

Map Unit Description

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

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

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. All the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement. Soils of a given series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

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

Report—Map Unit Description

Nassau County, Florida

2—Arents, nearly level

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4g99

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Arents and similar soils: 100 percent

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

Description of Arents

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Altered marine deposits

Typical profile

AC - 0 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G153AA999FL)

3—Beaches

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4g9n

Elevation: 0 to 10 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Beaches: 98 percent

Minor components: 2 percent

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

Description of Beaches

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Depth to water table: About 0 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: Very frequent

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G153AA999FL)

Minor Components

Corolla

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on dunes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

4—Echaw fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4gb0
Elevation: 0 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Echaw

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 35 inches: fine sand
Bh - 35 to 38 inches: fine sand
E' - 38 to 78 inches: fine sand
Bh - 78 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods (R153AY004FL), Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

Minor Components

Leon, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G153AA141FL)

Resota

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sand Pine Scrub (R153AY001FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G153AA121FL)

Mandarin

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

Lynn haven

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA145FL)

5—Fripp fine sand, rolling

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4gbc
Elevation: 0 to 30 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Fripp and similar soils: 97 percent
Minor components: 3 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fripp

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: Rare

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 10.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G153AA113FL)

Minor Components

Newhan

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Marine terraces, dunes, ridges

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G153AA113FL)

Resota

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G153AA121FL)

Kureb

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, dunes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G153AA113FL)

6—Hurricane-Pottsburg fine sands, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4gbn

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hurricane and similar soils: 50 percent

Pottsburg and similar soils: 39 percent

Minor components: 11 percent

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

Description of Hurricane

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand

E - 5 to 68 inches: fine sand

Bh - 68 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R153AY002FL), Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

Description of Pottsburg

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand

E - 8 to 55 inches: fine sand

Bh - 55 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 12 to 24 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills
(R153AY002FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G153AA141FL)

Minor Components

Boulogne

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric
lowlands (G153AA141FL)

Leon, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric
lowlands (G153AA141FL)

Mandarin

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

Ridgewood

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

Resota

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sand Pine Scrub (R153AY001FL),
Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands
(G153AA121FL)

7—Kingsland mucky peat, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4gbp

Elevation: 10 to 300 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kingsland and similar soils: 88 percent

Minor components: 12 percent

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

Description of Kingsland

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 80 inches: mucky peat

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 28.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G153AA645FL)

Minor Components

Tisonia

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G153AA999FL)

Ousley

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Stream terraces on flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy or sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces or flood plains (G153AA134FL)

8—Kureb fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4gbq
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Kureb

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
C/Bh - 5 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sand Pine Scrub (R153AY001FL),
Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands
(G153AA111FL)

Minor Components

Resota

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sand Pine Scrub (R153AY001FL),
Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands
(G153AA121FL)

9—Leon fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4gbr
Elevation: 10 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Leon, non-hydric, and similar soils: 90 percent
Leon, hydric, and similar soils: 5 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Leon, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand
E - 7 to 18 inches: fine sand
Bh - 18 to 31 inches: fine sand
E' - 31 to 37 inches: fine sand
B'h - 37 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods
(R153AY004FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G153AA141FL)

Description of Leon, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand
E - 7 to 18 inches: fine sand
Bh - 18 to 31 inches: fine sand
E' - 31 to 37 inches: fine sand
B'h - 37 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods
(R153AY004FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G153AA141FL)

Minor Components

Sapelo, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric
lowlands (G153AA141FL)

Ridgewood

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of
mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

Pottsburg

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G153AA141FL)

Kingsferry

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G153AA141FL)

Wesconnett

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA145FL)

10—Mandarin fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2sxql

Elevation: 0 to 250 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 39 to 62 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 53 to 81 degrees F

Frost-free period: 209 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Mandarin and similar soils: 92 percent

Minor components: 8 percent

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

Description of Mandarin

Setting

Landform: Rises

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand
E - 7 to 13 inches: fine sand
Bh - 13 to 18 inches: fine sand
E' - 18 to 62 inches: fine sand
B'h - 62 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to very high (1.28 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

Minor Components

Leon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G153AA141FL)

Rutlege

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA145FL)

Centenary

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Rises
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, rise
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G153AA121FL)

Ortega

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Marine terraces, ridges

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G153AA121FL)

11—Chaires fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4g90

Elevation: 10 to 400 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Chaires and similar soils: 91 percent

Minor components: 9 percent

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

Description of Chaires

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand

E - 7 to 18 inches: fine sand

Bh - 18 to 27 inches: fine sand

BE - 27 to 31 inches: fine sand

Btg - 31 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

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

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

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods
(R153AY004FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G153AA141FL)

Minor Components

Goldhead, depressional

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream
terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA245FL)

Meggett

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of
hydric or mesic lowlands (G153AA341FL)

Ocilla

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Marine terraces, knolls, rises
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and
knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA231FL)

Meadowbrook, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood
plains, or in depressions (G153AA145FL)

12—Newhan-Corolla, rarely flooded, fine sands, rolling

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4g91
Elevation: 0 to 30 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Newhan and similar soils: 77 percent
Corolla and similar soils: 21 percent
Minor components: 2 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Newhan

Setting

Landform: Dunes, ridges, marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand
C - 8 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Very slightly saline to slightly saline (4.0 to 8.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 20.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G153AA113FL)

Description of Corolla

Setting

Landform: Dunes, ridges, marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
C - 6 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Slightly saline to moderately saline (8.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 20.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

Minor Components

Fripp

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Marine terraces, dunes, ridges
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G153AA113FL)

Beaches

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

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G153AA999FL)

13—Goldhead fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4g92
Elevation: 10 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Goldhead, non-hydric, and similar soils: 50 percent
Goldhead, hydric, and similar soils: 43 percent
Minor components: 7 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Goldhead, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand
E - 8 to 33 inches: fine sand
Btg - 33 to 69 inches: clay loam
C - 69 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

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

Interpretive groups

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

Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods (R153AY004FL), Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G153AA241FL)

Description of Goldhead, Hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand
E - 8 to 33 inches: fine sand
Btg - 33 to 69 inches: clay loam
C - 69 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods (R153AY004FL), Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G153AA241FL)

Minor Components

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluvium
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G153AA121FL)

Ocilla

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Marine terraces, knolls, rises
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA231FL)

Meggett

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G153AA341FL)

Leefield

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA231FL)

Chaires

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G153AA141FL)

Ellabelle

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA245FL)

14—Rutlege mucky fine sand, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4g93
Elevation: 10 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rutlege and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Rutlege

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits and/or fluvio-marine deposits

Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 12 inches: mucky fine sand

A2 - 12 to 16 inches: fine sand

Cg - 16 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA145FL)

Minor Components

Croatan

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G153AA645FL)

Ellabelle

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA245FL)

Kingsferry

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G153AA141FL)

15—Buccaneer clay, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4g94
Elevation: 20 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Buccaneer

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: clay
Btg - 5 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

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

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 11.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA345FL)

Minor Components

Meggett

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G153AA341FL)

Croatian

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G153AA645FL)

16—Ellabelle mucky fine sand, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4g95
Elevation: 10 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Ellabelle

Setting

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

Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 4 inches: mucky fine sand
A2 - 4 to 12 inches: fine sand
E - 12 to 36 inches: fine sand
Btg - 36 to 80 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA245FL)

Minor Components

Meggett

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G153AA341FL)

Goldhead, hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G153AA241FL)

Kingsferry

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G153AA141FL)

17—Urban land

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 100 percent

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

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: No parent material

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G153AA999FL)

18—Lynn Haven-Wesconnett-Leon complex, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4g97

Elevation: 0 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lynn haven and similar soils: 35 percent

Wesconnett and similar soils: 30 percent

Leon and similar soils: 28 percent

Minor components: 7 percent

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

Description of Lynn Haven

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: fine sand
E - 9 to 25 inches: fine sand
Bh - 25 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA145FL)

Description of Wesconnett

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 12 inches: fine sand
Bh - 12 to 49 inches: fine sand
BC - 49 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

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

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

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

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA145FL)

Description of Leon

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 3 inches: mucky peat

A - 3 to 8 inches: fine sand

E - 8 to 17 inches: fine sand

Bh - 17 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

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

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: High (about 11.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA145FL)

Minor Components

Evergreen

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G153AA645FL)

19—Leon fine sand, tidal

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4g98

Elevation: 0 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Leon, tidal, and similar soils: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

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

Description of Leon, Tidal

Setting

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 26 inches: fine sand

E - 26 to 40 inches: fine sand

Bh - 40 to 43 inches: fine sand

E' - 43 to 58 inches: fine sand

B'h - 58 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

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

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Slightly saline to moderately saline (8.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Salt Marsh (R153AY009FL), Forage suitability group not assigned (G153AA999FL)

Minor Components

Arents

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G153AA999FL)

Tisonia

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G153AA999FL)

20—Ortega fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4g9b
Elevation: 20 to 500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Ortega

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
C - 6 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R153AY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G153AA121FL)

Minor Components

Albany

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

Kershaw

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G153AA111FL)

Hurricane

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

Ridgewood

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

21—Blanton fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4g9c

Elevation: 20 to 400 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Blanton and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Blanton

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand

E - 6 to 56 inches: fine sand

Btg - 56 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Moderately high to high (0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 30 to 48 inches

Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R153AY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G153AA121FL)

Minor Components

Ocilla

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises, marine terraces, knolls
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA231FL)

Albany

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

Penney

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G153AA111FL)

Ridgewood

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

22—Sapelo-Leon fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4g9d
Elevation: 10 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Sapelo, non-hydric, and similar soils: 54 percent
Leon, non-hydric, and similar soils: 29 percent
Sapelo, hydric, and similar soils: 5 percent
Leon, hydric, and similar soils: 5 percent
Minor components: 7 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Sapelo, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 21 inches: fine sand
Bh - 21 to 27 inches: fine sand
E' - 27 to 43 inches: loamy fine sand
Btg - 43 to 70 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 70 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods
(R153AY004FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G153AA141FL)

Description of Leon, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand

E - 7 to 20 inches: fine sand

Bh - 20 to 24 inches: fine sand

E' - 24 to 37 inches: fine sand

B'h - 37 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

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

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

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods
(R153AY004FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G153AA141FL)

Description of Leon, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand
E - 7 to 20 inches: fine sand
Bh - 20 to 24 inches: fine sand
E' - 24 to 37 inches: fine sand
B'h - 37 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods
(R153AY004FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G153AA141FL)

Description of Sapelo, Hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 21 inches: fine sand
Bh - 21 to 27 inches: fine sand
E' - 27 to 43 inches: loamy fine sand
Btg - 43 to 70 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 70 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods
(R153AY004FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G153AA141FL)

Minor Components

Albany

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of
mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

Goldhead, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream
terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA245FL)

Meadowbrook, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood
plains, or in depressions (G153AA145FL)

23—Ocilla fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4g9f
Elevation: 10 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ocilla and similar soils: 94 percent

Minor components: 6 percent

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

Description of Ocilla

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces, knolls, rises

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand

E - 7 to 34 inches: fine sand

Btg - 34 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 12 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R153AY008FL), Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA231FL)

Minor Components

Chaires

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G153AA141FL)

Goldhead, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G153AA241FL)

24—Kingsferry fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4g9g
Elevation: 0 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Kingsferry

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 34 inches: fine sand
Bh1 - 34 to 67 inches: fine sand
Bh2 - 67 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods
(R153AY004FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G153AA141FL)

Minor Components

Leon, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric
lowlands (G153AA141FL)

Lynn haven

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood
plains, or in depressions (G153AA145FL)

Rutlege

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood
plains, or in depressions (G153AA145FL)

25—Maurepas muck, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4g9h
Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Maurepas and similar soils: 86 percent
Minor components: 14 percent
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the
mapunit.*

Description of Maurepas

Setting

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

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 80 inches: muck

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 20.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G153AA645FL)

Minor Components

Evergreen

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G153AA645FL)

Croatan

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G153AA645FL)

Rutlege

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA145FL)

26—Centenary fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4g9j

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Centenary and similar soils: 89 percent

Minor components: 11 percent

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

Description of Centenary

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand

E - 7 to 66 inches: fine sand

Bh - 66 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R153AY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G153AA121FL)

Minor Components

Hurricane

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

Ortega

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G153AA121FL)

27—Ridgewood fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4g9k

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ridgewood and similar soils: 91 percent

Minor components: 9 percent

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

Description of Ridgewood

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand

B/C - 7 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R153AY002FL), Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

Minor Components

Centenary

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G153AA121FL)

Pottsburg

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G153AA141FL)

Ortega

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G153AA121FL)

Mandarin

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

28—Tisonia mucky peat, tidal

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4g9l

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Tisonia, tidal, and similar soils: 98 percent

Minor components: 2 percent

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

Description of Tisonia, Tidal

Setting

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Organic material over clayey alluvium

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 40 inches: mucky peat

C - 40 to 65 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: Very frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 35.0
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 15.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Salt Marsh (R153AY009FL), Forage suitability group not assigned (G153AA999FL)

Minor Components

Maurepas

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G153AA645FL)

Kingsland

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G153AA645FL)

29—Resota fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4g9m
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Resota

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 27 inches: fine sand
Bw - 27 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sand Pine Scrub (R153AY001FL),
Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands
(G153AA121FL)

Minor Components

Kureb

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, dunes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sand Pine Scrub (R153AY001FL),
Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands
(G153AA111FL)

Ridgewood

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of
mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

30—Kureb-Resota fine sands, rolling

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4g9p

Elevation: 10 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kureb and similar soils: 53 percent
Resota and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 17 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Kureb

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
C/B - 5 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sand Pine Scrub (R153AY001FL),
Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric
uplands (G153AA113FL)

Description of Resota

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 27 inches: fine sand
Bw - 27 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sand Pine Scrub (R153AY001FL),
Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands
(G153AA121FL)

Minor Components

Leon, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric
lowlands (G153AA141FL)

Mandarin

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of
mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

Ridgewood

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

31—Kershaw fine sand, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4g9q
Elevation: 40 to 500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kershaw and similar soils: 98 percent
Minor components: 2 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Kershaw

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand
C - 7 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R153AY002FL), Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G153AA111FL)

Minor Components

Ortega

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G153AA121FL)

32—Aqualfs, loamy

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4g9r

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Aqualfs, loamy, and similar soils: 98 percent

Minor components: 2 percent

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

Description of Aqualfs, Loamy

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces, rises

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy mine spoil or earthy fill

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G153AA999FL)

Minor Components

Aqualfs

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G153AA999FL)

33—Goldhead-Meadowbrook fine sands, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4g9s

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Goldhead, depressional, and similar soils: 64 percent

Meadowbrook, depressional, and similar soils: 27 percent

Minor components: 9 percent

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

Description of Goldhead, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand

E - 8 to 19 inches: fine sand

Btg - 19 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA245FL)

Description of Meadowbrook, Depressional

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 55 inches: fine sand
Btg - 55 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA145FL)

Minor Components

Croatan

Percent of map unit: 9 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G153AA645FL)

34—Croatan muck, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4g9t
Elevation: 10 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Croatan

Setting

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

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 24 inches: muck
Cg - 24 to 65 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to high (0.00 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 15.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G153AA645FL)

Minor Components

Ellabelle

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA245FL)

Leon, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G153AA141FL)

Goldhead, hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G153AA241FL)

Kingsferry

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G153AA141FL)

36—Boulogne fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4g9w
Elevation: 50 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Boulogne and similar soils: 98 percent
Minor components: 2 percent

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

Description of Boulogne

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: fine sand
Bh - 10 to 13 inches: fine sand
E - 13 to 33 inches: fine sand
B'h1 - 33 to 54 inches: loamy fine sand
B'h2 - 54 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods
(R153AY004FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G153AA141FL)

Minor Components

Hurricane

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

Ridgewood

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

37—Meggett loamy fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4g9x
Elevation: 10 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Meggett

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 12 inches: loamy fine sand
E - 12 to 16 inches: loamy fine sand
Btg - 16 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods (R153AY004FL), Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G153AA341FL)

Minor Components

Brookman, depressional

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA345FL)

Buccaneer

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA345FL)

Goldhead, hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G153AA241FL)

38—Meggett fine sandy loam, rarely flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4g9y
Elevation: 10 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Meggett

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 4 to 11 inches: loamy fine sand
Btg - 11 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods
(R153AY004FL), Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or
mesic lowlands (G153AA341FL)

Minor Components

Brookman, depressional

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream
terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA345FL)

Buccaneer

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA345FL)

Goldhead, hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G153AA241FL)

39—Evergreen-Leon mucks, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4g9z

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Evergreen and similar soils: 64 percent

Leon and similar soils: 36 percent

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

Description of Evergreen

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Organic material over sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 11 inches: muck

A - 11 to 17 inches: fine sand

E - 17 to 26 inches: fine sand

Bh - 26 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 12.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G153AA645FL)

Description of Leon

Setting

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

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 3 inches: muck
AE - 3 to 17 inches: fine sand
Bh - 17 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G153AA645FL)

40—Brookman mucky fine sandy loam, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4gb1
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Brookman, depressional, and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Brookman, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: mucky fine sandy loam

Btg - 8 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: High (about 12.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA345FL)

Minor Components

Goldhead, hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G153AA241FL)

Croatan

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G153AA645FL)

44—Corolla fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4gb5

Elevation: 0 to 30 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Corolla and similar soils: 93 percent

Minor components: 7 percent

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

Description of Corolla

Setting

Landform: Rises on dunes on marine terraces on coastal plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand

C - 6 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches

Frequency of flooding: Rare

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 20.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

Minor Components

Beaches

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Beaches on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G153AA999FL)

Newhan

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Dunes, ridges, marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G153AA113FL)

45—Meggett loamy fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4gb6

Elevation: 10 to 350 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Meggett, depressional, and similar soils: 89 percent

Minor components: 11 percent

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

Description of Meggett, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Clayey fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: loamy fine sand
E - 9 to 18 inches: loamy fine sand
Btg - 18 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA345FL)

Minor Components

Brookman, depressional

Percent of map unit: 11 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA345FL)

46—Buccaneer clay, rarely flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4gb7
Elevation: 20 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Buccaneer and similar soils: 92 percent
Minor components: 8 percent

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

Description of Buccaneer

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: clay
Btg - 5 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 11.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Other vegetative classification: Wetland Hardwood Hammock (R153AY012FL), Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G153AA341FL)

Minor Components

Meggett

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G153AA341FL)

47—Leefield fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4gb8

Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Leefield

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 29 inches: fine sand
Btg - 29 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods
(R153AY004FL), Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of
mesic uplands (G153AA231FL)

Minor Components

Albany

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

Goldhead, hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G153AA241FL)

49—Ousley and Mandarin fine sands, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4gbb
Elevation: 20 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ousley and similar soils: 68 percent
Mandarin and similar soils: 18 percent
Minor components: 14 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ousley

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand
C - 7 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional

Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods
(R153AY004FL), Sandy or sandy over loamy soils on stream
terraces or flood plains (G153AA134FL)

Description of Mandarin

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand
E - 7 to 11 inches: fine sand
Bh - 11 to 16 inches: fine sand
C - 16 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods
(R153AY004FL), Sandy or sandy over loamy soils on stream
terraces or flood plains (G153AA134FL)

Minor Components

Albany

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

Goldhead, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G153AA241FL)

Meadowbrook, hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G153AA141FL)

50—Blanton fine sand, 12 to 20 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4gbd

Elevation: 20 to 250 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Blanton and similar soils: 96 percent

Minor components: 4 percent

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

Description of Blanton

Setting

Landform: Valley sides on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand

E - 3 to 57 inches: fine sand

Btg - 57 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 30 to 48 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R153AY002FL), Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of mesic uplands (G153AA123FL)

Minor Components

Goldhead, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G153AA241FL)

Pottsburg

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G153AA141FL)

Meadowbrook, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G153AA141FL)

51—Albany fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4gbf
Elevation: 10 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Albany and similar soils: 86 percent
Minor components: 14 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Albany

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 2 inches: fine sand
E - 2 to 50 inches: fine sand
Bt - 50 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R153AY008FL), Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

Minor Components

Sapelo, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G153AA141FL)

Leon, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G153AA141FL)

Meadowbrook, hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G153AA141FL)

Ocilla

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Marine terraces, knolls, rises
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA231FL)

Hurricane

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

Blanton

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

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G153AA121FL)

Leefield

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA231FL)

52—Osier loamy fine sand, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4gbg

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Osier and similar soils: 98 percent

Minor components: 2 percent

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

Description of Osier

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 14 inches: loamy fine sand

C - 14 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA145FL)

Minor Components

Ellabelle

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA245FL)

53—Meadowbrook fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4gbh

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Meadowbrook, non-hydric, and similar soils: 55 percent

Meadowbrook, hydric, and similar soils: 35 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Meadowbrook, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand

E - 8 to 44 inches: fine sand

Btg - 44 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods
(R153AY004FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G153AA141FL)

Description of Meadowbrook, Hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand
E - 8 to 44 inches: fine sand
Btg - 44 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods
(R153AY004FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G153AA141FL)

Minor Components

Albany

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of
mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

Boulogne

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric
lowlands (G153AA141FL)

Sapelo, hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric
lowlands (G153AA141FL)

Osier

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood
plains, or in depressions (G153AA145FL)

54—Sapelo fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4gbj
Elevation: 10 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Sapelo, non-hydric, and similar soils: 85 percent

Sapelo, hydric, and similar soils: 5 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Sapelo, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand

E - 6 to 21 inches: fine sand

Bh - 21 to 27 inches: fine sand

E' - 27 to 43 inches: loamy fine sand

Bg - 43 to 70 inches: fine sandy loam

C - 70 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

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

Moderately high to high (0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods

(R153AY004FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G153AA141FL)

Description of Sapelo, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 21 inches: fine sand
Bh - 21 to 27 inches: fine sand
E' - 27 to 43 inches: loamy fine sand
Btg - 43 to 70 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 70 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods
(R153AY004FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G153AA141FL)

Minor Components

Albany

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of
mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

Goldhead, depressional

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream
terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA245FL)

Leon, non-hydric

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G153AA141FL)

Meadowbrook, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G153AA145FL)

55—Meadowbrook-Goldhead-Meggett complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4gbk

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Meadowbrook and similar soils: 41 percent

Goldhead and similar soils: 31 percent

Meggett and similar soils: 22 percent

Minor components: 6 percent

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

Description of Meadowbrook

Setting

Landform: Valley sides on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand

E - 8 to 65 inches: fine sand

Btg - 65 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods

(R153AY004FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G153AA141FL)

Description of Goldhead

Setting

Landform: Valley sides on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 2 inches: fine sand

E - 2 to 32 inches: fine sand

Btg - 32 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods

(R153AY004FL), Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or

mesic lowlands (G153AA241FL)

Description of Meggett

Setting

Landform: Valley sides on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 8 to 40 inches: sandy clay
Btg - 40 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods (R153AY004FL), Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G153AA341FL)

Minor Components

Boulogne

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G153AA141FL)

Albany

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA131FL)

Chaires

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G153AA141FL)

Sapelo, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G153AA141FL)

56—Blanton-Ortega fine sands, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4gbl

Elevation: 20 to 400 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Blanton and similar soils: 73 percent

Ortega and similar soils: 20 percent

Minor components: 7 percent

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

Description of Blanton

Setting

Landform: Valley sides on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand

E - 3 to 58 inches: fine sand

Btg - 58 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 to 48 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills
(R153AY002FL), Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side
slopes of mesic uplands (G153AA123FL)

Description of Ortega

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to
very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R153AY002FL), Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of mesic uplands (G153AA123FL)

Minor Components

Ocilla

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Marine terraces, knolls, rises

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G153AA231FL)

57—Penney fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4gbm

Elevation: 50 to 250 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 305 to 335 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Penney and similar soils: 94 percent

Minor components: 6 percent

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

Description of Penney

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand

E - 5 to 41 inches: fine sand

E and Bt - 41 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R153AY002FL), Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G153AA111FL)

Minor Components

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluvium
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G153AA121FL)

99—Water

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Water

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G153AA999FL)

100—Waters of the Atlantic Ocean

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Waters Of The Atlantic Ocean

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G153AA999FL)

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Nassau County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 10, 2014