

## Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

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

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

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

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

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

### Hillsborough County, Florida

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

**Component:** Adamsville (95%)

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

**Component: Myakka (3%)**

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

**Component: Basinger (2%)**

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

**Map Unit: 3—Archbold fine sand**

**Component: Archbold (90%)**

The Archbold component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Candler (4%)**

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

**Component: Pomello (3%)**

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

**Component: Lake (3%)**

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

**Map Unit: 4—Arents, nearly level**

**Component: Arents (100%)**

The Arents component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on fills, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Map Unit: 5**—Basinger, Holopaw, and Samsula soils, depressional

**Component: Basinger (35%)**

The Basinger component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Holopaw (31%)**

The Holopaw component makes up 31 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 8 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Samsula (18%)**

The Samsula component makes up 18 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 60 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Eaton, depressional (6%)

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

**Component:** Ona (5%)

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

**Component:** Felda (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 6—Broward-Urban land complex

**Component:** Broward (50%)

The Broward component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Urban land (45%)

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

**Component:** Malabar (3%)

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

**Component:** Wabasso (2%)

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

**Map Unit:** 7—Candler fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

**Component:** Candler (90%)

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

**Component:** Tavares (4%)

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

**Component:** Millhopper (3%)

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

**Component:** Adamsville (3%)

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

**Map Unit:** 8—Candler fine sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes

**Component:** Candler (90%)

The Candler component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains, ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Kendrick (5%)**

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

**Component: Tavares (5%)**

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

**Map Unit: 9—Candler-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes**

**Component: Candler (45%)**

The Candler component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Urban land (40%)**

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

**Component: Kendrick (5%)**

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

**Component: Tavares (5%)**

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

**Component:** Millhopper (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 10—Chobee loamy fine sand

**Component:** Chobee (95%)

The Chobee component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 5 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Winder (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 11—Chobee muck, depressional

**Component:** Chobee, depressional (90%)

The Chobee, depressional component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 35 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Samsula (10%)

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

**Map Unit: 12—Chobee sandy loam, frequently flooded**

**Component: Chobee, frequently flooded (89%)**

The Chobee, frequently flooded component makes up 89 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 5 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Felda, occasionally flooded (6%)**

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

**Component: Wabasso (5%)**

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

**Map Unit: 13—Eaton fine sand**

**Component: Eaton (90%)**

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

**Component: Wabasso (10%)**

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

**Map Unit: 14**—Eaton mucky sand, depressional

**Component: Eaton, depressional (89%)**

The Eaton, depressional component makes up 89 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 11 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Samsula (4%)**

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

**Component: Felda (4%)**

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

**Component: Wabasso (3%)**

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

**Map Unit: 15**—Felda fine sand

**Component: Felda (94%)**

The Felda component makes up 94 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Pinellas (3%)**

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

**Component: Wabasso (3%)**

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

**Map Unit: 16—Felda fine sand, occasionally flooded**

**Component: Felda, occasionally flooded (89%)**

The Felda, occasionally flooded component makes up 89 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Basinger (6%)**

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

**Component: Wabasso (5%)**

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

**Map Unit: 17—Floridana fine sand**

**Component: Floridana (90%)**

The Floridana component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Wabasso (5%)

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

**Component:** Samsula (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 18—Fort Meade loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

**Component:** Fort Meade (93%)

The Fort Meade component makes up 93 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Millhopper (7%)

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

**Map Unit:** 19—Gainesville loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

**Component:** Gainesville (95%)

The Gainesville component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Millhopper (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 20—Gypsum land

**Component:** Gypsum land (100%)

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

**Map Unit:** 21—Immokalee fine sand

**Component:** Immokalee (88%)

The Immokalee component makes up 88 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Ona (6%)

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

**Component:** Wabasso (6%)

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

**Map Unit: 22—Immokalee-Urban land complex**

**Component: Immokalee (50%)**

The Immokalee component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Urban land (40%)**

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

**Component: Ona (5%)**

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

**Component: Wabasso (5%)**

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

**Map Unit: 23—Kendrick fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes**

**Component: Kendrick (92%)**

The Kendrick component makes up 92 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Candler (4%)**

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

**Component:** Tavares (4%)

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

**Map Unit:** 24—Kesson muck, frequently flooded

**Component:** Kesson, frequently flooded (90%)

The Kesson, frequently flooded component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits with shells. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 35 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 10 percent. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 20 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Myakka, frequently flooded (10%)

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

**Map Unit:** 25—Lake fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

**Component:** Lake (84%)

The Lake component makes up 84 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges, marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits or sandy fluvial or marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Kendrick (6%)

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

**Component: Tavares (5%)**

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

**Component: Millhopper (5%)**

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

**Map Unit: 26—Lochloosa-Micanopy fine sands, 0 to 5 percent slopes**

**Component: Lochloosa (51%)**

The Lochloosa component makes up 51 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Micanopy (48%)**

The Micanopy component makes up 48 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Adamsville (1%)**

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

**Map Unit: 27—Malabar fine sand**

**Component: Malabar (86%)**

The Malabar component makes up 86 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Basinger (7%)**

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

**Component: Wabasso (7%)**

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

**Map Unit: 28—Millhopper-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes**

**Component: Millhopper (50%)**

The Millhopper component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Urban land (40%)**

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

**Component: Tavares (5%)**

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

**Component: Seffner (5%)**

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

**Map Unit: 29—Myakka fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes**

**Component: Myakka (90%)**

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

**Component: Basinger (5%)**

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

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

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

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

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

**Map Unit: 30—Myakka fine sand, frequently flooded**

**Component: Myakka, frequently flooded (90%)**

The Myakka, frequently flooded component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Samsula (10%)

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

**Map Unit:** 32—Myakka-Urban land complex

**Component:** Myakka (50%)

The Myakka component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Urban land (40%)

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

**Component:** Basinger (4%)

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

**Component:** Wabasso (3%)

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

**Component: Zolfo (3%)**

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

**Map Unit: 33—Ona fine sand**

**Component: Ona (91%)**

The Ona component makes up 91 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Basinger (5%)**

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

**Component: Immokalee (4%)**

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

**Map Unit: 34—Ona-Urban land complex**

**Component: Ona (52%)**

The Ona component makes up 52 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Urban land (42%)**

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

**Component:** Basinger (3%)

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

**Component:** Immokalee (3%)

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

**Map Unit:** 35—Orlando fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

**Component:** Orlando (95%)

The Orlando component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits over fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Candler (3%)

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

**Component:** Seffner (2%)

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

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

**Component:** Orsino (91%)

The Orsino component makes up 91 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Archbold (3%)**

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

**Component: Immokalee (3%)**

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

**Component: Millhopper (3%)**

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

**Map Unit: 37—Paisley fine sand, depressional**

**Component: Paisley, depressional (91%)**

The Paisley, depressional component makes up 91 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Basinger (5%)**

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

**Component: Wabasso (4%)**

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

**Map Unit: 38—Pinellas fine sand**

**Component: Pinellas (91%)**

The Pinellas component makes up 91 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 15 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Malabar (5%)**

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

**Component: Wabasso (4%)**

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

**Map Unit: 39—Arents, very steep**

**Component: Arents (100%)**

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

**Map Unit: 41—Pomello fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes**

**Component: Pomello (95%)**

The Pomello component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 0 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Smyrna (3%)**

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

**Component: Bulow (1%)**

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

**Component: Tavares (1%)**

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

**Map Unit: 42—Pomello-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes**

**Component: Pomello (45%)**

The Pomello component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Urban land (40%)**

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

**Component: Smyrna (5%)**

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

**Component:** Immokalee (5%)

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

**Component:** Felda (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 43—Quartzipsamments, nearly level

**Component:** Quartzipsamments, nearly level (95%)

The Quartzipsamments, nearly level component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on fills on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Haplaquents, clayey (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 44—St. Augustine fine sand

**Component:** St. Augustine (95%)

The St. Augustine component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy mine spoil or earthy fill. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Kesson, frequently flooded (3%)

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

**Component:** Myakka, frequently flooded (2%)

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

**Map Unit:** 45—St. Augustine-Urban land complex

**Component:** St. Augustine (50%)

The St. Augustine component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy mine spoil or earthy fill. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Urban land (40%)

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

**Component:** Kesson, frequently flooded (5%)

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

**Component:** Myakka, frequently flooded (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 46—St. Johns fine sand

**Component:** St. Johns (87%)

The St. Johns component makes up 87 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Basinger (7%)

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

**Component:** Floridana (6%)

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

**Map Unit:** 47—Seffner fine sand

**Component:** Seffner (92%)

The Seffner component makes up 92 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Ona (4%)

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

**Component:** Smyrna (4%)

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

**Map Unit:** 50—Slickens

**Component:** Slickens (95%)

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

**Component:** Quartzipsamments, nearly level (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 51—Haplaquents, clayey

**Component:** Haplaquents, clayey (90%)

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

**Component:** Slickens (5%)

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

**Component:** Quartzipsamments, nearly level (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 52—Smyrna fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

**Component:** Smyrna, non-hydric (95%)

The Smyrna, non-hydric component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on — Error in Exists On —. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Map Unit:** 53—Tavares-Millhopper fine sands, 0 to 5 percent slopes

**Component:** Tavares (63%)

The Tavares component makes up 63 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Millhopper (26%)

The Millhopper component makes up 26 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Candler (4%)**

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

**Component: Myakka (4%)**

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

**Component: Smyrna (3%)**

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

**Map Unit: 54—Tavares-Milhopper fine sands, 5 to 8 percent slopes**

**Component: Tavares (70%)**

The Tavares component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Millhopper (26%)**

The Millhopper component makes up 26 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Candler (4%)**

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

**Map Unit: 55—Tavares-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes**

**Component: Tavares (50%)**

The Tavares component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

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

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

**Component: Candler (5%)**

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

**Component: Myakka (5%)**

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

**Component: Millhopper (5%)**

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

**Map Unit: 56—Urban land**

**Component: Urban land (90%)**

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

**Component: Arents (10%)**

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

**Map Unit: 57—Wabasso fine sand**

**Component: Wabasso (92%)**

The Wabasso component makes up 92 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Myakka (4%)**

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

**Component: Pinellas (4%)**

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

**Map Unit: 58—Wabasso-Urban land complex**

**Component: Wabasso (50%)**

The Wabasso component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

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

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

**Component:** Malabar (5%)

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

**Component:** Myakka (5%)

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

**Component:** Felda (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 59—Winder fine sand

**Component:** Winder (93%)

The Winder component makes up 93 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Basinger (3%)

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

**Component: Wabasso (2%)**

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

**Component: Myakka (2%)**

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

**Map Unit: 60—Winder fine sand, frequently flooded**

**Component: Winder, frequently flooded (88%)**

The Winder, frequently flooded component makes up 88 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Chobee, frequently flooded (4%)**

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

**Component: Samsula (4%)**

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

**Component: Basinger (4%)**

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

**Map Unit: 61—Zolfo fine sand**

**Component: Zolfo (94%)**

The Zolfo component makes up 94 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Millhopper (2%)**

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

**Component: Malabar (2%)**

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

**Component: Myakka (1%)**

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

**Component: Smyrna (1%)**

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

**Map Unit: 99—Water**

**Component: Water (100%)**

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

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

**Component: Waters of the Gulf of Mexico (100%)**

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

## Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Hillsborough County, Florida  
Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 23, 2014