Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

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

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

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

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

Report—Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Highlands County, Florida

Map Unit: 1—Paola sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Paola (82%)

The Paola component makes up 82 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Orsino (4%)

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

Component: Pomello (4%)

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

Component: Astatula (4%)

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

Component: St. Lucie (3%)

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

Component: Tavares (3%)

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

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

Component: St. Lucie (85%)

The St. Lucie component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Orsino (3%)

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

Component: Duette (3%)

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

Component: Archbold (3%)

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

Component: Astatula (3%)

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

Component: Paola (3%)

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

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

Component: Basinger, depressional (90%)

The Basinger, depressional component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Smyrna, hydric (5%)

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

Component: Samsula, muck (3%)

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

Component: Floridana, hydric (2%)

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

Map Unit: 4—Duette sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Duette (80%)

The Duette component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Orsino (4%)

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

Component: Satellite (4%)

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

Component: Archbold (4%)

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

Component: Pomello (4%)

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

Component: Paola (4%)

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

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

Component: Daytona (77%)

The Daytona component makes up 77 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Duette (5%)

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

Component: Archbold (5%)

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

Component: Immokalee (5%)

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

Component: Pomello (4%)

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

Component: Satellite (4%)

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

Map Unit: 6—Tavares sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Tavares (85%)

The Tavares component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Orsino (3%)

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

Component: Archbold (3%)

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

Component: Astatula (3%)

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

Component: Paola (2%)

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

Component: St. Lucie (2%)

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

Component: Satellite (2%)

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

Map Unit: 7—Placid fine sand, depressional

Component: Placid, depressional (87%)

The Placid, depressional component makes up 87 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger, depressional (4%)

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

Component: Felda, depressional (3%)

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

Component: Sanibel (3%)

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

Component: Samsula (3%)

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

Map Unit: 8—Immokalee sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Immokalee (90%)

The Immokalee component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, flatwoods. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger (6%)

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

Component: Felda (2%)

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

Component: Valkaria (2%)

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

Map Unit: 9—Astatula sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Astatula (90%)

The Astatula component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Candler, very deep loamy substratum (5%)

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

Component: Tavares (5%)

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

Map Unit: 10—Myakka fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Myakka (90%)

The Myakka component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger (5%)

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

Component: EauGallie, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Placid, depressional (1%)

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

Map Unit: 11—Orsino sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Orsino (82%)

The Orsino component makes up 82 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Duette (3%)

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

Component: Archbold (3%)

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

Component: St. Lucie (3%)

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

Component: Pomello (3%)

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

Component: Paola (3%)

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

Component: Tavares (3%)

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

Map Unit: 12—Basinger fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Basinger (90%)

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

Component: EauGallie (4%)

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

Component: Placid, depressional (3%)

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

Component: Margate (3%)

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

Map Unit: 13—Felda fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Felda (90%)

The Felda component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on coastal plains, marine terraces on coastal plains, flatwoods on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R155XY011FL Slough ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pinellas (4%)

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

Component: Wabasso (2%)

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

Component: Oldsmar (2%)

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

Component: Myakka (2%)

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

Map Unit: 14—Satellite sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Satellite (85%)

The Satellite component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Myakka (6%)

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

Component: Immokalee (5%)

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

Component: Basinger (3%)

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

Component: Pompano (1%)

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

Map Unit: 15—Bradenton fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Bradenton (85%)

The Bradenton component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 5 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Felda (6%)

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

Component: Wabasso (5%)

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

Component: Parkwood (3%)

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

Component: Copeland (1%)

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

Map Unit: 16—Valkaria fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Valkaria (85%)

The Valkaria component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Myakka (5%)

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

Component: Pineda (4%)

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

Component: Malabar (4%)

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

Component: Satellite (2%)

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

Map Unit: 17—Malabar fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Malabar (85%)

The Malabar component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on — Error in Exists On —. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R155XY011FL Slough ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger (6%)

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

Component: Valkaria (5%)

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

Component: Pompano (3%)

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

Component: Delray (1%)

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

Map Unit: 18—Kaliga muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Component: Kaliga (85%)

The Kaliga component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over stratified loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 74 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Tequesta (4%)

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

Component: Felda, depressional (4%)

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

Component: Samsula (4%)

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

Component: Chobee (3%)

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

Map Unit: 19—Hicoria mucky sand, depressional

Component: Hicoria (87%)

The Hicoria component makes up 87 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 15 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Felda, depressional (4%)

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

Component: Placid, depressional (3%)

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

Component: Sanibel (3%)

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

Component: Tequesta (3%)

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

Map Unit: 20—Samsula muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Component: Samsula (90%)

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

Component: Sanibel (3%)

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

Component: Basinger, depressional (3%)

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

Component: Kaliga (2%)

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

Component: Anclote (2%)

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

Map Unit: 21—Hontoon muck

Component: Hontoon (85%)

The Hontoon component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger, depressional (5%)

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

Component: Samsula (5%)

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

Component: Placid, depressional (5%)

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

Map Unit: 22—Brighton muck

Component: Brighton (92%)

The Brighton component makes up 92 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of woody organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 75 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Hontoon (2%)

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

Component: Samsula (2%)

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

Component: Kaliga (2%)

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

Component: Gator (2%)

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

Map Unit: 23—Gator muck

Component: Gator (85%)

The Gator component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over loamy and sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 70 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Tequesta (5%)

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

Component: Hicoria (5%)

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

Component: Chobee (5%)

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

Map Unit: 24—Pineda sand

Component: Pineda (82%)

The Pineda component makes up 82 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger (5%)

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

Component: Felda (5%)

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

Component: Malabar (4%)

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

Component: Valkaria (4%)

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

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

Component: Chobee, depressional (88%)

The Chobee, depressional component makes up 88 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on coastal plains, depressions. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. This component is in the R155XY010FL Freshwater Marshes And Ponds ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Tequesta (3%)

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

Component: Placid, depressional (3%)

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

Component: Gator (3%)

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

Component: Winder, depressional (3%)

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

Map Unit: 26—Tequesta muck

Component: Tequesta (87%)

The Tequesta component makes up 87 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of stratified sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 48 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 1 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger, depressional (4%)

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

Component: Hicoria (3%)

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

Component: Sanibel (3%)

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

Component: Kaliga (3%)

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

Map Unit: 28—Archbold sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Archbold (87%)

The Archbold component makes up 87 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Duette (3%)

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

Component: St. Lucie (2%)

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

Component: Pomello (2%)

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

Component: Paola (2%)

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

Component: Orsino (2%)

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

Component: Satellite (2%)

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

Map Unit: 29—Pomona sand

Component: Pomona (65%)

The Pomona component makes up 65 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Placid, depressional (7%)

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

Component: Basinger (7%)

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

Component: EauGallie (7%)

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

Component: Felda (7%)

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

Component: Myakka (7%)

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

Map Unit: 30—Oldsmar fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Oldsmar, fine sand (90%)

The Oldsmar, fine sand component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pineda (5%)

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

Component: Boca, nonhydric (3%)

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

Component: Holopaw (2%)

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

Map Unit: 31—Felda fine sand, depressional

Component: Felda, depressional (87%)

The Felda, depressional component makes up 87 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger, depressional (3%)

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

Component: Kaliga (3%)

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

Component: Hicoria (3%)

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

Component: Sanibel (2%)

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

Component: Malabar, depressional (2%)

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

Map Unit: 32—Arents, very steep

Component: Arents (100%)

The Arents component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 45 to 65 percent. This component is on fills, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: 33—Basinger, St. Johns, and Placid soils

Component: St. Johns (30%)

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

Component: Placid (30%)

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

Component: Basinger (30%)

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

Component: Myakka (3%)

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

Component: Samsula (3%)

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

Component: Smyrna (2%)

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

Component: Sanibel (2%)

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

Map Unit: 34—Tavares-Basinger-Sanibel complex, rolling

Component: Tavares (60%)

The Tavares component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger (20%)

The Basinger component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Sanibel (10%)

The Sanibel component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of thin organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 35 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Orsino (2%)

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

Component: Satellite (2%)

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

Component: Myakka (2%)

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

Component: Pomello (2%)

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

Component: Astatula (2%)

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

Map Unit: 35—Sanibel muck

Component: Sanibel (77%)

The Sanibel component makes up 77 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of thin organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 35 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger, depressional (5%)

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

Component: Kaliga (5%)

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

Component: Placid, depressional (5%)

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

Component: Tequesta (4%)

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

Component: Samsula (4%)

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

Map Unit: 36—Pomello sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Pomello (87%)

The Pomello component makes up 87 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Daytona (3%)

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

Component: Immokalee (3%)

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

Component: Duette (3%)

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

Component: Orsino (2%)

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

Component: Satellite (2%)

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

Map Unit: 37—Malabar sand, depressional, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Component: Malabar, depressional (85%)

The Malabar, depressional component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on — Error in Exists On —. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R155XY011FL Slough ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger (6%)

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

Component: Valkaria (5%)

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

Component: Gator (2%)

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

Component: Boca, depressional (2%)

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

Map Unit: 38—EauGallie fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: EauGallie (85%)

The EauGallie component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on — Error in Exists On —. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. This component is in the R155XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Wabasso (6%)

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

Component: Delray (5%)

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

Component: Felda (2%)

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

Component: Pinellas (2%)

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

Map Unit: 39—Smyrna sand

Component: Smyrna (85%)

The Smyrna component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Valkaria (3%)

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

Component: Placid, depressional (3%)

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

Component: Basinger (3%)

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

Component: Myakka (3%)

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

Component: Immokalee (3%)

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

Map Unit: 40—Arents, organic substratum

Component: Arents (92%)

The Arents component makes up 92 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on fills, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy dredge spoils over organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Placid, depressional (4%)

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

Component: Basinger (4%)

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

Map Unit: 41—Anclote-Basinger fine sand, frequently flooded

Component: Anclote (52%)

The Anclote component makes up 52 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger, frequently flooded (30%)

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

Component: Hontoon (6%)

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

Component: Hicoria (6%)

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

Component: Samsula (6%)

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

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

Component: Astatula (50%)

The Astatula component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Urban land (28%)

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

Component: Archbold (5%)

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

Component: Duette (4%)

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

Component: Daytona (4%)

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

Component: St. Lucie (3%)

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

Component: Paola (2%)

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

Component: Tavares (2%)

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

Component: Orsino (2%)

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

Map Unit: 43—Urban land

Component: Urban land (92%)

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

Component: Tavares (2%)

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

Component: Satellite (2%)

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

Component: Archbold (2%)

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

Component: Astatula (2%)

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

Map Unit: 44—Satellite-Basinger-Urban land complex

Component: Satellite (40%)

The Satellite component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Urban land (30%)

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

Component: Basinger (20%)

The Basinger component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Archbold (3%)

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

Component: Immokalee (3%)

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

Component: Myakka (2%)

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

Component: Placid, depressional (2%)

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

Map Unit: 45—Paola-Basinger sands, rolling

Component: Paola (67%)

The Paola component makes up 67 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger (20%)

The Basinger component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Astatula (3%)

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

Component: Myakka (2%)

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

Component: St. Lucie (2%)

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

Component: Satellite (2%)

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

Component: Placid, depressional (2%)

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

Component: Orsino (2%)

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

Map Unit: 46—Kaliga muck, frequently flooded

Component: Kaliga, frequently flooded (75%)

The Kaliga, frequently flooded component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over stratified loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 74 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger, frequently flooded (5%)

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

Component: Tequesta (4%)

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

Component: Hicoria (4%)

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

Component: Sanibel (4%)

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

Component: Samsula (4%)

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

Component: Felda (4%)

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

Map Unit: 47—Astatula sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Astatula (90%)

The Astatula component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Candler, very deep loamy substratum (5%)

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

Component: Tavares (5%)

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

Map Unit: 48—Astatula sand, 12 to 20 percent slopes

Component: Astatula (90%)

The Astatula component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Candler, very deep loamy substratum (5%)

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

Component: Tavares (5%)

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

Map Unit: 49—Udorthents, excavated

Component: Udorthents, excavated (100%)

The Udorthents, excavated component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 4 percent. This component is on fills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: 99—Water

Component: Water (100%)

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

Data Source Information

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