

## Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

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

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

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

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

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

### Manatee County, Florida

**Map Unit:** 1—Adamsville variant fine sand

**Component:** Adamsville variant (85%)

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

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

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

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

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

**Component:** Orlando (4%)

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

**Component:** St. Johns, non-hydric (3%)

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

**Map Unit:** 2—Beaches

**Component:** Beaches (95%)

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

**Component:** Canaveral (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 3—Braden fine sand

**Component:** Braden (100%)

The Braden component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on stream terraces on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 36 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Map Unit:** 4—Bradenton fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

**Component: Bradenton (85%)**

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

**Component: Felda (6%)**

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

**Component: Wabasso (5%)**

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

**Component: Parkwood (3%)**

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

**Component: Copeland (1%)**

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

**Map Unit: 5—Bradenton fine sand, limestone substratum**

**Component: Bradenton, limestone substratum (90%)**

The Bradenton, limestone substratum component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 40 to 80 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Bradenton (10%)

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

**Map Unit:** 6—Broward variant fine sand

**Component:** Broward variant, non-hydric (70%)

The Broward variant, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Broward variant, hydric (20%)

The Broward variant, hydric component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Wabasso variant (5%)**

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

**Component: Myakka, non-hydric (5%)**

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

**Map Unit: 7—Canova, Anclote, and Okeelanta soils**

**Component: Canova (40%)**

The Canova component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 55 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 5 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Anclote (25%)**

The Anclote component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Okeelanta (20%)**

The Okeelanta component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Manatee (5%)**

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

**Component: Floridana (5%)**

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

**Component: Chobee (5%)**

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

**Map Unit: 8—Canaveral fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes**

**Component: Canaveral (90%)**

The Canaveral component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, dunes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 22 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 5 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Myakka, non-hydric (10%)**

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

**Map Unit: 9**—Canaveral sand, filled

**Component:** Canaveral, filled (90%)

The Canaveral, filled component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on coastal plains, marine terraces. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 22 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 5 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Canaveral, organic substratum (10%)

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

**Map Unit: 10**—Canaveral sand, organic substratum

**Component:** Canaveral, organic substratum (90%)

The Canaveral, organic substratum component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Canaveral, filled (10%)

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

**Map Unit: 11**—Cassia fine sand

**Component: Cassia (85%)**

The Cassia component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Myakka, non-hydric (8%)**

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

**Component: Pomello (7%)**

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

**Map Unit: 12—Cassia fine sand, moderately well drained**

**Component: Cassia, moderately well drained (90%)**

The Cassia, moderately well drained component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during January, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Pomello (10%)**

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

**Map Unit: 13—Chobee loamy fine sand**

**Component: Chobee (85%)**

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

**Component:** Felda, hydric (3%)

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

**Component:** Floridana, depressional (3%)

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

**Component:** Delray (3%)

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

**Component:** Gator (3%)

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

**Component:** Manatee (3%)

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

**Map Unit:** 14—Chobee variant sandy clay loam

**Component:** Chobee variant (85%)

The Chobee variant component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 7 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Floridana, depressional (8%)

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

**Component:** Gator (7%)

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

**Map Unit:** 15—Delray mucky loamy fine sand

**Component:** Delray (85%)

The Delray component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 9 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Chobee (4%)

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

**Component:** Felda, hydric (4%)

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

**Component:** Floridana, depressional (4%)

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

**Component:** Manatee (3%)

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

**Map Unit:** 16—Delray complex

**Component:** Delray (75%)

The Delray component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains, drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Felda, hydric (5%)

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

**Component:** Floridana, depressional (5%)

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

**Component:** Ona, non-hydric (5%)

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

**Component:** Gator (5%)

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

**Component: Anclote (5%)**

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

**Map Unit: 17—Delray-EauGallie complex**

**Component: Delray (45%)**

The Delray component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: EauGallie (35%)**

The EauGallie component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Anclote (5%)**

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

**Component: Felda, hydric (5%)**

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

**Component: Floridana, depressional (5%)**

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

**Component:** Wabasso, non-hydric (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 18—Delray-Pomona complex

**Component:** Delray (50%)

The Delray component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Pomona, non-hydric (20%)

The Pomona, non-hydric component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Pomona, hydric (20%)

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

**Component: Palmetto (3%)**

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

**Component: Myakka, hydric (3%)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Component: Duette (85%)**

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

**Component: Cassia (8%)**

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

**Component: Pomello (7%)**

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

**Map Unit: 20—EauGallie fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes**

**Component: EauGallie (85%)**

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

**Component: Wabasso (6%)**

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

**Component: Delray (5%)**

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

**Component: Felda (2%)**

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

**Component: Pinellas (2%)**

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

**Map Unit: 21—Estero muck**

**Component: Estero (85%)**

The Estero component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 60 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 60 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Myakka, tidal (4%)

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

**Component:** Canaveral (4%)

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

**Component:** Kesson (4%)

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

**Component:** Wulfert (3%)

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

**Map Unit:** 22—Felda fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

**Component:** Felda (90%)

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

**Component:** Pinellas (4%)

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

**Component:** Myakka (2%)

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

**Component:** Oldsmar (2%)

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

**Component: Wabasso (2%)**

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

**Map Unit: 23—Felda-Palmetto complex**

**Component: Felda (40%)**

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

**Component: Palmetto, hydric (20%)**

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

**Component: Palmetto, non-hydric (15%)**

The Palmetto, non-hydric component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Delray (9%)**

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

**Component: Floridana (8%)**

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

**Component: Myakka, non-hydric (8%)**

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

**Map Unit: 24—Felda-Wabasso association, frequently flooded**

**Component: Felda (60%)**

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

**Component: Wabasso, hydric (15%)**

The Wabasso, hydric component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Wabasso, non-hydric (10%)

The Wabasso, non-hydric component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Bradenton (4%)

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

**Component:** Chobee (4%)

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

**Component:** Anclote (4%)

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

**Component:** Floridana, depressional (3%)

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

**Map Unit:** 25—Floridana fine sand

**Component:** Floridana (85%)

The Floridana component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 11 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Delray (8%)**

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

**Component: Felda (7%)**

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

**Map Unit: 26—Floridana-Immokalee-Okeelanta association**

**Component: Floridana, depressional (35%)**

The Floridana, depressional component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 11 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Immokalee (30%)**

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

**Component: Okeelanta (20%)**

The Okeelanta component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Anclote (3%)**

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

**Component: Chobee (3%)**

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

**Component: Delray (3%)**

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

**Component: Manatee (2%)**

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

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

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

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

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

**Map Unit: 27—Gator muck**

**Component: Gator (85%)**

The Gator component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over loamy and sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 70 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Chobee (5%)**

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

**Component: Floridana, depressional (5%)**

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

**Component: Bradenton (5%)**

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

**Map Unit: 28—Hallandale fine sand**

**Component: Hallandale (85%)**

The Hallandale component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 7 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Broward variant, non-hydric (4%)

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

**Component:** Parkwood variant (4%)

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

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

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

**Component:** Rock outcrop (3%)

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

**Map Unit:** 29—Manatee mucky loamy fine sand

**Component:** Manatee (80%)

The Manatee component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 10 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Manatee (10%)

The Manatee component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 10 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Chobee (5%)

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

**Component:** Floridana, depressional (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 30—Myakka-Myakka, wet, fine sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes

**Component:** Myakka (75%)

The Myakka component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Myakka, wet (15%)

The Myakka, wet component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Basinger (5%)

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

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

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

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

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

**Map Unit:** 31—Myakka fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

**Component:** Myakka, non-hydric (70%)

The Myakka, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Myakka, hydric (15%)

The Myakka, hydric component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

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

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

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

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

**Component:** St. Johns, non-hydric (4%)

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

**Component:** Wauchula, non-hydric (3%)

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

**Map Unit:** 32—Myakka fine sand, shell substratum

**Component:** Myakka, shelly/non-hydric (85%)

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

**Component:** Canaveral (10%)

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

**Component:** Myakka, shelly/hydric (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 33—Myakka fine sand, tidal

**Component:** Myakka, tidal (85%)

The Myakka, tidal component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Wulfert (8%)

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

**Component:** Kesson (7%)

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

**Map Unit:** 34—Okeelanta muck, tidal

**Component:** Okeelanta, tidal (90%)

The Okeelanta, tidal component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Myakka, tidal (5%)

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

**Component:** Gator (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 35—Ona fine sand, orstein substratum

**Component:** Ona, non-hydric (70%)

The Ona, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Ona, hydric (15%)

The Ona, hydric component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** St. Johns, non-hydric (4%)

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

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

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

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

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

**Component:** Waveland, non-hydric (3%)

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

**Map Unit:** 36—Orlando fine sand, moderately wet, 0 to 2 percent slopes

**Component:** Orlando (90%)

The Orlando component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits over fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Tavares (10%)

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

**Map Unit: 37—Orsino fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes**

**Component: Orsino (90%)**

The Orsino component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Cassia (5%)**

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

**Component: Pomello (5%)**

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

**Map Unit: 38—Palmetto sand**

**Component: Palmetto (90%)**

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

**Component: Delray (10%)**

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

**Map Unit:** 39—Parkwood variant-Chobee, limestone substratum-Parkwood complex

**Component:** Parkwood variant (40%)

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

**Component:** Chobee, limestone substratum (30%)

The Chobee, limestone substratum component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 40 to 79 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Parkwood (15%)

The Parkwood component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 15 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Delray (4%)**

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

**Component: Anclote (4%)**

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

**Component: Felda (4%)**

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

**Component: Manatee (3%)**

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

**Map Unit: 40—Pinellas fine sand**

**Component: Pinellas, non-hydric (70%)**

The Pinellas, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 15 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Pinellas, hydric (15%)**

The Pinellas, hydric component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 15 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** EauGallie (4%)

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

**Component:** Bradenton (4%)

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

**Component:** Broward variant, non-hydric (4%)

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

**Component:** Wabasso, non-hydric (3%)

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

**Map Unit:** 41—Pits and Dumps

**Component:** Pits (50%)

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

**Component:** Dumps (40%)

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

**Component:** Aquents (10%)

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

**Map Unit: 42—Pomello fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes**

**Component: Pomello (85%)**

The Pomello component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R155XY001FL Sand Pine Scrub ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Duette (5%)**

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

**Component: Immokalee (5%)**

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

**Component: Jonathan (3%)**

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

**Component: Tavares (2%)**

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

**Map Unit: 43—St. Johns fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes**

**Component: St. Johns, non-hydric (45%)**

The St. Johns, non-hydric component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on seeps on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** St. Johns, hydric (40%)

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

**Component:** Felda (8%)

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

**Component:** Myakka, non-hydric (7%)

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

**Map Unit:** 44—St. Johns-Myakka complex

**Component:** St. Johns (45%)

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

**Component: Myakka (40%)**

The Myakka component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

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

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

**Component: Immokalee (4%)**

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

**Component: Palmetto (4%)**

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

**Component: Wauchula, non-hydric (3%)**

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

**Map Unit: 45—Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes**

**Component: Tavares (85%)**

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

**Component:** Orsino (4%)

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

**Component:** Orlando (4%)

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

**Component:** Adamsville variant (4%)

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

**Component:** Zolfo (3%)

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

**Map Unit:** 46—Tavares fine sand, cemented substratum, 2 to 5 percent slopes

**Component:** Tavares, cemented substratum (85%)

The Tavares, cemented substratum component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on stream terraces on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, cemented horizon, is 40 to 80 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Tavares (8%)**

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

**Component: Braden (7%)**

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

**Map Unit: 47—Tomoka muck**

**Component: Tomoka (85%)**

The Tomoka component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 60 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Delray (4%)**

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

**Component: Chobee (4%)**

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

**Component: Floridana, depressional (4%)**

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

**Component: Manatee (3%)**

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

**Map Unit: 48—Wabasso fine sand**

**Component:** Wabasso, non-hydric (70%)

The Wabasso, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Wabasso, hydric (25%)

The Wabasso, hydric component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Felda (3%)

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

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

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

**Map Unit:** 49—Wabasso fine sand, rarely flooded

**Component:** Wabasso, non-hydric (70%)

The Wabasso, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Wabasso, hydric (15%)

The Wabasso, hydric component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Braden (8%)

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

**Component:** Myakka, non-hydric (7%)

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

**Map Unit:** 50—Wabasso variant fine sand

**Component:** Wabasso variant (85%)

The Wabasso variant component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Wabasso, non-hydric (5%)

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

**Component:** Broward variant, non-hydric (5%)

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

**Component:** Myakka, non-hydric (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 51—Wauchula fine sand

**Component:** Wauchula, non-hydric (75%)

The Wauchula, non-hydric component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Wauchula, hydric (10%)

The Wauchula, hydric component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Immokalee (5%)

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

**Component:** Ona, non-hydric (5%)

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

**Component:** Myakka, non-hydric (5%)

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

**Map Unit:** 52—Waveland fine sand

**Component:** Waveland, non-hydric (60%)

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

**Component:** Waveland, hydric (25%)

The Waveland, hydric component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, ortstein, is 31 to 50 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Myakka, non-hydric (5%)**

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

**Component: Ona, non-hydric (5%)**

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

**Component: Pomona, non-hydric (5%)**

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

**Map Unit: 53—Wulfert-Kesson association**

**Component: Wulfert (50%)**

The Wulfert component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 40 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 60 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Kesson (40%)**

The Kesson component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits with shells. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 10 percent. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 20 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Beaches (10%)

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

**Map Unit:** 54—Zolfo fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

**Component:** Zolfo (85%)

The Zolfo component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Tavares (10%)

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

**Component:** Myakka (3%)

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

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

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

**Map Unit: 55—Zolfo fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes**

**Component: Zolfo (85%)**

The Zolfo component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Cassia (3%)**

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

**Component: Pomello (3%)**

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

**Component: Orsino (3%)**

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

**Component: Tavares (3%)**

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

**Component: Duette (3%)**

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

**Map Unit: 99—Water**

**Component: Water (100%)**

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

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

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

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

**Data Source Information**

Soil Survey Area: Manatee County, Florida

Survey Area Data: Version 10, Sep 9, 2014