10%)

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

**Map Unit:** 41—Pits

**Component:** Pits (70%)

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

**Component:** Aquentes (30%)

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

**Map Unit:** 42—Pits-Dumps complex

**Component:** Pits (50%)

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

**Component:** Dumps (40%)

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

**Component:** Aquentes (10%)

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

**Map Unit:** 43—Pomello fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

**Component:** Pomello (91%)

The Pomello component makes up 91 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 0 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Myakka, non-hydric (4%)

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

**Component:** Basinger, hydric (2%)

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

**Component:** EauGallie, non-hydric (2%)

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

**Component:** Sparr (1%)

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

**Map Unit:** 44—Pompano fine sand

**Component:** Pompano, non-hydric (55%)

The Pompano, non-hydric component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Pompano, hydric (35%)

The Pompano, hydric component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flats on coastal plains, marine terraces, drainageways on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Adamsville (4%)

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

**Component:** Anclote (3%)

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

**Component:** Basinger (3%)

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

**Map Unit:** 45—Quartzipsamments, shaped, 0 to 5 percent slopes

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

The Quartzipsamments, shaped component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on fills on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Map Unit:** 46—Samsula muck

**Component:** Samsula (90%)

The Samsula component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 60 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Terra Ceia (10%)**

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

**Map Unit: 47—Sparr fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes**

**Component: Sparr (85%)**

The Sparr component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Kanapaha, non-hydric (4%)**

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

**Component: Arredondo (4%)**

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

**Component: Nobleton (4%)**

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

**Component: Tavares (3%)**

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

**Map Unit: 48—Sparr fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes**

**Component: Sparr (85%)**

The Sparr component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Kanapaha, non-hydric (4%)**

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

**Component: Arredondo (4%)**

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

**Component: Nobleton (4%)**

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

**Component: Tavares (3%)**

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

**Map Unit: 49—Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes**

**Component: Tavares (90%)**

The Tavares component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Adamsville (3%)**

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

**Component: Astatula (3%)**

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

**Component: Candler (2%)**

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

**Component: Sparr (2%)**

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

**Map Unit: 50—Udalfic Arents-Urban land complex**

**Component: Udalfic Arents (63%)**

The Udalfic Arents component makes up 63 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on fills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and sandy dredge spoils over cobbly and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 60 to 80 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Urban land (35%)

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

**Component:** Aripeka (2%)

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

**Map Unit:** 51—Wabasso fine sand

**Component:** Wabasso, non-hydric (70%)

The Wabasso, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Wabasso, hydric (10%)

The Wabasso, hydric component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Aripeka (7%)

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

**Component:** EauGallie, non-hydric (7%)

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

**Component:** Paisley (6%)

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

**Map Unit:** 52—Wauchula fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

**Component:** Wauchula, non-hydric (60%)

The Wauchula, non-hydric component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Wauchula, hydric (20%)

The Wauchula, hydric component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

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

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

**Component:** Electra variant (5%)

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

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

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

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

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

**Map Unit:** 53—Weekiwachee muck

**Component:** Weekiwachee (80%)

The Weekiwachee component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 30 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is very frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 47 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 50 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Lacochee (10%)

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

**Component:** Homosassa (10%)

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

**Map Unit:** 54—Weekiwachee-Homosassa association

**Component:** Weekiwachee (50%)

The Weekiwachee component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 30 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is very frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 47 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 24 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Homosassa (40%)

The Homosassa component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 35 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is very frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 13 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 60 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Lacochee (10%)

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

**Map Unit:** 55—Williston loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

**Component:** Williston (85%)

The Williston component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Micanopy (5%)**

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

**Component: Williston Variant (5%)**

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

**Component: Kendrick (5%)**

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

**Map Unit: 56—Williston variant loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes**

**Component: Williston Variant (90%)**

The Williston Variant component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 7 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Kendrick (4%)**

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

**Component: Williston (3%)**

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

**Component:** Micanopy (3%)

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

**Map Unit:** 99—Water

**Component:** Water (100%)

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

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

**Component:** Waters of the gulf of mexico (100%)

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

## Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Hernando County, Florida

Survey Area Data: Version 9, Sep 23, 2014