

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

Lee County, Florida

2—Canaveral fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsm5

Elevation: 10 to 20 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Canaveral and similar soils: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

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

Description of Canaveral

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A11 - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand

A12 - 7 to 15 inches: fine sand

C - 15 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: Low

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

Depth to water table: About 12 to 36 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 6.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Minor Components

Captiva

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Kesson, tidal

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, tal

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

4—Canaveral-Urban land complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsmq

Elevation: 10 to 20 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Canaveral and similar soils: 60 percent

Urban land: 30 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Canaveral

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 15 inches: fine sand

C - 15 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: Low

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

Depth to water table: About 12 to 36 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 6.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvial, talus

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: No parent material

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

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

Minor Components

Captiva

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

5—Captiva fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 11sn0

Elevation: 10 to 20 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Captiva and similar soils: 92 percent

Minor components: 8 percent

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

Description of Captiva

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand

C - 6 to 30 inches: fine sand

Cg - 30 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to slightly saline (2.0 to 8.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 25.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Minor Components

Kesson, tidal

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Canaveral

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

6—Hallandale fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsn8

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hallandale and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Hallandale

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits over limestone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 2 inches: fine sand

E - 2 to 7 inches: fine sand

B - 7 to 12 inches: fine sand

2R - 12 to 16 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 7 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

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

Moderately high to high (0.60 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 0.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R154XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G155XB141FL)

Minor Components

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Boca

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

7—Matlacha-Urban land complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsnj

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Matlacha and similar soils: 55 percent

Urban land: 45 percent

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

Description of Matlacha

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy mine spoil or earthy fill

Typical profile

C - 0 to 40 inches: gravelly fine sand

A/E - 40 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: Low

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 36 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 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Urban Land

Setting

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

Interpretive groups

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

8—Hallandale fine sand, tidal

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsnt
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Hallandale, Tidal

Setting

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talus
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits over limestone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 2 inches: fine sand
E - 2 to 16 inches: fine sand
Bw - 16 to 19 inches: fine sand
2R - 19 to 23 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 7 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Very frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Moderately saline to strongly saline (16.0 to 32.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 60.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL), Salt Marsh (R155XY009FL)

Minor Components

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

9—EauGallie sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svz2
Elevation: 10 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Eaugallie

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: sand
E - 4 to 22 inches: sand
Bh - 22 to 27 inches: sand
Bw - 27 to 45 inches: sand
E' - 45 to 58 inches: sand
Btg - 58 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Wabasso

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G155XU141FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Delray

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G155XU001FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Pinellas

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Cabbage palm flatwoods (R155XY005FL)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G155XU003FL), Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Felda

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Slough (R154XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G154XU003FL), Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

10—Pompano fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tzw3
Elevation: 0 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Pompano

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
C - 4 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): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 2 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Valkaria

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Ecological site: Freshwater marshes and ponds (R155XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Malabar

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Basinger

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

11—Myakka fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

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

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Myakka

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

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

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

Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

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

Eaugallie, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

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

12—Felda fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tzvy

Elevation: 0 to 180 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Felda

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

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

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Pinellas

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

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

Myakka

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

Oldsmar

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

Wabasso

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

13—Boca fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svz8
Elevation: 0 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Boca

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand
E - 3 to 14 inches: fine sand
E/B - 14 to 25 inches: fine sand
Btg - 25 to 30 inches: fine sandy loam
2R - 30 to 40 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 8 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 10 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL), Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Minor Components

Hallandale

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Wabasso

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Ft. drum

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

14—Valkaria fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tzw5
Elevation: 0 to 110 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Valkaria

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Myakka

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

Malabar

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

Pineda

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

Satellite

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drainageways on flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

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

15—Estero muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsm0
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Estero, tidal, and similar soils: 96 percent
Minor components: 4 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Estero, Tidal

Setting

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

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 5 inches: muck
A - 5 to 13 inches: fine sand
E - 13 to 33 inches: fine sand
Bh - 33 to 55 inches: fine sand
C - 55 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Very frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Moderately saline to strongly saline (16.0 to 32.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 70.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Minor Components

Hallandale, tidal

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

16—Peckish mucky fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsm1

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Peckish, tidal, and similar soils: 88 percent

Minor components: 12 percent

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

Description of Peckish, Tidal

Setting

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: mucky fine sand

E - 9 to 36 inches: fine sand

Bh - 36 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: Very high

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

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: Very frequent

Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Moderately saline to strongly saline
(16.0 to 32.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 80.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Minor Components

Hallandale, tidal

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL), Salt Marsh (R155XY009FL)

Boca, tidal

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL), Salt Marsh (R155XY009FL)

Estero, tidal

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL), Salt Marsh (R155XY009FL)

17—Daytona sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsm2
Elevation: 10 to 140 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Daytona and similar soils: 92 percent

Minor components: 8 percent

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

Description of Daytona

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 4 inches: sand

E - 4 to 43 inches: sand

Bh - 43 to 50 inches: sand

BC - 50 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Low

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

Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Minor Components

Orsino

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Immokalee

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

18—Matlacha gravelly fine sand, limestone substratum

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsm3

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Matlacha and similar soils: 83 percent

Minor components: 17 percent

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

Description of Matlacha

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy mine spoil or earthy fill

Typical profile

C - 0 to 23 inches: gravelly fine sand
A - 23 to 28 inches: fine sand
E - 28 to 44 inches: fine sand
Bt - 44 to 48 inches: fine sandy loam
2R - 48 to 50 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: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 36 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 3.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Boca

Percent of map unit: 9 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Hallandale

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

19—Gator muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsm4
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Gator

Setting

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

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 29 inches: muck
C1 - 29 to 34 inches: fine sand
C2 - 34 to 68 inches: fine sandy loam
C3 - 68 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 very high (0.60 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 14.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

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

Minor Components

Terra ceia

Percent of map unit: 15 percent

Landform: Marshes 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 (G155XB645FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

20—Terra Ceia muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsm6

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Terra ceia, drained, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Terra Ceia, Drained

Setting

Landform: Marshes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 53 inches: muck

C1 - 53 to 59 inches: fine sand

C2 - 59 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 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 21.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Gator, drained

Percent of map unit: 15 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

22—Beaches

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsm7
Elevation: 0 to 20 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Beaches

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Depth to water table: About 0 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: Very frequent

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Canaveral

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

23—Wulfert muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsm8
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Wulfert, Tidal

Setting

Landform: Tidal marshes 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

Oa1 - 0 to 12 inches: muck
Oa2 - 12 to 36 inches: muck
C - 36 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Very frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Moderately saline to strongly saline (16.0 to 32.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 80.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL), Salt Marsh (R155XY009FL)

Minor Components

Kesson, tidal

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

24—Kesson fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsm9
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kesson, tidal, and similar soils: 88 percent
Minor components: 12 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Kesson, Tidal

Setting

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits with shells

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
C1 - 6 to 23 inches: fine sand
C2 - 23 to 38 inches: fine sand
C3 - 38 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Very frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Moderately saline to strongly saline (16.0 to 32.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 30.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

Minor Components

Wulfert, tidal

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL), Salt Marsh (R155XY009FL)

Captiva

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

25—St. Augustine, organic substratum-Urban land complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsmb
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

St. augustine and similar soils: 55 percent
Urban land: 35 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of St. Augustine

Setting

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

Typical profile

C - 0 to 51 inches: sand
Oa - 51 to 80 inches: muck

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

Description of Urban Land

Setting

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

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Kesson, tidal

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

26—Pineda fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svyp
Elevation: 10 to 80 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Pineda

Setting

Landform: Drainageways, flats
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave, convex
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 1 inches: fine sand

E - 1 to 5 inches: fine sand
Bw - 5 to 36 inches: fine sand
Bt/E - 36 to 54 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 54 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: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Boca

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

Hallandale

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

27—Pompano fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsm
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Pompano

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand
C - 3 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: Very low (about 1.8 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 (G155XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

Minor Components

Anclote

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

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

Malabar

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Myakka

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

Valkaria

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

28—Immokalee sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2s3ll

Elevation: 0 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Immokalee and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Immokalee

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

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

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Basinger

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

Valkaria

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Felda

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

29—Punta fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsmg
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Punta

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 57 inches: fine sand
Bh - 57 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 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: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Smyrna

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G155XB141FL)

Immokalee

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G155XB141FL)

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G155XB141FL)

33—Oldsmar sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2sm4p
Elevation: 0 to 40 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Oldsmar and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Oldsmar

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand

E - 6 to 38 inches: sand

Bh - 38 to 50 inches: sand

Btg - 50 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

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

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

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods

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

(G155XB141FL)

Minor Components

Immokalee

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Boca

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL), Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

34—Malabar fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svz3
Elevation: 0 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Malabar

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

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

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Basinger

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

Valkaria

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

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

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

Delray

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: — error in exists on —

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

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

35—Wabasso sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svyr

Elevation: 10 to 50 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Wabasso and similar soils: 89 percent

Minor components: 11 percent

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

Description of Wabasso

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand

E - 6 to 25 inches: sand

Bh - 25 to 30 inches: sand

Btg - 30 to 58 inches: sandy clay loam

Cg - 58 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 9 to 50 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
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: Very low (about 1.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Hallandale

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy soils
on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Boca

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy over
loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

36—Immokalee-Urban land complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsm1
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Immokalee

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand
E - 6 to 37 inches: sand
Bh - 37 to 70 inches: sand
C - 70 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Urban Land

Setting

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

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Smyrna

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

37—Satellite fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svzd
Elevation: 0 to 80 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Satellite

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand
C1 - 3 to 65 inches: fine sand

C2 - 65 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: Low

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

Depth to water table: About 12 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL), Sand Pine Scrub (R155XY001FL)

Minor Components

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Immokalee

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

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

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

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

38—Isles fine sand, slough

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsmn

Elevation: 20 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Isles and similar soils: 83 percent

Minor components: 17 percent

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

Description of Isles

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Loamy marine deposits over limestone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand

E - 6 to 33 inches: fine sand

Btg - 33 to 51 inches: fine sandy loam

2R - 51 to 53 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 72 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 to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Slightly saline to moderately saline (8.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 80.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

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

Minor Components

Malabar

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Boca

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pineda

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Wabasso

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Oldsmar

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

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

39—Isles fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsm
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Isles

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 21 inches: fine sand
Btg - 21 to 47 inches: fine sandy loam
2R - 47 to 49 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 72 inches to lithic bedrock
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: Slightly saline to moderately saline (8.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 80.0
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 over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

Minor Components

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Pineda

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Felda

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Malabar

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

40—Anclote sand, depressionial

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsmr

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Anclote and similar soils: 88 percent
Minor components: 12 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Anclote

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Floridana

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

41—Valkaria fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsm

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Valkaria and similar soils: 93 percent

Minor components: 7 percent

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

Description of Valkaria

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 1 inches: fine sand

E - 1 to 5 inches: fine sand

Bw - 5 to 37 inches: fine sand

C - 37 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: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

Malabar

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

42—Wabasso sand, limestone substratum

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsmt
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Wabasso, limestone substratum, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Wabasso, Limestone Substratum

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 over limestone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: sand

E - 3 to 19 inches: sand

Bh - 19 to 37 inches: sand

Bt - 37 to 51 inches: fine sandy loam

2R - 51 to 53 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 80 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 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 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods

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

(G155XB141FL)

Minor Components

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Oldsmar, limestone substratum

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Wetland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY012FL)

Boca

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

Wabasso

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

43—Smyrna fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

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

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Smyrna

Setting

Landform: — error in exists on —

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 13 inches: fine sand
Bh - 13 to 18 inches: fine sand
C/Bw - 18 to 49 inches: fine sand
C - 49 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Eaugallie

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G155XB141FL)

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

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

Oldsmar

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Drainageways on flatwoods on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

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

44—Malabar fine sand, depressional, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svz5

Elevation: 10 to 90 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Malabar, depressional, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Malabar, Depressional

Setting

Landform: — error in exists on —

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand

E - 5 to 17 inches: fine sand

Bw - 17 to 42 inches: fine sand

Bt - 42 to 59 inches: fine sandy loam

Cg - 59 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: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
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: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Basinger

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

Valkaria

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

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

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

Delray

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: — error in exists on —

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

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

45—Copeland sandy loam, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsmx

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Copeland and similar soils: 88 percent

Minor components: 12 percent

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

Description of Copeland

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: sandy loam

Btg - 8 to 20 inches: sandy loam

2Cca - 20 to 28 inches: sandy clay loam

3R - 28 to 30 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 50 inches to lithic bedrock

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: 40 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 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Boca

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

Felda

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

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

Floridana

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

Chobee

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

48—St. Augustine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsm
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of St. Augustine

Setting

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

Typical profile

C1 - 0 to 30 inches: sand
C2 - 30 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

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

Runoff class: Low

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

Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Minor Components

St. augustine, organic substratum

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

49—Felda fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsmz

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Felda and similar soils: 86 percent

Minor components: 14 percent

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

Description of Felda

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: fine sand
E - 4 to 35 inches: fine sand
Btg1 - 35 to 41 inches: sandy loam
Btg2 - 41 to 52 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 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
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.0 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 (G155XB245FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

Minor Components

Boca

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

Malabar

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

Floridana

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

Pineda

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

Winder

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Other vegetative classification: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL), Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB345FL)

50—Oldsmar fine sand, limestone substratum

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsn1
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Oldsmar, limestone substratum, and similar soils: 88 percent
Minor components: 12 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Oldsmar, Limestone Substratum

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 over limestone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand
E - 8 to 35 inches: fine sand
Bh - 35 to 49 inches: fine sand
Btg - 49 to 60 inches: fine sandy loam
2R - 60 to 62 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 60 to 72 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 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 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Wetland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY012FL)

Minor Components

Immokalee

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

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

Wabasso

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G155XB141FL)

Oldsmar

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G155XB141FL)

51—Floridana sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsn2
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Floridana and similar soils: 88 percent
Minor components: 12 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Floridana

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 21 inches: sand
E - 21 to 39 inches: sand

Btg - 39 to 54 inches: fine sandy loam
C - 54 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 low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

Felda

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

Winder

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

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

53—Myakka fine sand, depressionial

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsn3
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Myakka

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand
E - 3 to 29 inches: fine sand
Bh - 29 to 46 inches: fine sand
B/C - 46 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: 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 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

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

Minor Components

Immokalee

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

Floridana

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

Oldsmar

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

Wabasso

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

Valkaria

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

55—Cocoa fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsn4
Elevation: 0 to 40 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Cocoa

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand
E - 3 to 17 inches: fine sand
B - 17 to 31 inches: fine sand

2R - 31 to 33 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB521FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R155XY002FL)

Minor Components

Boca

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL), Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Hallandale

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

56—Isles muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsn5

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Isles, Tidal

Setting

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits over limestone

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 5 inches: muck
A - 5 to 11 inches: mucky fine sand
E - 11 to 39 inches: fine sand
Btg - 39 to 47 inches: fine sandy loam
2R - 47 to 49 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 42 to 72 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 high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Very frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Moderately saline to strongly saline
(16.0 to 32.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 80.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL), Salt Marsh (R155XY009FL)

Minor Components

Kesson, tidal

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear

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

Wulfert, tidal

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL), Salt Marsh (R155XY009FL)

Boca, tidal

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL), Salt Marsh (R155XY009FL)

57—Boca fine sand, tidal

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsn6
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Boca, Tidal

Setting

Landform: Tidal marshes 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 - 5 to 26 inches: fine sand
Btg - 26 to 32 inches: fine sandy loam
2R - 32 to 34 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 40 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 to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Very frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 10 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Very slightly saline to moderately saline
(4.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 20.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL), Salt Marsh (R155XY009FL)

Minor Components

Wabasso

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

Hallandale, tidal

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL), Salt Marsh (R155XY009FL)

Isles, tidal

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL), Salt Marsh (R155XY009FL)

59—Urban land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsn7
Elevation: 0 to 40 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Urban Land

Setting

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

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Matlacha

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

Smyrna

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Immokalee

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

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

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Hallandale

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL), Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

Boca

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

61—Orsino fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsn9
Elevation: 10 to 200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Orsino

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 2 inches: fine sand
E - 2 to 16 inches: fine sand
B/E - 16 to 50 inches: fine sand
C - 50 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: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(19.98 to 39.96 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL), Sand Pine Scrub (R155XY001FL)

Minor Components

Daytona

Percent of map unit: 4 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 (G155XB121FL), Sand Pine Scrub (R155XY001FL)

Satellite

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL), Sand Pine Scrub (R155XY001FL)

Electra

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 (G155XB131FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

62—Winder sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsnb

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Winder and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Winder

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: sand

E - 3 to 13 inches: sand

Btg - 13 to 20 inches: sandy loam

C1 - 20 to 41 inches: sand

C2 - 41 to 53 inches: loamy sand

C3 - 53 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 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: Low (about 4.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

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

Minor Components

Felda

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Copeland

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Hallandale

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Pineda

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

63—Malabar fine sand, high, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svz4

Elevation: 0 to 90 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Malabar, high, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Malabar, High

Setting

Landform: — error in exists on —

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, 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 17 inches: fine sand

Bw - 17 to 42 inches: fine sand

Btg - 42 to 59 inches: fine sandy loam

Cg - 59 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 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 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

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

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: — error in exists on —

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

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

Valkaria

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: — error in exists on —

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

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

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: — error in exists on —

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

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

Delray

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: — error in exists on —

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

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

64—Hallandale-Urban land complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsnd
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Hallandale

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 2 inches: fine sand
E - 2 to 11 inches: fine sand
2R - 11 to 13 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 7 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 0.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Urban Land

Setting

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

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Boca

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

66—Caloosa fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsnf
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Caloosa

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy and clayey dredge spoils

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: fine sand
C1 - 10 to 27 inches: fine sand

C2 - 27 to 80 inches: silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 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): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 30 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Minor Components

Matlacha

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

St. augustine

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

67—Smyrna-Urban land complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsng

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Smyrna and similar soils: 60 percent

Urban land: 35 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

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

Description of Smyrna

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand

E - 4 to 12 inches: fine sand

Bh - 12 to 26 inches: fine sand

C - 26 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

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

Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: No parent material

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

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

Minor Components

Eaugallie

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Immokalee

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

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

69—Matlacha gravelly fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsnh

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Matlacha and similar soils: 100 percent

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

Description of Matlacha

Setting

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

Typical profile

C - 0 to 35 inches: gravelly fine sand
A/E - 35 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: Medium
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 36 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 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

70—Heights fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsnk
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Heights

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 29 inches: fine sand
B/E - 29 to 36 inches: loamy sand
Bt - 36 to 42 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 42 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 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: 30 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 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or
mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Minor Components

Felda

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy over
loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Wabasso

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

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

72—Bradenton fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

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

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Bradenton

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 10 inches: fine sand
Btg - 10 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
Btkg - 19 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam
Ckg - 26 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

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

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB341FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL), Wetland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY012FL)

Minor Components

Felda

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

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

Wabasso

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Parkwood

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Copeland

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

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

73—Pineda fine sand, depressional, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svz7
Elevation: 0 to 90 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Pineda, Depressional

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 1 inches: fine sand
E - 1 to 5 inches: fine sand
Bw - 5 to 36 inches: fine sand
Bt/E - 36 to 54 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 54 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 (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

Minor Components

Boca

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Hallandale

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

74—Boca fine sand, slough

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsnn
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Boca

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand

E - 3 to 33 inches: fine sand
Btg - 33 to 38 inches: fine sandy loam
2R - 38 to 40 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 40 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 to high (0.57 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: 10 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Minor Components

Felda

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Pineda

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Hallandale

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Wabasso

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Pompano

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

Valkaria

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

75—Hallandale fine sand, slough

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsnp
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hallandale and similar soils: 88 percent
Minor components: 12 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hallandale

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 2 inches: fine sand
E/B - 2 to 11 inches: fine sand
2R - 11 to 13 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 2 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 0.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Minor Components

Pineda

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

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Boca

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear

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

76—Electra fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsnq
Elevation: 0 to 200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Electra and similar soils: 83 percent
Minor components: 17 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Electra

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 and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 43 inches: fine sand
Bh - 43 to 66 inches: fine sand
Bt - 66 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: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Minor Components

Boca

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: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL), Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Immokalee

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Daytona

Percent of map unit: 4 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 (G155XB121FL), Sand Pine Scrub (R155XY001FL)

Bradenton

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB341FL), Wetland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY012FL)

77—Pineda fine sand, limestone substratum

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lsnr
Elevation: 20 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pineda and similar soils: 88 percent
Minor components: 12 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pineda

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E/B - 4 to 27 inches: fine sand
Btg - 27 to 52 inches: fine sandy loam
2R - 52 to 54 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 80 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 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Wabasso

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Boca

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

Hallandale

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

99—Water

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Water

Interpretive groups

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

100—Waters of the Gulf of Mexico

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Water Of The Gulf Of Mexico

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

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

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Lee County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 10, Sep 15, 2014