

Map Unit Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report—Map Unit Description

Highlands County, Florida

1—Paola sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jfv

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 277 to 307 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Paola and similar soils: 82 percent

Minor components: 18 percent

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

Description of Paola

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand

E - 5 to 17 inches: sand

Bw/C - 17 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(19.98 to 39.96 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL), Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)

Minor Components

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Orsino

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

St. Lucie

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

2—St. Lucie sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jfv

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 277 to 307 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

St. Lucie and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of St. Lucie

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: sand
C - 4 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(19.98 to 39.96 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL), Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)

Minor Components

Duette

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Orsino

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Paola

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Archbold

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

3—Basinger fine sand, depressional, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v16v

Elevation: 0 to 160 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Basinger, depressional, and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Basinger, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 14 inches: fine sand
Bh/E - 14 to 36 inches: fine sand
Cg - 36 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL), Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Minor Components

Smyrna, hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Samsula, muck

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater marshes and ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL)

Floridana, hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Cypress Woodlands (MCV026CA),
Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in
depressions (G155XB245FL)

4—Duette sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jfvx

Elevation: 10 to 140 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 277 to 307 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Duette and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Duette

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand

E - 6 to 51 inches: sand

Bh - 51 to 59 inches: sand

BC - 59 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98
to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 48 to 72 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL),
Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands
(G155XB121FL)

Minor Components

Paola

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of
xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of
mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Archbold

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and
ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Satellite

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of
mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Orsino

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

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

5—Daytona sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jfvj
Elevation: 10 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 277 to 307 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Daytona and similar soils: 77 percent
Minor components: 23 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Daytona

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: sand
E - 3 to 36 inches: sand
Bh - 36 to 59 inches: sand
C - 59 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL),
Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands
(G155XB121FL)

Minor Components

Immokalee

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric
lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Archbold

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and
ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Duette

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and
ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Satellite

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of
mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of
mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

6—Tavares sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jfvz
Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 277 to 307 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Tavares

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand
C - 6 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Minor Components

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Archbold

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Orsino

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Paola

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

St. Lucie

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Satellite

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

7—Placid fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jfw0
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 277 to 307 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Placid, depressional, and similar soils: 87 percent
Minor components: 13 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Placid, Depressional

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand
E - 3 to 11 inches: fine sand
Cg - 11 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

Minor Components

Basinger, depressional

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Felda, depressional

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Samsula

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Sanibel

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

8—Immokalee sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2s3ll

Elevation: 0 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Immokalee and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Immokalee

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: sand
E - 9 to 36 inches: sand
Bh - 36 to 55 inches: sand
BC - 55 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Valkaria

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Felda

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

9—Astatula sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2r8gx
Elevation: 20 to 190 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Astatula

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: sand
C - 3 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL),
Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands
(G154XB111FL)

Minor Components

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills
(R154XY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic
uplands (G155XB121FL)

Candler, very deep loamy substratum

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills
(R154XY002FL), Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric
uplands (G154XB111FL)

10—Myakka fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2s3lg
Elevation: 10 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Myakka and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Myakka

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 20 inches: fine sand
Bh - 20 to 36 inches: fine sand
C - 36 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Eaugallie, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

11—Orsino sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jfw4

Elevation: 10 to 140 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 277 to 307 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Orsino and similar soils: 82 percent

Minor components: 18 percent

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

Description of Orsino

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 2 inches: sand

E - 2 to 46 inches: sand

Bw/C - 46 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 39.96 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 48 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 3.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL),
Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands
(G155XB121FL)

Minor Components

St. lucie

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of
xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Archbold

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and
ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Duette

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and
ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and
ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Paola

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

12—Basinger fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svym

Elevation: 0 to 20 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Basinger and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Basinger

Setting

Landform: Drainageways

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ag - 0 to 2 inches: fine sand

Eg - 2 to 18 inches: fine sand

Bh/E - 18 to 36 inches: fine sand

Cg - 36 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 2 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Slough (R155XY011FL)

Minor Components

Eaugallie

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Margate

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G156AC145FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

13—Felda fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tzvy
Elevation: 0 to 180 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Felda

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces, drainageways, flatwoods
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
Eg - 4 to 35 inches: fine sand
Btg - 35 to 43 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 43 to 80 inches: extremely paragravelly fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL), Slough (R155XY011FL)

Minor Components

Pinellas

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, tal^f
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Wetland hardwood hammock (R156BY012FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, tal^f
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Oldsmar

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, tal^f
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Wabasso

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, tal^f
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

14—Satellite sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svzc
Elevation: 0 to 190 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Satellite

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, rise, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand
C1 - 6 to 13 inches: sand
C2 - 13 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(20.00 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL),
Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

Minor Components

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric
lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Immokalee

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156BC141FL)

15—Bradenton fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svzf

Elevation: 0 to 130 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bradenton and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Bradenton

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand

E - 4 to 10 inches: fine sand

Btg - 10 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam

Btkg - 19 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam

Ckg - 26 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 11 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Wetland Hardwood Hammock
(R155XY012FL), Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or
mesic lowlands (G155XB341FL), South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL)

Minor Components

Felda

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of
hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Slough
(R155XY011FL)

Wabasso

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric
lowlands (G155XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL)

Parkwood

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Wetland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY012FL), Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB341FL)

Copeland

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB345FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

16—Valkaria fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tzw5
Elevation: 0 to 110 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Valkaria

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, tal, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 16 inches: fine sand
Bw - 16 to 51 inches: fine sand
C - 51 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Slough (R155XY011FL)

Minor Components

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Malabar

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Pineda

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Slough (R155XY011FL)

Satellite

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drainageways on flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

17—Malabar fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svz3
Elevation: 0 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Malabar

Setting

Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 17 inches: fine sand
Bw - 17 to 42 inches: fine sand
Btg - 42 to 59 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 59 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 1 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Slough (R155XY011FL)

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: — error in exists on —

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Valkaria

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: — error in exists on —

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G155XU011FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: — error in exists on —

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Delray

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: — error in exists on —

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G155XU001FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

18—Kaliga muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tzw6

Elevation: 0 to 130 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Kaliga and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Kaliga

Setting

Landform: Depressions on flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip, talf

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over stratified loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 25 inches: muck

C1 - 25 to 35 inches: fine sandy loam

C2 - 35 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam

C3 - 60 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

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

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL), Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Minor Components

Samsula

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Depressions on flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Felda, depressional

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Depressions on flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, tal, dip

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Tequesta

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Depressions on flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, tal, dip

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Chobee

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip, tal

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G156BC345FL)

19—Hicoria mucky sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jfw

Elevation: 10 to 60 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 277 to 307 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hicoria and similar soils: 87 percent

Minor components: 13 percent

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

Description of Hicoria

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: mucky sand

E - 4 to 21 inches: fine sand

Btg - 21 to 52 inches: fine sandy loam

BCg - 52 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL), Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Minor Components

Felda, depressional

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Sanibel

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Tequesta

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

20—Samsula muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tzw9
Elevation: 0 to 200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 63 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 330 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Samsula

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 36 inches: muck
Cg - 36 to 65 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds
(R155XY010FL), Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains
(G155XB645FL)

Minor Components

Basinger, depressional

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood
plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Sanibel

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on
flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood
plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Kaliga

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on
flood plains (G155XB645FL)

21—Hontoon muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jfwg
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 277 to 307 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Hontoon

Setting

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

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 65 inches: muck
C - 65 to 73 inches: mucky sand
Cg - 73 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 23.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL), Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Minor Components

Samsula

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Basinger, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

22—Brighton muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jfw

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 277 to 307 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Brighton and similar soils: 92 percent

Minor components: 8 percent

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

Description of Brighton

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Woody organic material

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 12 inches: muck

Oi - 12 to 80 inches: peat

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 18.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL), Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Minor Components

Samsula

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Hontoon

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Gator

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Kaliga

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

23—Gator muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jfwj

Elevation: 10 to 60 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 277 to 307 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Gator and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Gator

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over loamy and sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 18 inches: muck

Cg1 - 18 to 36 inches: sandy clay loam

Cg2 - 36 to 55 inches: fine sandy loam

Cg3 - 55 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

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

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 11.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds
(R155XY010FL), Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains
(G155XB645FL)

Minor Components

Hicoria

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream
terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Tequesta

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on
flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Chobee

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream
terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB345FL)

24—Pineda sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jfwk
Elevation: 20 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 277 to 307 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pineda and similar soils: 82 percent

Minor components: 18 percent

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

Description of Pineda

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: sand

E - 4 to 12 inches: sand

Bw - 12 to 30 inches: sand

Btg1 - 30 to 50 inches: sandy clay loam

Btg2 - 50 to 56 inches: sandy loam

Cg - 56 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

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

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Slough (R155XY011FL)

Minor Components

Felda

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Malabar

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Valkaria

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

25—Chobee fine sandy loam, depressional, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tzvw

Elevation: 10 to 80 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 355 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Chobee, depressional, and similar soils: 88 percent

Minor components: 12 percent

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

Description of Chobee, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
Btg1 - 9 to 13 inches: fine sandy loam
Btg2 - 13 to 68 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 68 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 14 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: Freshwater marshes and ponds (R155XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB345FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

Minor Components

Winder, depressional

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Ecological site: Freshwater marshes and ponds (R155XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB345FL), Unnamed (G155XU800FL)

Gator

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Ecological site: Freshwater marshes and ponds (R155XY010FL)

Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G155XU850FL), Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Ecological site: Freshwater marshes and ponds (R155XY010FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL), Unnamed (G155XU800FL)

Tequesta

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Ecological site: Freshwater marshes and ponds (R155XY010FL),
Freshwater marshes and ponds (R155XY010FL)

Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G155XU850FL), Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

26—Tequesta muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jfwm

Elevation: 10 to 60 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 277 to 307 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Tequesta and similar soils: 87 percent

Minor components: 13 percent

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

Description of Tequesta

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Stratified sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 12 inches: muck

A - 12 to 17 inches: fine sand

Eg - 17 to 32 inches: fine sand
Btg - 32 to 77 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 77 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds
(R155XY010FL), Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains
(G155XB645FL)

Minor Components

Basinger, depressional

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Sanibel

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Hicoria

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Kaliga

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

28—Archbold sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jfw

Elevation: 10 to 140 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 277 to 307 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Archbold and similar soils: 87 percent

Minor components: 13 percent

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

Description of Archbold

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: sand

C - 4 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 39.96 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL),
Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands
(G155XB121FL)

Minor Components

Duette

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and
ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Paola

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of
xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of
mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

St. lucie

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of
xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Satellite

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Orsino

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

29—Pomona sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jfwp

Elevation: 20 to 120 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 277 to 307 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pomona and similar soils: 65 percent

Minor components: 35 percent

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

Description of Pomona

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand

E - 6 to 29 inches: sand

Bh - 29 to 51 inches: sand

E' - 51 to 61 inches: sand

Btg - 61 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

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

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

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Minor Components

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Felda

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Eaugallie

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

30—Oldsmar fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2sm4t
Elevation: 10 to 70 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 64 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 79 degrees F
Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Oldsmar, Fine Sand

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 35 inches: fine sand
Bh - 35 to 50 inches: loamy fine sand
Btg - 50 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

*Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G155XB141FL)*

Minor Components

Pineda

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

*Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of
hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC241FL), Slough
(R155XY011FL)*

Boca, nonhydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

*Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R156BY003FL), Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or
mesic lowlands (G156BC241FL)*

Holopaw

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

*Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric
lowlands (G156BC141FL), Slough (R156BY011FL)*

31—Felda fine sand, depressionial

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jfwr

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 277 to 307 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Felda, depressionial, and similar soils: 87 percent

Minor components: 13 percent

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

Description of Felda, Depressional

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 31 inches: fine sand
Btg - 31 to 70 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 70 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds
(R155XY010FL), Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces,
flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Minor Components

Basinger, depressional

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood
plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Hicoria

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Kaliga

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Malabar, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Sanibel

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

32—Arents, very steep

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jfw
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 277 to 307 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Arents and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Arents

Setting

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

Parent material: Altered marine deposits

Typical profile

C - 0 to 80 inches: variable

Properties and qualities

Slope: 45 to 65 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: High

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

33—Basinger, St. Johns, and Placid soils

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jfw

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 277 to 307 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Placid and similar soils: 30 percent

Basinger and similar soils: 30 percent

St. Johns and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of St. Johns

Setting

Landform: Seeps on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 11 inches: sand
E - 11 to 26 inches: sand
Bh - 26 to 49 inches: sand
E' - 49 to 70 inches: sand
B'h - 70 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Cutthroat Seeps (R154XY007FL),
Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Description of Basinger

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 20 inches: fine sand
Bh/E - 20 to 52 inches: fine sand
C - 52 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to
very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Cutthroat Seeps (R154XY007FL),
Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Description of Placid

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: sand
E - 7 to 14 inches: sand
Cg - 14 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Occasional
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Cutthroat Seeps (R154XY007FL),
Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions
(G155XB145FL)

Minor Components

Samsula

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Smyrna

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Sanibel

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

34—Tavares-Basinger-Sanibel complex, rolling

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jfwv
Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 277 to 307 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Tavares and similar soils: 60 percent
Basinger and similar soils: 20 percent
Sanibel and similar soils: 10 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Tavares

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand
C - 6 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Description of Basinger

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 21 inches: fine sand
Bh/E - 21 to 52 inches: fine sand
C - 52 to 62 inches: fine sand
C - 62 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Description of Sanibel

Setting

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

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 7 inches: muck
A - 7 to 15 inches: mucky fine sand
Cg - 15 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Minor Components

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Satellite

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Orsino

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

35—Sanibel muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jfw
Elevation: 10 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 277 to 307 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Sanibel and similar soils: 77 percent

Minor components: 23 percent

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

Description of Sanibel

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Thin organic material over sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 7 inches: muck

A - 7 to 15 inches: mucky fine sand

Cg - 15 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL), Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Minor Components

Basinger, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Kaliga

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Samsula

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Tequesta

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

36—Pomello sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jfwx
Elevation: 10 to 140 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 277 to 307 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pomello and similar soils: 87 percent
Minor components: 13 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pomello

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: sand
E - 4 to 56 inches: sand
Bh - 56 to 62 inches: sand
BC - 62 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL),
Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Minor Components

Duette

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Immokalee

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Daytona

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Satellite

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Orsino

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

37—Malabar sand, depressional, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svz6
Elevation: 20 to 90 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Malabar, Depressional

Setting

Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand
E - 5 to 15 inches: sand

Bw - 15 to 35 inches: sand
E' - 35 to 45 inches: sand
Btg - 45 to 65 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 65 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

Valkaria

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G155XU011FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Boca, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Ecological site: Freshwater marshes and ponds (R155XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Gator

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Ecological site: Freshwater marshes and ponds (R155XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

38—EauGallie fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svz1
Elevation: 10 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of EauGallie

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 28 inches: fine sand
Bh - 28 to 42 inches: fine sand
Btg - 42 to 50 inches: sandy clay loam
C - 50 to 65 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

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

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Minor Components

Wabasso

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: — error in exists on —

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Unnamed (G155XU141FL)

Delray

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: — error in exists on —

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G155XU001FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Felda

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: — error in exists on —

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Pinellas

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Cabbage palm flatwoods (R155XY005FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Unnamed (G155XU003FL)

39—Smyrna sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jfx0
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 277 to 307 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Smyrna

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand
E - 5 to 15 inches: sand
Bh - 15 to 22 inches: fine sand
C - 22 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Minor Components

Immokalee

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Valkaria

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

40—Arents, organic substratum

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jfx1
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 277 to 307 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Arents and similar soils: 92 percent
Minor components: 8 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Arents

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy dredge spoils over organic material over sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

C1 - 0 to 12 inches: fine sand
C2 - 12 to 38 inches: fine sand
Oa - 38 to 52 inches: muck
A/Eb - 52 to 72 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

41—Anclote-Basinger fine sand, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jfx2

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 277 to 307 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Anclote and similar soils: 52 percent

Basinger, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor components: 18 percent

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

Description of Anclote

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 20 inches: fine sand

Cg - 20 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Description of Basinger, Frequently Flooded

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 21 inches: fine sand
Bh/E - 21 to 52 inches: fine sand
C - 52 to 62 inches: fine sand
C - 62 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Minor Components

Samsula

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Hicoria

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Hontoon

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

42—Astatula-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jfx3

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 277 to 307 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Astatula and similar soils: 50 percent

Urban land: 28 percent

Minor components: 22 percent

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

Description of Astatula

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: sand
C - 8 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(19.98 to 39.96 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: No parent material

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Minor Components

Archbold

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Daytona

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Duette

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

St. lucie

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Paola

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Orsino

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

43—Urban land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jfx4
Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 277 to 307 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 92 percent
Minor components: 8 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: No parent material

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Minor Components

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Archbold

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Satellite

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

44—Satellite-Basinger-Urban land complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jfx5
Elevation: 10 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 277 to 307 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Satellite and similar soils: 40 percent
Urban land: 30 percent
Basinger and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Satellite

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: sand
C - 4 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(19.98 to 39.96 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 12 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: No parent material

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Description of Basinger

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand

E - 6 to 21 inches: fine sand

Bh/E - 21 to 52 inches: fine sand

C - 52 to 62 inches: fine sand

C - 62 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Minor Components

Immokalee

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Archbold

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

45—Paola-Basinger sands, rolling

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jfx6
Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 277 to 307 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Paola and similar soils: 67 percent
Basinger and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 13 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Paola

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: sand
E - 7 to 17 inches: sand
Bw - 17 to 42 inches: sand
C - 42 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(19.98 to 39.96 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G155XB113FL)

Description of Basinger

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 21 inches: fine sand
Bh/E - 21 to 52 inches: fine sand
C - 52 to 62 inches: fine sand
C - 62 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Minor Components

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvial, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

St. Lucie

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Satellite

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Orsino

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

46—Kaliga muck, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jfx7

Elevation: 10 to 60 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 277 to 307 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kaliga, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 75 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

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

Description of Kaliga, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over stratified loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 39 inches: muck

Cg1 - 39 to 45 inches: very fine sand

Cg2 - 45 to 68 inches: very fine sandy loam

Cg3 - 68 to 80 inches: very fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

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

Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: High (about 11.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

*Other vegetative classification: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds
(R154XY010FL), Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains
(G155XB645FL)*

Minor Components

Basinger, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Felda

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Samsula

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Sanibel

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Hicoria

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Tequesta

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

47—Astatula sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2r8gy

Elevation: 20 to 190 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Astatula

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: sand
C - 3 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL),
Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric
uplands (G154XB113FL)

Minor Components

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Candler, very deep loamy substratum

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL), Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL)

48—Astatula sand, 12 to 20 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2r8gz

Elevation: 20 to 190 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 276 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Astatula and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Astatula

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: sand

C - 3 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL),
Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric
uplands (G154XB113FL)

Minor Components

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills
(R154XY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic
uplands (G155XB121FL)

Candler, very deep loamy substratum

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills
(R154XY002FL), Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side
slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL)

49—Udorthents, excavated

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jtw6

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Udorthents, excavated, and similar soils: 100 percent

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

Description of Udorthents, Excavated

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 4 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

99—Water

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Water

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Highlands County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 9, 2014