

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

Okaloosa County, Florida

2—Arents, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1kh9q

Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 236 to 266 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

C - 0 to 80 inches: 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 to 50.02 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): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G133AA999FL)

3—Beaches

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1kh9r

Elevation: 0 to 10 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 48 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 57 degrees F

Frost-free period: 190 to 210 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Beaches: 100 percent

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

Description of Beaches

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Depth to water table: About 0 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G133AA999FL)

4—Chiplely and Hurricane soils, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1kh9s
Elevation: 0 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Chiplely and similar soils: 45 percent
Hurricane and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chiplely

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL)

Description of Hurricane

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand
E - 6 to 65 inches: sand
Bh1 - 65 to 70 inches: loamy sand
Bh2 - 70 to 80 inches: 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: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL)

Minor Components

Leon

Percent of map unit: 10 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 (G133AA141FL)

Rutlege

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA145FL)

6—Dorovan muck, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1kh9v

Elevation: 0 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Dorovan and similar soils: 92 percent

Minor components: 8 percent

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

Description of Dorovan

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Organic material

Typical profile

Oa1 - 0 to 4 inches: muck

Oa2 - 4 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):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 13.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G133AA645FL)

Minor Components

Bibb

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 (G133AA345FL)

Kinston

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 (G133AA345FL)

Leon

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)

Rutlege

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 (G133AA145FL)

7—Duckston sand, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1kh9w
Elevation: 0 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Duckston

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces, swales on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 12 inches: sand
Cg - 12 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
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 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA145FL)

Minor Components

Rutlege

Percent of map unit: 10 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 (G133AA145FL)

Leon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)

8—Foxworth sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ttkk

Elevation: 20 to 300 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 60 to 68 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 209 to 239 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Foxworth and similar soils: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

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

Description of Foxworth

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

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: sand
C - 6 to 67 inches: sand
Cg - 67 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf pine-turkey oak hills (R133AY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)

Minor Components

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
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 (G133AA111FL)

Chipley

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
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 (G133AA131FL)

10—Kureb sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1kh9z
Elevation: 0 to 20 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kureb and similar soils: 94 percent
Minor components: 5 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: sand
C/Bh - 5 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 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: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL)

Minor Components

Corolla

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on dunes 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 (G133AA131FL)

Mandarin

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL)

12—Lakeland sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2rz0n
Elevation: 30 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 252 to 295 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lakeland and similar soils: 77 percent
Minor components: 23 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Lakeland

Setting

Landform: Hills on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits and/or marine deposits

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 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: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R133AY002FL)

Minor Components

Troup

Percent of map unit: 14 percent
Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R133AY002FL), Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL)

Bonifay

Percent of map unit: 9 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R133AY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)

13—Lakeland sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ttkg
Elevation: 20 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 62 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 232 to 272 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lakeland and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Lakeland

Setting

Landform: — error in exists on —

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand

C - 6 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 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: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: Longleaf pine-turkey oak hills (R133AY002FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G133AA113FL)

Minor Components

Troup

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Longleaf pine-turkey oak hills (R133AY002FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G133AA113FL)

Fuquay

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Longleaf pine-turkey oak hills (R133AY002FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA221FL)

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Longleaf pine-turkey oak hills (R133AY002FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)

14—Lakeland sand, 12 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1knb3

Elevation: 20 to 300 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lakeland and similar soils: 94 percent

Minor components: 6 percent

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

Description of Lakeland

Setting

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges 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 6 inches: sand

C - 6 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Medium
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): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G133AA113FL)

Minor Components

Bonifay

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls 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 mesic uplands (G133AA123FL)

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 3 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 (G133AA121FL)

15—Leon sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2rz0s
Elevation: 0 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 60 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 252 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Leon and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Leon

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods, marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand

E - 5 to 18 inches: sand

Bh - 18 to 26 inches: sand

E' - 26 to 65 inches: sand

B'h - 65 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

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

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

Depth to water table: About 2 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 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods

(R152AY004FL), sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G133AA141FL)

Minor Components

Leon, hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)

Pottsburg

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)

Hurricane

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL)

Mandarin

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pickney

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL), sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)

Rutlege

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: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL), Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

16—Lucy loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tdq2
Elevation: 100 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 310 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Lucy

Setting

Landform: Broad interstream divides
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Unconsolidated sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: loamy sand
E - 8 to 24 inches: loamy sand
Bt1 - 24 to 35 inches: sandy loam
Bt2 - 35 to 70 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well 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: More than 80 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: Moderate (about 6.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA211FL)

Minor Components

Orangeburg

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Broad interstream divides

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G133AP137FL), Loamy and clayey soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA311FL)

Troup

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hillslopes on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, riser, tread

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Longleaf pine-turkey oak hills (R133AY002FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL), Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL)

Bonneau

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Broad interstream divides

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Fuquay

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Benevolence

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Broad interstream divides

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

17—Mandarin sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1knb6

Elevation: 0 to 300 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Mandarin and similar soils: 94 percent

Minor components: 6 percent

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

Description of Mandarin

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand

E - 5 to 26 inches: sand

Bh - 26 to 32 inches: sand

Bw - 32 to 54 inches: sand

C - 54 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):

Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL)

Minor Components

Rutlege

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 (G133AA145FL)

Leon

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)

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: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)

18—Newhan-Corolla complex, rolling

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1knb7
Elevation: 0 to 20 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Newhan

Setting

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

Typical profile

C - 0 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 30 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 to 50.02 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 (G133AA113FL)

Description of Corolla

Setting

Landform: Rises on dunes 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 3 inches: sand

C - 3 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Low

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

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of
mesic uplands (G133AA131FL)

Minor Components

Duckston

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces, swales on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA145FL)

20—Udorthents, nearly level

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1knb9

Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Udorthents and similar soils: 100 percent

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

Description of Udorthents

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Altered marine deposits

Typical profile

C - 0 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

Moderately low to very high (0.06 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 36 to 72 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G133AA999FL)

21—Resota sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1khbb

Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 236 to 266 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: 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 3 inches: sand

E - 3 to 18 inches: sand

Bh - 18 to 22 inches: sand

B/C - 22 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(19.98 to 50.02 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: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)

Minor Components

Mandarin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL)

22—Rutlege fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1khbc

Elevation: 0 to 300 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rutlege, depressional, and similar soils: 93 percent

Minor components: 7 percent

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

Description of Rutlege, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 13 inches: sand

C - 13 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA145FL)

Minor Components

Dorovan

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 (G133AA645FL)

Leon

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)

23—Troup sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ttkc

Elevation: 20 to 300 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 60 to 68 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Troup and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Troup

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand
E - 6 to 46 inches: sand
Bt - 46 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 excessively 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: 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 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf pine-turkey oak hills (R133AY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL)

Minor Components

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf pine-turkey oak hills (R133AY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf pine-turkey oak hills (R133AY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf pine-turkey oak hills (R133AY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL)

24—Troup sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ttkr
Elevation: 20 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 55 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 209 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Troup

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
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 4 inches: sand
E - 4 to 53 inches: loamy sand
Bt1 - 53 to 65 inches: sandy loam
Bt2 - 65 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively 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: 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 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL)

Minor Components

Lucy

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA211FL)

Bonifay

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL)

25—Troup sand, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tsyj
Elevation: 20 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 55 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 232 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Troup

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand
E - 5 to 48 inches: loamy sand
Bt - 48 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well 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: 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 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G133AA113FL)

Minor Components

Bonifay

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges, knolls, 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 mesic uplands (G133AA123FL)

Fuquay

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges, marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of mesic uplands (G133AA123FL)

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hills, 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 (G133AA113FL)

Lucy

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges, hills, marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA211FL)

26—Troup sand, 12 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1khbh
Elevation: 150 to 700 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Troup and similar soils: 87 percent
Minor components: 13 percent

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

Description of Troup

Setting

Landform: Hills 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 5 inches: sand

E - 5 to 48 inches: loamy sand

Bt - 48 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 25 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well 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: 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 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G133AA113FL)

Minor Components

Cowarts

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of mesic uplands (G133AA313FL)

Dothan

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA322FL)

27—Urban land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1khbj

Elevation: 20 to 300 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 75 percent

Minor components: 25 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 (G133AA999FL)

Minor Components

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G133AA999FL)

Kureb

Percent of map unit: 5 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: Forage suitability group not assigned (G133AA999FL)

Troup

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: Forage suitability group not assigned (G133AA999FL)

Foxworth

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: Forage suitability group not assigned (G133AA999FL)

Bonifay

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: Forage suitability group not assigned (G133AA999FL)

34—Albany loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1khbr
Elevation: 0 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Albany

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: loamy sand
E - 6 to 43 inches: loamy sand
Btg1 - 43 to 66 inches: fine sandy loam
Btg2 - 66 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 30 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: Very low (about 2.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL)

Minor Components

Chipley

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, 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 (G133AA131FL)

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 3 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 (G133AA121FL)

Rutlege

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 (G133AA145FL)

Bonifay

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, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)

35—Angie sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1khbs

Elevation: 100 to 600 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Angie and similar soils: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

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

Description of Angie

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: Loamy and clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sandy loam

Bt - 6 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: High

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

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

Depth to water table: About 36 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: High (about 11.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL)

Minor Components

Orangeburg

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA311FL)

Panseay

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 (G133AA341FL)

36—Bonifay sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ttkq
Elevation: 20 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Bonifay

Setting

Landform: Ridges, marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
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: sand
E - 7 to 44 inches: loamy sand
Btv1 - 44 to 59 inches: sandy loam
Btv2 - 59 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: Well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: 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 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)

Minor Components

Troup

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
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 (G133AA111FL)

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
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 (G133AA121FL)

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
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 (G133AA111FL)

37—Bonifay sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1khbv
Elevation: 20 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Bonifay

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: sand
E - 7 to 44 inches: loamy sand
Btv1 - 44 to 59 inches: sandy loam
Btv2 - 59 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 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 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)

Minor Components

Troup

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL)

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hills 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 (G133AA111FL)

Foxworth

Percent of map unit: 3 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 (G133AA121FL)

Albany

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL)

38—Dothan loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tddc

Elevation: 100 to 400 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 69 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 190 to 310 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Dothan and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Dothan

Setting

Landform: Interfluves

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 12 inches: loamy sand

Bt1 - 12 to 24 inches: sandy clay loam

Bt2 - 24 to 34 inches: sandy clay loam

Bt3 - 34 to 48 inches: sandy clay loam

Btv - 48 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: Well drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 32 to 55 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: Moderate (about 7.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL)

Minor Components

Fuquay

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Interfluves

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Cowarts

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Broad interstream divides
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Clarendon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on broad interstream divides
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Norfolk

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Broad interstream divides
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

39—Dothan loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2smw8
Elevation: 100 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 310 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Dothan

Setting

Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 12 inches: loamy sand
Bt1 - 12 to 24 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 24 to 34 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt3 - 34 to 48 inches: sandy clay loam
Btv - 48 to 65 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 32 to 55 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: Moderate (about 7.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces and flood plains (G152AA321FL), Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL), Unnamed (G152AT140FL)

Minor Components

Fuquay

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Clarendon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on broad interstream divides
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Nankin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Broad interstream divides
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Cowarts

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Broad interstream divides
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

40—Dothan loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tsyg
Elevation: 30 to 500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 55 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 209 to 271 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Dothan

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope, riser, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy sand
BE - 5 to 12 inches: loamy sand
Btv - 12 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 39 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 5.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA322FL)

Minor Components

Orangeburg

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

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of mesic uplands (G133AA312FL)

Fuquay

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope, riser, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA221FL)

Faceville

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of mesic uplands (G133AA312FL)

41—Fuquay loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2s699

Elevation: 170 to 500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 62 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 76 degrees F

Frost-free period: 205 to 260 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Fuquay and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Fuquay

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Fine-loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 4 inches: loamy fine sand
E1 - 4 to 10 inches: loamy fine sand
E2 - 10 to 30 inches: loamy fine sand
Bt1 - 30 to 40 inches: sandy loam
Bt2 - 40 to 53 inches: sandy clay loam
Btv - 53 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well 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 48 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA221FL), Unnamed (G133AP140FL)

Minor Components

Bonifay

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL), Unnamed (G133AP141FL)

Dothan

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G133AP140FL), Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL)

42—Fuquay loamy fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1khc0
Elevation: 100 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Fuquay

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy fine sand
E - 5 to 22 inches: loamy fine sand
Btv - 22 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well 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 48 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA221FL)

Minor Components

Troup

Percent of map unit: 8 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 ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL)

Leefield

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA231FL)

43—Kinston, Johnston, and Bibb soils, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1khc1

Elevation: 0 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kinston and similar soils: 30 percent

Johnston and similar soils: 30 percent

Bibb and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Bibb

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy and sandy alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: loam

Cg - 6 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: 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 6 to 18 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 9.2 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 (G133AA345FL)

Description of Johnston

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy and sandy alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 24 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 24 to 80 inches: 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 (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA345FL)

Description of Kinston

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 17 inches: silt loam
Cg - 17 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 high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.7 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 (G133AA345FL)

Minor Components

Rutlege

Percent of map unit: 10 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 (G133AA145FL)

44—Leefield-Stilson complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1khc2
Elevation: 50 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Leefield and similar soils: 70 percent
Stilson and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Leefield

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: loamy sand
E - 6 to 25 inches: loamy sand
B - 25 to 33 inches: sandy clay loam
Btv - 33 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 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA231FL)

Description of Stilson

Setting

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

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy sand
E - 5 to 22 inches: sand
Bt - 22 to 45 inches: sandy clay loam
Btv - 45 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: 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 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA231FL)

Minor Components

Dothan

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL)

Bonifay

Percent of map unit: 3 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 (G133AA121FL)

Fuquay

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges 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, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA221FL)

45—Orangeburg sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1khc3
Elevation: 170 to 500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Orangeburg

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sandy loam
BE - 5 to 9 inches: sandy loam
Bt1 - 9 to 25 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 25 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: Well 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: 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: Moderate (about 7.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA311FL)

Minor Components

Dothan

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: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL)

Notcher

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL)

Fuquay

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 over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA221FL)

46—Orangeburg sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1khc4

Elevation: 170 to 500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Orangeburg and similar soils: 83 percent

Minor components: 17 percent

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

Description of Orangeburg

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sandy loam
BE - 5 to 9 inches: sandy loam
Bt1 - 9 to 25 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 25 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: Well 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: 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: Moderate (about 7.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA311FL)

Minor Components

Dothan

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL)

Notcher

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: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL)

Fuquay

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges 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, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA221FL)

47—Orangeburg sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tl0x
Elevation: 170 to 500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 76 degrees F
Frost-free period: 205 to 272 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Orangeburg

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: sandy loam
Bt1 - 8 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 60 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
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: More than 80 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: Moderate (about 7.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of mesic uplands (G133AA312FL)

Minor Components

Dothan

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA322FL)

Lucy

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA211FL)

48—Pickney loamy sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1khc6

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pickney and similar soils: 86 percent

Minor components: 14 percent

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

Description of Pickney

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 27 inches: loamy sand

A/C - 27 to 80 inches: 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: 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: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.4 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 (G133AA145FL)

Minor Components

Dorovan

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 (G133AA645FL)

Leon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)

49—Bonifay-Dothan-Angie complex, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1khc7

Elevation: 40 to 600 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Dothan and similar soils: 35 percent
Bonifay and similar soils: 35 percent
Angie and similar soils: 21 percent
Minor components: 9 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bonifay

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: sand
E - 7 to 44 inches: loamy sand
Btv1 - 44 to 59 inches: sandy loam
Btv2 - 59 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 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 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of mesic uplands (G133AA123FL)

Description of Dothan

Setting

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

Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy sand
BE - 5 to 12 inches: loamy sand
Btv - 12 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well 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 36 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 5.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA322FL)

Description of Angie

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sandy loam
Bt - 6 to 80 inches: clay

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 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 36 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: High (about 11.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA322FL)

Minor Components

Troup

Percent of map unit: 3 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 strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G133AA113FL)

Orangeburg

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of mesic uplands (G133AA313FL)

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Hills 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 strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G133AA113FL)

50—Yemassee, Garcon, and Bigbee soils, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1khc8

Elevation: 0 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Yemassee and similar soils: 40 percent

Garcon and similar soils: 30 percent

Bigbee and similar soils: 22 percent

Minor components: 8 percent

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

Description of Yemassee

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 5 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
Btg - 8 to 50 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg1 - 50 to 75 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg2 - 75 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 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 12 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces and flood plains (G133AA334FL)

Description of Garcon

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: loamy fine sand
E - 7 to 35 inches: loamy fine sand
Bt - 35 to 70 inches: fine sandy loam
C - 70 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy or sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces or flood plains (G133AA134FL)

Description of Bigbee

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: fine sand
C - 9 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 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 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces or flood plains (G133AA114FL)

Minor Components

Rutlege

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 (G133AA145FL)

Bibb

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 (G133AA345FL)

Johnston

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 (G133AA345FL)

Kinston

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 (G133AA345FL)

51—Troup-Orangeburg-Cowarts complex, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1khc9

Elevation: 30 to 700 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Troup and similar soils: 47 percent

Orangeburg and similar soils: 18 percent

Cowarts and similar soils: 15 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Troup

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand

E - 5 to 48 inches: loamy sand

Bt - 48 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: 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: 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 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G133AA113FL)

Description of Orangeburg

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sandy loam
BE - 5 to 9 inches: sandy loam
Bt1 - 9 to 25 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 25 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
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: 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: Moderate (about 7.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of mesic uplands (G133AA313FL)

Description of Cowarts

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: loamy sand
E - 4 to 15 inches: loamy sand
Bt - 15 to 26 inches: sandy clay loam
Btv - 26 to 38 inches: sandy clay loam
C - 38 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: 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: Moderate (about 6.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of mesic uplands (G133AA313FL)

Minor Components

Dothan

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA322FL)

Bonifay

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls 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 mesic uplands (G133AA123FL)

Chipley

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, 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 (G133AA131FL)

52—Escambia fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1khcb
Elevation: 100 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Escambia and similar soils: 94 percent

Minor components: 6 percent

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

Description of Escambia

Setting

Landform: Rises 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 5 inches: fine sandy loam

Btv - 5 to 25 inches: fine sandy loam

Btg - 25 to 80 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 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 low to moderately high (0.06 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: High (about 9.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G133AA331FL)

Minor Components

Stilson

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 over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA231FL)

Dothan

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: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL)

Fuquay

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 over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA221FL)

53—Notcher gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1khcc
Elevation: 150 to 600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Notcher

Setting

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

Typical profile

Ac - 0 to 4 inches: gravelly sandy loam
Bc - 4 to 10 inches: gravelly sandy loam
Btcv - 10 to 80 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 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: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL)

Minor Components

Angie

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: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL)

Escambia

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G133AA331FL)

54—Notcher gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1khcd
Elevation: 150 to 600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Notcher

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ac - 0 to 4 inches: gravelly sandy loam
Bc - 4 to 10 inches: gravelly sandy loam
Btcv - 10 to 80 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 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: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL)

Minor Components

Angie

Percent of map unit: 8 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: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL)

Escambia

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G133AA331FL)

55—Pansey sandy loam, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1khcf
Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Pansey

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sandy loam
Bt - 6 to 17 inches: sandy loam
Btv - 17 to 40 inches: sandy clay loam
B't - 40 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.3 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 (G133AA345FL)

Minor Components

Paleaquilts, clayey substratum

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: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G133AA999FL)

56—Pansey sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1khcg

Elevation: 100 to 220 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 65 to 73 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 236 to 266 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pansey and similar soils: 88 percent

Minor components: 12 percent

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

Description of Pansey

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sandy loam

Bt - 6 to 17 inches: sandy loam

Btv - 17 to 40 inches: sandy clay loam

B't - 40 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 3 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 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 8.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G133AA341FL)

Minor Components

Escambia

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G133AA331FL)

Dothan

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: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL)

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 (G133AA999FL)

100—Waters of the Gulf of Mexico

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Water Of The Gulf Of Mexico

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G133AA999FL)

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Okaloosa County, Florida

Survey Area Data: Version 11, Sep 26, 2014