

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

Hillsborough County, Florida

2—Adamsville fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2r8h8

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Adamsville and similar soils: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

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

Description of Adamsville

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand

C1 - 7 to 20 inches: fine sand

C2 - 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: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 3.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY008FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL), Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL), Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

Minor Components

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drainageways
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, convex
Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy soils
on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

3—Archbold fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j72g
Elevation: 50 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Archbold

Setting

Landform: Rises 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 2 inches: fine sand
C - 2 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 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 (R155XY001FL),
Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands
(G155XB121FL)

Minor Components

Candler

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: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills
(R155XY002FL), Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric
uplands (G155XB111FL)

Lake

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges, hills, marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock
(R155XY008FL), 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: Sand Pine Scrub (R155XY001FL),
Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

4—Arents, nearly level

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j72s
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 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

C1 - 0 to 10 inches: fine sand
C2 - 10 to 32 inches: fine sand
C3 - 32 to 60 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 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: 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: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

5—Basinger, Holopaw, and Samsula soils, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j731
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Basinger and similar soils: 35 percent
Holopaw and similar soils: 31 percent
Samsula and similar soils: 18 percent
Minor components: 16 percent

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

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 7 inches: fine sand
E - 7 to 28 inches: fine sand
B/E - 28 to 42 inches: fine sand
C - 42 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 5.5 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)

Description of Holopaw

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 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 52 inches: fine sand
Btg - 52 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 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 4.8 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)

Description of Samsula

Setting

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

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 34 inches: muck
C - 34 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to
very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 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 8.8 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

Eaton, depressional

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

*Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream
terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB345FL)*

Ona

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

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

6—Broward-Urban land complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j73d

Elevation: 20 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Broward and similar soils: 50 percent

Urban land: 45 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

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

Description of Broward

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits over limestone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
C - 4 to 26 inches: fine sand
2R - 26 to 30 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 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: Very low (about 1.6 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)

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

Malabar

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: Slough (R155XY011FL), Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

Wabasso

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: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL), Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

7—Candler fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2shkf
Elevation: 10 to 260 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 280 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Candler

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear, convex
Parent material: Eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 74 inches: fine sand
E and Bt - 74 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL), Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

Minor Components

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL)

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL), Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL)

8—Candler fine sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j73j
Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Candler

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 74 inches: fine sand
E and Bt - 74 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively 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: 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: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R155XY002FL), Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G155XB113FL)

Minor Components

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY008FL), Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB211FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 5 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: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R155XY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

9—Candler-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j73k

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Candler and similar soils: 45 percent

Urban land: 40 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Candler

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand

E - 6 to 76 inches: fine sand

E and Bt - 76 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

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

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY008FL), Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 5 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: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills
(R155XY002FL), Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills
(R155XY002FL), Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

10—Chobee loamy fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j71s

Elevation: 10 to 80 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Chobee and similar soils: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

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

Description of Chobee

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Loamy alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 16 inches: loamy fine sand

Bt - 16 to 49 inches: sandy clay loam

Cg - 49 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: 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 6 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: Moderate (about 7.9 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), Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB341FL)

Minor Components

Winder

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Cabbage Palm Flatwoods (R155XY005FL), Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB341FL)

11—Chobee muck, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j71t
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Chobee, depressional, and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 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): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy alluvium

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 9 inches: muck

A - 9 to 12 inches: loamy fine sand
Bt - 12 to 48 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 48 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: 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: High (about 10.9 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: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds
(R155XY010FL), Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains
(G155XB645FL)

12—Chobee sandy loam, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j71v
Elevation: 10 to 80 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Chobee, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 89 percent
Minor components: 11 percent

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

Description of Chobee, Frequently Flooded

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 15 inches: sandy loam
Bt - 15 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 60 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: 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 6 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: Moderate (about 8.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds
(R155XY010FL), Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces,
flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB345FL)

Minor Components

Felda, occasionally flooded

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Stream terraces on flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds
(R155XY010FL), Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces,
flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Wabasso

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

13—Eaton fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j71w
Elevation: 20 to 80 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Eaton

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 22 inches: fine sand
Btg1 - 22 to 28 inches: sandy clay
Btg2 - 28 to 80 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB341FL)

Minor Components

Wabasso

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

14—Eaton mucky sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j71x

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Eaton, depressional, and similar soils: 89 percent

Minor components: 11 percent

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

Description of Eaton, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: mucky sand

E - 8 to 22 inches: fine sand

Btg1 - 22 to 48 inches: sandy clay

Btg2 - 48 to 80 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

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: Slough (R155XY011FL), 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: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL), Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Wabasso

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

15—Felda fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j71y

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Felda and similar soils: 94 percent
Minor components: 6 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Felda

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 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 22 inches: fine sand
Btg - 22 to 45 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 45 to 80 inches: loamy 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
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 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Minor Components

Wabasso

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

Pinellas

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: Cabbage Palm Flatwoods
(R155XY005FL), Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or
mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

16—Felda fine sand, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j71z
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Felda, occasionally flooded, and similar soils: 89 percent
Minor components: 11 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Felda, Occasionally Flooded

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces on flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 22 inches: fine sand
Btg - 22 to 45 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 45 to 80 inches: loamy 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: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.5 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 (R155XY010FL), Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Minor Components

Basinger

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: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL), Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Wabasso

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

17—Floridana fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j720
Elevation: 10 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

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

Description of Floridana

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 12 inches: fine sand
E - 12 to 28 inches: fine sand
Btg1 - 28 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam
Btg2 - 60 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: 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 6 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: Moderate (about 7.8 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)

Minor Components

Wabasso

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

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

18—Fort Meade loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j721
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Fort meade and similar soils: 93 percent
Minor components: 7 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fort Meade

Setting

Landform: 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 26 inches: loamy fine sand
C - 26 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): 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 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY008FL), Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Minor Components

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Rises 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)

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

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j722

Elevation: 40 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Gainesville and similar soils: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

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

Description of Gainesville

Setting

Landform: 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 9 inches: loamy fine sand

C - 9 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): 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 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY008FL), Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Minor Components

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Rises 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)

20—Gypsum land

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Gypsum Land

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 45 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 3 inches to paralithic bedrock

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

21—Immokalee fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j725
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Immokalee and similar soils: 88 percent
Minor components: 12 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 8 inches: fine sand
E - 8 to 36 inches: fine sand
Bh - 36 to 52 inches: fine sand
Bw - 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):
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: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Ona

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G155XB141FL)

Wabasso

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G155XB141FL)

22—Immokalee-Urban land complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j726
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Immokalee and similar soils: 50 percent
Urban land: 40 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 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 35 inches: fine sand
Bh - 35 to 60 inches: fine sand
Bw - 60 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):
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: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Ona

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: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Wabasso

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: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

23—Kendrick fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j727
Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Kendrick

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 35 inches: fine sand
Bt1 - 35 to 68 inches: sandy loam
Bt2 - 68 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to high (0.06 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY008FL), Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB211FL)

Minor Components

Candler

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: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R155XY002FL), Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 4 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: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R155XY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

24—Kesson muck, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j728
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Kesson, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits with shells

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 5 inches: muck
Cg1 - 5 to 38 inches: fine sand

Cg2 - 38 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: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Moderately saline to strongly saline (16.0 to 32.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 30.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Salt Marsh (R155XY009FL), Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

Minor Components

Myakka, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Salt Marsh (R155XY009FL), Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

25—Lake fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j729

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Lake and similar soils: 84 percent

Minor components: 16 percent

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

Description of Lake

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: 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: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock
(R155XY008FL), Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric
uplands (G155XB111FL)

Minor Components

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock
(R155XY008FL), Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of
mesic uplands (G155XB211FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 5 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: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R155XY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R155XY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

26—Lochloosa-Micanopy fine sands, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j72b

Elevation: 10 to 160 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lochloosa and similar soils: 51 percent

Micanopy and similar soils: 48 percent

Minor components: 1 percent

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

Description of Lochloosa

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: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand

E - 7 to 28 inches: fine sand

Bt - 28 to 35 inches: fine sandy loam

Btg - 35 to 69 inches: sandy clay loam

Cg - 69 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Low

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

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

Depth to water table: About 30 to 60 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY008FL), Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB231FL)

Description of Micanopy

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvial

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand

E - 5 to 15 inches: fine sand

Bt - 15 to 25 inches: sandy clay loam

Btg - 25 to 59 inches: sandy clay

BCg - 59 to 80 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Medium

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

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

Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: 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 7.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY008FL), Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB331FL)

Minor Components

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvial, talus

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY008FL), Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

27—Malabar fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j72c

Elevation: 20 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Malabar and similar soils: 86 percent

Minor components: 14 percent

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

Description of Malabar

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: fine sand

E - 4 to 14 inches: fine sand

Bw - 14 to 35 inches: fine sand

E' - 35 to 50 inches: fine sand

Btg - 50 to 66 inches: fine sandy loam

Cg - 66 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):
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 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Basinger

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: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL), Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Wabasso

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

28—Millhopper-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j72d
Elevation: 20 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Millhopper and similar soils: 50 percent
Urban land: 40 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Millhopper

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand

E - 4 to 57 inches: fine sand

Btg - 57 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

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

Moderately low to high (0.06 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

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

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 5 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: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills
(R155XY002FL), Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Seffner

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock
(R155XY008FL), Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

29—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: South Florida Flatwoods

(R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G155XB141FL)

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: South Florida Flatwoods

(R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G155XB141FL)

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)

30—Myakka fine sand, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j72h

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Myakka, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Tidal marshes 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 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 22 inches: fine sand
Bh - 22 to 40 inches: fine sand
C - 40 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: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Moderately saline to strongly saline
(16.0 to 32.0 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): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Salt Marsh (R155XY009FL), Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Minor Components

Samsula

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds
(R155XY010FL), Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains
(G155XB645FL)

32—Myakka-Urban land complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j72j
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Myakka and similar soils: 50 percent
Urban land: 40 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): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 20 inches: fine sand
Bh - 20 to 30 inches: fine sand
C - 30 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):
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 4.3 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)

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

Basinger

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: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds
(R155XY010FL), Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Wabasso

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: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Zolfo

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: Upland Hardwood Hammock
(R155XY008FL), Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

33—Ona fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j72k
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Ona and similar soils: 91 percent
Minor components: 9 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ona

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 4 inches: fine sand
Bh - 4 to 22 inches: fine sand
Cg - 22 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):
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 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G155XB141FL)

Minor Components

Basinger

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: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL), Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Immokalee

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

34—Ona-Urban land complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j72l

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ona and similar soils: 52 percent

Urban land: 42 percent

Minor components: 6 percent

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

Description of Ona

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 4 inches: fine sand

Bh - 4 to 18 inches: fine sand

Cg - 18 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):
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 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/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)

Minor Components

Basinger

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: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds
(R155XY010FL), Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

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: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

35—Orlando fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j72m
Elevation: 50 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Orlando

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 20 inches: fine sand
C - 20 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): 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 4.0 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 (R155XY002FL), Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Minor Components

Candler

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: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R155XY002FL), Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Seffner

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY008FL), Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

36—Orsino fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j72n

Elevation: 10 to 140 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Orsino and similar soils: 91 percent

Minor components: 9 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: fine sand

E - 2 to 31 inches: fine sand
Bw/Bh - 31 to 48 inches: fine sand
BC - 48 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 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 (R155XY001FL),
Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands
(G155XB121FL)*

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

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
*Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills
(R155XY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic
uplands (G155XB121FL)*

Archbold

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

Other vegetative classification: Sand Pine Scrub (R155XY001FL),
Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands
(G155XB121FL)

37—Paisley fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j72p
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Paisley, depressional, and similar soils: 91 percent
Minor components: 9 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Paisley, Depressional

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
Btg - 4 to 80 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: 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: High (about 9.8 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), Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB345FL)

Minor Components

Basinger

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: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL), Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Wabasso

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

38—Pinellas fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j72q

Elevation: 20 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pinellas and similar soils: 91 percent

Minor components: 9 percent

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

Description of Pinellas

Setting

Landform: Plains 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 11 inches: fine sand
Bk - 11 to 22 inches: fine sand
Btg - 22 to 27 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 27 to 80 inches: loamy 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 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 20 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 3.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Cabbage Palm Flatwoods
(R155XY005FL), Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or
mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Minor Components

Malabar

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

Wabasso

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

39—Arents, very steep

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j72r

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 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: Medium
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): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

41—Pomello fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v16y
Elevation: 0 to 180 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Pomello and similar soils: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

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

Description of Pomello

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, riser

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand

E - 4 to 47 inches: fine sand

Bh - 47 to 58 inches: fine sand

Bw - 58 to 65 inches: fine sand

C - 65 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 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 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sand Pine Scrub (R155XY001FL),

Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Minor Components

Smyrna

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Bulow

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB211FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Longleaf pine-turkey oak hills (R154XY002FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL)

42—Pomello-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j72v

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pomello and similar soils: 45 percent

Urban land: 40 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Pomello

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: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand

E - 5 to 42 inches: fine sand

Bh - 42 to 54 inches: fine sand

C - 54 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (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 4.3 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

Smyrna

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL), Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

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: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL), Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

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: Slough (R155XY011FL), Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

43—Quartzipsamments, nearly level

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j72w
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Quartzipsamments, Nearly Level

Setting

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

Typical profile

C - 0 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.4 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)

Minor Components

Haplaquents, clayey

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

44—St. Augustine fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j72x
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of St. Augustine

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy mine spoil or earthy fill

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 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 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Minor Components

Kesson, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Salt Marsh (R155XY009FL), Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

Myakka, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Salt Marsh (R155XY009FL), Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

45—St. Augustine-Urban land complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j72y

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

St. augustine and similar soils: 50 percent

Urban land: 40 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of St. Augustine

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy mine spoil or earthy fill

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand

C - 3 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 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 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

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)

Minor Components

Kesson, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Salt Marsh (R155XY009FL), Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

Myakka, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Salt Marsh (R155XY009FL), Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

46—St. Johns fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j72z

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

St. Johns and similar soils: 87 percent

Minor components: 13 percent

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

Description of St. Johns

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 12 inches: fine sand

E - 12 to 29 inches: fine sand

Bh - 29 to 46 inches: fine sand

C - 46 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):
Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G155XB141FL)

Minor Components

Basinger

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: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds
(R155XY010FL), Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or
in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Floridana

Percent of map unit: 6 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)

47—Seffner fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j730
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Seffner and similar soils: 92 percent

Minor components: 8 percent

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

Description of Seffner

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats 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 13 inches: fine sand

AC - 13 to 21 inches: fine sand

C - 21 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY008FL), Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Minor Components

Smyrna

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods

(R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G155XB141FL)

Ona

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

50—Slickens

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j732
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Slickens: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Slickens

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Minor Components

Quartzipsamments, nearly level

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

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

51—Haplaquents, clayey

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j733
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Haplaquents, Clayey

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Parent material: Mine spoil or earthy fill

Typical profile

Cg - 0 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 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: D
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Minor Components

Slickens

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

Quartzipsamments, nearly level

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

52—Smyrna fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v170
Elevation: 10 to 180 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

Smyrna, non-hydric, and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Smyrna, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 13 inches: fine sand
Bh - 13 to 21 inches: fine sand
Bw - 21 to 50 inches: fine sand
E'g - 50 to 70 inches: fine sand

B'h - 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: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

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 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: Very low (about 2.5 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

Wabasso, non-hydric

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: South Florida Flatwoods

(R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G155XB141FL)

Pomello, non-hydric

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: Sand Pine Scrub (R155XY001FL),

Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Placid, hydric

Percent of map unit: 1 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)

53—Tavares-Millhopper fine sands, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j735
Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Tavares and similar soils: 63 percent
Millhopper and similar soils: 26 percent
Minor components: 11 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 7 inches: fine sand
C - 7 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 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 2.7 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
(R155XY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic
uplands (G155XB121FL)

Description of Millhopper

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 57 inches: fine sand
Btg - 57 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to high (0.06 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.9 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
(R155XY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic
uplands (G155XB121FL)

Minor Components

Candler

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: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills
(R155XY002FL), Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric
uplands (G155XB111FL)

Myakka

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

Smyrna

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G155XB141FL)

54—Tavares-Millhopper fine sands, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j736
Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Tavares and similar soils: 70 percent
Millhopper and similar soils: 26 percent
Minor components: 4 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 3 inches: fine sand
C - 3 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(19.98 to 50.02 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 2.5 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 (R155XY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Description of Millhopper

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
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 54 inches: fine sand
Bt1 - 54 to 64 inches: loamy fine sand
Bt2 - 64 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to high (0.06 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.9 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 (R155XY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Minor Components

Candler

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: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R155XY002FL), Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

55—Tavares-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j737

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Tavares and similar soils: 50 percent

Urban land: 35 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: fine sand

C - 6 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: About 42 to 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: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvial, talus
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

Candler

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvial
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills
(R155XY002FL), Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talus
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Millhopper

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

Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills
(R155XY002FL), Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

56—Urban land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j738
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 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

Arents

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

57—Wabasso fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j739
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Wabasso and similar soils: 92 percent

Minor components: 8 percent

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

Description of Wabasso

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 7 inches: fine sand

E - 7 to 29 inches: fine sand

Bh - 29 to 32 inches: fine sand

Bw - 32 to 38 inches: fine sand

Btg - 38 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam

Cg - 60 to 80 inches: loamy 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 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods

(R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G155XB141FL)

Minor Components

Myakka

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

Pinellas

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Cabbage Palm Flatwoods
(R155XY005FL), Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or
mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

58—Wabasso-Urban land complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j73b
Elevation: 20 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wabasso and similar soils: 50 percent
Urban land: 35 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wabasso

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 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 21 inches: fine sand
Bh - 21 to 31 inches: fine sand
Bw - 31 to 37 inches: fine sand
Btg - 37 to 48 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 48 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 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

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: 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: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvial, talus

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

Malabar

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: Slough (R155XY011FL), Forage
suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talus

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

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: Slough (R155XY011FL), Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

59—Winder fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j73c

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Winder and similar soils: 93 percent

Minor components: 7 percent

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

Description of Winder

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand

E - 4 to 10 inches: fine sand

B/E - 10 to 14 inches: sandy loam

Btg - 14 to 30 inches: sandy clay loam

Cg1 - 30 to 58 inches: sandy clay loam

Cg2 - 58 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: Very high

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

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

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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: Low (about 5.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Cabbage Palm Flatwoods
(R155XY005FL), Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or
mesic lowlands (G155XB341FL)

Minor Components

Basinger

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: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds
(R155XY010FL), Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or
in depressions (G155XB145FL)

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: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), 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): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G155XB141FL)

60—Winder fine sand, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j73f
Elevation: 10 to 80 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Winder, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 88 percent

Minor components: 12 percent

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

Description of Winder, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand

E - 5 to 14 inches: fine sand

B/E - 14 to 18 inches: sandy clay loam

Btg - 18 to 34 inches: sandy clay loam

Cg - 34 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: 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: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB345FL)

Minor Components

Basinger

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: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL), Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Chobee, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL), Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB345FL)

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

61—Zolfo fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j73g

Elevation: 20 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Zolfo and similar soils: 94 percent

Minor components: 6 percent

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

Description of Zolfo

Setting

Landform: Flats 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 3 inches: fine sand

E - 3 to 60 inches: fine sand

Bh - 60 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: 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 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 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock
(R155XY008FL), Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic
uplands (G155XB131FL)

Minor Components

Malabar

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy soils
on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills
(R155XY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic
uplands (G155XB121FL)

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G155XB141FL)

Smyrna

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

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)

100—Waters of the Gulf of Mexico

Map Unit Composition

Waters of the gulf of mexico: 100 percent

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

Description of Waters Of The Gulf Of Mexico

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

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

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Hillsborough County, Florida

Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 23, 2014