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

Lafayette County, Florida

2—Penney sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrjc
Elevation: 50 to 250 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Penney

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 7 inches: sand
E - 7 to 55 inches: sand
E and Bt - 55 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): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 72 to 84 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): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G152AA111FL)

Minor Components

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Ortega

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Rises 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 (G152AA121FL)

4—Blanton-Ortega complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrjh
Elevation: 20 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Blanton and similar soils: 55 percent
Ortega and similar soils: 26 percent
Minor components: 19 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Blanton

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 44 inches: fine sand
Bt - 44 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: 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 42 to 66 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): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Description of Ortega

Setting

Landform: Rises 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): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Minor Components

Albany

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Penney

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G152AA111FL)

Ridgewood

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

5—Otela-Penney complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrjl
Elevation: 20 to 250 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Otela and similar soils: 55 percent
Penney and similar soils: 43 percent
Minor components: 2 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Otela

Setting

Landform: Rises 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 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 60 inches: fine sand
Bt - 60 to 75 inches: sandy loam
Btg - 75 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: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Description of Penney

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 7 inches: sand
E - 7 to 60 inches: sand
E and Bt - 60 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): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 72 to 84 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: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G152AA111FL)

Minor Components

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Ortega

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Rises 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 (G152AA121FL)

6—Mouzon-Rawhide, depressional complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrjn
Elevation: 10 to 70 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Mouzon and similar soils: 65 percent
Rawhide, depressional, and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Mouzon

Setting

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

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 13 inches: fine sand
Btg - 13 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL)

Description of Rawhide, Depressional

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: mucky fine sand
Btg - 6 to 65 inches: sandy clay loam
BCg - 65 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: 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: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.2 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 (G152AA345FL)

Minor Components

Chaires

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Tooles

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: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA241FL)

7—Chaires-Chaires, depressional complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrjq
Elevation: 10 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Chaires and similar soils: 60 percent
Chaires, depressional, and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chaires

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 8 inches: fine sand

E - 8 to 24 inches: fine sand
Bh - 24 to 32 inches: fine sand
E' - 32 to 46 inches: fine sand
Btg - 46 to 72 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Description of Chaires, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, flats 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 3 inches: mucky fine sand
E - 3 to 24 inches: fine sand
Bh - 24 to 40 inches: fine sand
E' - 40 to 50 inches: fine sand
Btg - 50 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Minor Components

Leon

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Mouzon

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL)

Tooles

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 over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA241FL)

9—Sapelo-Chaires, depressional complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrjs
Elevation: 10 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Sapelo and similar soils: 65 percent
Chaires, depressional, and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Sapelo

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 28 inches: fine sand
Bh - 28 to 45 inches: fine sand
E' - 45 to 60 inches: fine sand
Btg - 60 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 2.00 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: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Description of Chaires, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, 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: mucky fine sand
E - 6 to 25 inches: fine sand
Bh - 25 to 42 inches: fine sand
E' - 42 to 65 inches: fine sand

Btg - 65 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Minor Components

Albany

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Leon

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Hurricane

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

10—Pamlico and Dorovan soils, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrjt
Elevation: 0 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pamlico, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 55 percent
Dorovan, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 43 percent
Minor components: 2 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pamlico, Frequently Flooded

Setting

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

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 31 inches: muck
Cg - 31 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: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 14.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

Description of Dorovan, Frequently Flooded

Setting

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

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 62 inches: muck
Cg - 62 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: 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 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 13.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

Minor Components

Lynn haven

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 (G152AA145FL)

Surrency, depressional

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 over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL)

11—Pamlico and Dorovan soils, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrjv
Elevation: 0 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pamlico, depressional, and similar soils: 55 percent
Dorovan, depressional, and similar soils: 43 percent
Minor components: 2 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pamlico, Depressional

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 22 inches: muck
Cg - 22 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 12.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

Description of Dorovan, Depressional

Setting

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

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 57 inches: muck
Cg - 57 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 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: Very high (about 13.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

Minor Components

Lynn haven

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 (G152AA145FL)

Surrency, depressional

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 over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL)

13—Meadowbrook-Chaires complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrjz
Elevation: 10 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Meadowbrook and similar soils: 65 percent
Chaires and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Meadowbrook

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand
Eg - 8 to 64 inches: fine sand
Btg - 64 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: 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 to 12 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 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Description of Chaires

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 24 inches: fine sand
Bh - 24 to 42 inches: fine sand
E' - 42 to 60 inches: fine sand
Btg - 60 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 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 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Minor Components

Mouzon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL)

Leon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

14—Leon fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tsy0
Elevation: 0 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 300 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Leon and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Leon

Setting

Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): 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 25 inches: fine sand
Bh - 25 to 34 inches: fine sand
C - 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: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 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: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Minor Components

Lynn haven

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater marsh & pond (R152AY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL), Unnamed (G152AT800FL)

Sapelo, hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Wetland hardwood hammock (R152AY012FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G138XA141FL), Unnamed (G138XP013FL)

Chaires

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North florida flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL), Unnamed (G133AP015FL)

Mandarin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North florida flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL), Unnamed (G152AT077FL)

15—Wesconnett and Lynn Haven soils, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrk2
Elevation: 0 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wesconnett and similar soils: 55 percent
Lynn haven and similar soils: 43 percent
Minor components: 2 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wesconnett

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 14 inches: mucky fine sand
Bh - 14 to 28 inches: fine sand
E - 28 to 45 inches: fine sand
B'h - 45 to 61 inches: fine sand
C - 61 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Description of Lynn Haven

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 13 inches: mucky fine sand
E - 13 to 19 inches: fine sand
Bh - 19 to 27 inches: fine sand
E' - 27 to 52 inches: fine sand
B'h - 52 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Minor Components

Pamlico, depressional

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: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

Dorovan, depressional

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

16—Tooles fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrk3
Elevation: 10 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Tooles

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E and Bw - 6 to 35 inches: fine sand
Btg - 35 to 50 inches: sandy clay loam
2R - 50 to 54 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock
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: 1 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.5 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 (G152AA241FL)

Minor Components

Chaires

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: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Clara

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

18—Surrency, Plummer, and Clara soils, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrk4
Elevation: 10 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Surrency, depressional, and similar soils: 34 percent
Clara, depressional, and similar soils: 24 percent
Plummer, depressional, and similar soils: 23 percent
Minor components: 19 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Surrency, Depressional

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: mucky fine sand
E - 10 to 28 inches: fine sand
Btg1 - 28 to 45 inches: sandy loam
Btg2 - 45 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 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: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL)

Description of Clara, Depressional

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: mucky fine sand
E - 9 to 29 inches: fine sand
Bw - 29 to 45 inches: fine sand
C - 45 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 6.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Description of Plummer, Depressional

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand
Eg - 8 to 50 inches: fine sand
Btg - 50 to 72 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately 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 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Minor Components

Dorovan, depressional

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

Pamlico, depressional

Percent of map unit: 9 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

20—Plummer fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrk6
Elevation: 20 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Plummer

Setting

Landform: Flats 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
Eg - 7 to 55 inches: fine sand
Btg - 55 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

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

Interpretive groups

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

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Minor Components

Ridgewood

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Surrency, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL)

24—Rawhide and Harbeson soils, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrkc
Elevation: 10 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rawhide, depressional, and similar soils: 55 percent
Harbeson and similar soils: 43 percent
Minor components: 2 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rawhide, Depressional

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: mucky fine sand
Bt - 6 to 65 inches: sandy clay loam
Btg - 65 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.2 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 (G152AA345FL)

Description of Harbeson

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 18 inches: mucky fine sand
Eg - 18 to 55 inches: fine sand
Btg - 55 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately 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: Moderate (about 7.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Minor Components

Dorovan, depressional

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

Pamlico, depressional

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: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

26—Ridgewood-Hurricane complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrkg
Elevation: 10 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ridgewood and similar soils: 65 percent
Hurricane and similar soils: 26 percent
Minor components: 9 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ridgewood

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 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: Somewhat 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 24 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Description of Hurricane

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises 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 51 inches: fine sand
Bh - 51 to 80 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: 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 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Minor Components

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Albany

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Mandarin

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Leon

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Ortega

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Rises 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 (G152AA121FL)

27—Albany-Ridgewood complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrkh
Elevation: 10 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Albany and similar soils: 66 percent
Ridgewood and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 4 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Albany

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 64 inches: fine sand
Btg - 64 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: 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 12 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: Very low (about 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Description of Ridgewood

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 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: Somewhat 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 24 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Minor Components

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Ortega

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Rises 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 (G152AA121FL)

Mandarin

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Leon

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: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

28—Clara and Meadowbrook soils, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrkj
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Clara, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 65 percent
Meadowbrook, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Clara, Frequently Flooded

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: mucky fine sand
E - 6 to 18 inches: fine sand
Bw - 18 to 48 inches: fine sand
C - 48 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 (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Description of Meadowbrook, Frequently Flooded

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: mucky fine sand
Eg - 6 to 45 inches: fine sand
Btg - 45 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: 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 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Minor Components

Pamlico, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

Dorovan, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

29—Fluvaquents, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrkk
Elevation: 20 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Fluvaquents

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy fluvial sediments

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: mucky fine sand
Cg1 - 3 to 21 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg2 - 21 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: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G152AA999FL)

Minor Components

Pamlico, frequently flooded
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

Dorovan, frequently flooded
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

31—Chaires, low-Meadowbrook complex

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: yrkm
Elevation: 10 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Chaires, low, and similar soils: 55 percent
Meadowbrook and similar soils: 35 percent

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

Description of Chaires, Low

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): 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 23 inches: fine sand
Bh - 23 to 32 inches: fine sand
E' - 32 to 46 inches: fine sand
Btg - 46 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Description of Meadowbrook

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand
Eg - 7 to 45 inches: fine sand
Btg1 - 45 to 70 inches: fine sandy loam

Btg2 - 70 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: 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 to 6 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 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Minor Components

Leon

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: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Mouzon

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL)

Tooles

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 over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA241FL)

32—Chaires and Meadowbrook soils, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrkn
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Chaires, depressional, and similar soils: 65 percent
Meadowbrook, depressional, and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chaires, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, 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: mucky fine sand
E - 6 to 24 inches: fine sand
Bh - 24 to 40 inches: fine sand
E' - 40 to 52 inches: fine sand
Btg - 52 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Description of Meadowbrook, Depressional

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: mucky fine sand
Eg - 4 to 42 inches: fine sand
Btg1 - 42 to 65 inches: sandy loam
Btg2 - 65 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately 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
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 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Minor Components

Clara, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Harbeson

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Rawhide, depressional

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: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL)

33—Tooles-Meadowbrook, limestone substratum-Rawhide complex, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrkp
Elevation: 10 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Tooles and similar soils: 61 percent
Meadowbrook, limestone substratum, and similar soils: 21 percent
Rawhide and similar soils: 13 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Tooles

Setting

Landform: Flats on flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
E and Bw - 5 to 25 inches: fine sand
Btg - 25 to 42 inches: sandy clay loam
2R - 42 to 46 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 1 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL)

Description of Meadowbrook, Limestone Substratum

Setting

Landform: Flats on flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: mucky fine sand
Eg - 6 to 42 inches: fine sand
Btg - 42 to 55 inches: sandy clay loam
2R - 55 to 59 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 50 to 80 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: 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 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Description of Rawhide

Setting

Landform: Depressions on flood plains 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 10 inches: mucky fine sand
Btg1 - 10 to 45 inches: sandy clay loam
Btg2 - 45 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: 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 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL)

Minor Components

Leon

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 (G152AA141FL)

Mouzon

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

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL)

34—Ortega fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tsyb
Elevation: 30 to 490 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 300 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ortega and similar soils: 78 percent
Minor components: 22 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ortega

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
C - 5 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 to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R152AY002FL)

Minor Components

Leon

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North florida flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Hurricane

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf pine-turkey oak hills (R152AY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Albany

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf pine-turkey oak hills (R153AY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G138XA131FL)

Kershaw

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf pine-turkey oak hills (R152AY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G152AA111FL)

Ridgewood

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf pine-turkey oak hills (R152AY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Lynn haven, depressional

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Ecological site: Wetland hardwood hammock (R152AY012FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

36—Wampee fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrkt
Elevation: 20 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wampee and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wampee

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises 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 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 32 inches: fine sand
Btg - 32 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 high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

Minor Components

Albany

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 10 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 (G152AA141FL)

37—Pantego and Surrency soils, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrkv
Elevation: 10 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pantego, depressional, and similar soils: 60 percent
Surrency, depressional, and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pantego, Depressional

Setting

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

Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: mucky loamy sand
Eg - 10 to 45 inches: sandy clay loam
Btg - 45 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 high to high (0.57 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: High (about 10.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL)

Description of Surrency, Depressional

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: mucky fine sand
Eg - 8 to 32 inches: fine sand
Btg1 - 32 to 60 inches: sandy loam
Btg2 - 60 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 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 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL)

Minor Components

Harbeson
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Rawhide, depressional
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL)

38—Pantego and Surrency soils, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: yrkw
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Pantego, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 55 percent
Surrency, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pantego, Frequently Flooded

Setting
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: mucky loamy sand
Eg - 8 to 19 inches: sandy loam
Btg - 19 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: 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 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 11.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL)

Description of Surrency, Frequently Flooded

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: mucky fine sand
Eg - 6 to 32 inches: fine sand
Btg1 - 32 to 60 inches: sandy loam
Btg2 - 60 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: 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 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL)

Minor Components

Harbeson

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Rawhide

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA345FL)

39—Eunola fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrkx
Elevation: 50 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Eunola and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Eunola

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand
E - 7 to 18 inches: loamy fine sand
Bt - 18 to 58 inches: sandy clay loam
C - 58 to 80 inches: loamy 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: 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 12 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: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G152AA331FL)

Minor Components

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Ortega

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Rises 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 (G152AA121FL)

41—Meadowbrook and Harbeson soils, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrkz
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Meadowbrook and similar soils: 65 percent
Harbeson and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Meadowbrook

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: mucky fine sand
E - 6 to 45 inches: fine sand
Btg - 45 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately 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
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 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Description of Harbeson

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 12 inches: mucky fine sand
Eg - 12 to 63 inches: fine sand
Btg - 63 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately 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: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Minor Components

Dorovan, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

Pamlico, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

42—Sapelo, low-Clara-Surrency, depressional complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrl0
Elevation: 10 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Sapelo, low, and similar soils: 45 percent
Clara and similar soils: 25 percent
Surrency and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Sapelo, Low

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: fine sand
E - 9 to 18 inches: fine sand
Bh - 18 to 40 inches: fine sand
E' - 40 to 56 inches: fine sand
Btg - 56 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Description of Clara

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 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 15 inches: fine sand
Bw - 15 to 60 inches: fine sand
C - 60 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 (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Description of Surrency

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 7 inches: mucky fine sand
Eg - 7 to 32 inches: fine sand
Btg - 32 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 high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL)

Minor Components

Chaires

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: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Leon

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: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Pamlico, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)

43—Garcon-Albany-Meadowbrook complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrl1
Elevation: 10 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Garcon and similar soils: 55 percent
Meadowbrook, occasionally flooded, and similar soils: 15 percent
Albany, occasionally flooded, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Garcon

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand
E - 7 to 26 inches: fine sand
Bt - 26 to 51 inches: sandy clay loam
C - 51 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: 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 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
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 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy or sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces or flood plains (G152AA134FL)

Description of Albany, Occasionally Flooded

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 63 inches: fine sand
Btg - 63 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: 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 12 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
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): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy or sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces or flood plains (G152AA134FL)

Description of Meadowbrook, Occasionally Flooded

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
Eg - 6 to 45 inches: fine sand
Btg - 45 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: 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 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: 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: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Minor Components

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Mandarin

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Leon

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: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Ortega

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises 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 (G152AA121FL)

44—Albany-Ousley-Meadowbrook complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrl2
Elevation: 10 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Albany, occasionally flooded, and similar soils: 45 percent
Ousley and similar soils: 25 percent
Meadowbrook, occasionally flooded, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Albany, Occasionally Flooded

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 53 inches: fine sand
Btg - 53 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: 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 12 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
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): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy or sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces or flood plains (G152AA134FL)

Description of Ousley

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces on flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy alluvium

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: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
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): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy or sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces or flood plains (G152AA134FL)

Description of Meadowbrook, Occasionally Flooded

Setting

Landform: Depressions on flood plains 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
Eg - 6 to 45 inches: fine sand
Btg - 45 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: 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 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: 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: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Minor Components

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Mandarin

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Leon

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: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Ortega

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises 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 (G152AA121FL)

45—Wekiva-Rawhide-Tooles complex, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrl3
Elevation: 10 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wekiva and similar soils: 55 percent
Rawhide, occasionally flooded, and similar soils: 20 percent
Tooles and similar soils: 10 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wekiva

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 14 inches: fine sand
Bt - 14 to 26 inches: sandy clay loam
2R - 26 to 30 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 30 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
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 2.8 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 (G152AA345FL)

Description of Rawhide, Occasionally Flooded

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 8 inches: mucky fine sand
Btg1 - 8 to 68 inches: sandy clay loam
Btg2 - 68 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: 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 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.3 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 (G152AA345FL)

Description of Tooles

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E and Bw - 6 to 32 inches: fine sand
Btg - 32 to 45 inches: sandy clay loam
2R - 45 to 49 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock
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: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 1 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL)

Minor Components

Chaires

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: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Leon

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: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Surrency, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL)

46—Tooles-Rawhide complex, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrl4
Elevation: 10 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Tooles, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 55 percent
Rawhide, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Tooles, Frequently Flooded

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand
E and Bw - 8 to 28 inches: fine sand
Btg - 28 to 43 inches: sandy clay loam
2R - 43 to 47 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock
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 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 1 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL)

Description of Rawhide, Frequently Flooded

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 18 inches: mucky fine sand
Btg1 - 18 to 40 inches: sandy clay loam
Btg2 - 40 to 80 inches: loamy 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 low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 1 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.5 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 (G152AA345FL)

Minor Components

Chaires

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: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

Leon

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 (G152AA141FL)

Surrency, frequently flooded
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL)

48—Otela, limestone substratum-Shadeville-Penney complex 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: yrl5
Elevation: 10 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Otela, limestone substratum, and similar soils: 45 percent
Shadeville and similar soils: 33 percent
Penney and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 7 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Otela, Limestone Substratum

Setting
Landform: Rises 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 8 inches: fine sand
E - 8 to 58 inches: fine sand
Btg - 58 to 72 inches: sandy clay loam
2R - 72 to 76 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 60 to 80 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Description of Shadeville

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 over limestone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand
E - 8 to 28 inches: fine sand
Bt - 28 to 55 inches: sandy clay loam
2R - 55 to 59 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Moderately well 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 46 to 69 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 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA221FL)

Description of Penney

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 7 inches: sand
E - 7 to 54 inches: sand
E and Bt - 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: Excessively 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 72 to 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 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G152AA111FL)

Minor Components

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Albany

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

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Ortega

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Rises 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 (G152AA121FL)

Ridgewood

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Tooles

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA241FL)

52—Mandarin fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrl9
Elevation: 20 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Mandarin

Setting

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

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 25 inches: fine sand
Bh - 25 to 37 inches: fine sand
C - 37 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 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 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Minor Components

Albany

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Ridgewood

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

53—Penney sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrlb

Elevation: 50 to 250 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Penney

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: sand
E - 4 to 55 inches: sand
E and Bt - 55 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 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: About 72 to 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G152AA111FL)

Minor Components

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Ortega

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Rises 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 (G152AA121FL)

54—Garcon-Eunola complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrlc
Elevation: 50 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 244 to 274 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Garcon and similar soils: 65 percent
Eunola and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Garcon

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces on flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
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 23 inches: fine sand
Bt - 23 to 58 inches: sandy clay loam
C - 58 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 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): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
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): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy or sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces or flood plains (G152AA134FL)

Description of Eunola

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces on flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 15 inches: fine sand
Bt1 - 15 to 39 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 39 to 55 inches: sandy loam
C - 55 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: 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 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
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 7.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces and flood plains (G152AA334FL)

Minor Components

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Mandarin

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Ortega

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Rises 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 (G152AA121FL)

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 (G152AA999FL)

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Lafayette County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 9, Sep 24, 2014