Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

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

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

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

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

Report—Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Okaloosa County, Florida

Map Unit: 2—Arents, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Arents (100%)

The Arents component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 8 percent. This component is on fills, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: 3—Beaches

Component: Beaches (100%)

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

Map Unit: 4—Chipley and Hurricane soils, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Chipley (45%)

The Chipley component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Hurricane (40%)

The Hurricane component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during January, February, March, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon (10%)

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

Component: Rutlege (5%)

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

Map Unit: 6—Dorovan muck, frequently flooded

Component: Dorovan (92%)

The Dorovan component makes up 92 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 50 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Rutlege (2%)

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

Component: Leon (2%)

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

Component: Kinston (2%)

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

Component: Bibb (2%)

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

Map Unit: 7—Duckston sand, frequently flooded

Component: Duckston (85%)

The Duckston component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a moderately saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 14 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Rutlege (10%)

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

Component: Leon (5%)

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

Map Unit: 8—Foxworth sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Foxworth (95%)

The Foxworth component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges, coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R133AY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lakeland (4%)

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

Component: Chipley (1%)

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

Map Unit: 10—Kureb sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Kureb (94%)

The Kureb component makes up 94 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits or sandy fluvial or marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Corolla (3%)

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

Component: Mandarin (2%)

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

Map Unit: 12—Lakeland sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Lakeland (77%)

The Lakeland component makes up 77 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits and/or marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. Irrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Troup (14%)

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

Component: Bonifay (9%)

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

Map Unit: 13—Lakeland sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Lakeland (90%)

The Lakeland component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on — Error in Exists On —. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R133AY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Troup (5%)

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

Component: Fuquay (3%)

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

Component: Foxworth (2%)

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

Map Unit: 14—Lakeland sand, 12 to 30 percent slopes

Component: Lakeland (94%)

The Lakeland component makes up 94 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 30 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Foxworth (3%)

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

Component: Bonifay (3%)

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

Map Unit: 15—Leon sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Leon (80%)

The Leon component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on marine terraces, coastal plains, flatwoods. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 5 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. Irrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon, hydric (5%)

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

Component: Pottsburg (4%)

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

Component: Hurricane (4%)

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

Component: Mandarin (3%)

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

Component: Pickney (2%)

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

Component: Rutlege (2%)

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

Map Unit: 16—Lucy loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Lucy (85%)

The Lucy component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains, broad interstream divides. The parent material consists of unconsolidated sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. Irrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Troup (4%)

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

Component: Orangeburg (4%)

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

Component: Bonneau (3%)

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

Component: Benevolence (2%)

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

Component: Fuquay (2%)

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

Map Unit: 17—Mandarin sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Component: Mandarin (94%)

The Mandarin component makes up 94 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Resota (2%)

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

Component: Leon (2%)

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

Component: Rutlege (2%)

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

Map Unit: 18—Newhan-Corolla complex, rolling

Component: Newhan (60%)

The Newhan component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 30 percent. This component is on dunes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The soil has a slightly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 14 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Corolla (30%)

The Corolla component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 6 percent. This component is on rises on dunes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, May, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The soil has a moderately saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 13 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Duckston (10%)

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

Map Unit: 20—Udorthents, nearly level

Component: Udorthents (100%)

The Udorthents component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on fills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: 21—Resota sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Resota (95%)

The Resota component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Mandarin (5%)

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

Map Unit: 22—Rutlege fine sand, depressional

Component: Rutlege, depressional (93%)

The Rutlege, depressional component makes up 93 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Dorovan (4%)

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

Component: Leon (3%)

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

Map Unit: 23—Troup sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Troup (80%)

The Troup component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R133AY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Blanton (10%)

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

Component: Lakeland (5%)

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

Component: Foxworth (5%)

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

Map Unit: 24—Troup sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Troup (88%)

The Troup component makes up 88 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on — Error in Exists On —. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lucy (5%)

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

Component: Bonifay (4%)

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

Component: Lakeland (3%)

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

Map Unit: 25—Troup sand, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Troup (85%)

The Troup component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on marine terraces, ridges, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonifay (5%)

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

Component: Fuquay (4%)

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

Component: Lucy (3%)

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

Component: Lakeland (3%)

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

Map Unit: 26—Troup sand, 12 to 25 percent slopes

Component: Troup (87%)

The Troup component makes up 87 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 25 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Cowarts (10%)

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

Component: Dothan (3%)

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

Map Unit: 27—Urban land

Component: Urban land (75%)

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

Component: Bonifay (5%)

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

Component: Foxworth (5%)

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

Component: Troup (5%)

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

Component: Kureb (5%)

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

Component: Lakeland (5%)

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

Map Unit: 34—Albany loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Albany (88%)

The Albany component makes up 88 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chipley (5%)

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

Component: Foxworth (3%)

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

Component: Bonifay (2%)

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

Component: Rutlege (2%)

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

Map Unit: 35—Angie sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Angie (95%)

The Angie component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Orangeburg (3%)

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

Component: Pansey (2%)

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

Map Unit: 36—Bonifay sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Bonifay (88%)

The Bonifay component makes up 88 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on — Error in Exists On —. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Troup (5%)

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

Component: Foxworth (4%)

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

Component: Lakeland (3%)

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

Map Unit: 37—Bonifay sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Bonifay (85%)

The Bonifay component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lakeland (5%)

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

Component: Troup (5%)

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

Component: Foxworth (3%)

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

Component: Albany (2%)

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

Map Unit: 38—Dothan loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Dothan (80%)

The Dothan component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on interfluves on coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 34 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 1. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Cowarts (5%)

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

Component: Fuquay (5%)

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

Component: Norfolk (5%)

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

Component: Clarendon (5%)

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

Map Unit: 39—Dothan loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Dothan (80%)

The Dothan component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interfluves on coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 34 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Nankin (5%)

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

Component: Clarendon (5%)

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

Component: Fuquay (5%)

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

Component: Cowarts (5%)

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

Map Unit: 40—Dothan loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Dothan (90%)

The Dothan component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Fuquay (4%)

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

Component: Orangeburg (4%)

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

Component: Faceville (2%)

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

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

Component: Fuquay (90%)

The Fuquay component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges, coastal plains. The parent material consists of fine-loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. Irrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonifay (7%)

The Bonifay component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Dothan (3%)

The Dothan component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of unconsolidated, medium to fine-textured marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 36 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. This entry on 10/30/2012 is intended for the SDJR project and is represented as a inclusion with the Fuquay LFS 0-5% slope. This data is only used as a minor compontent at this particulat time. A much more detailed data description will be populated at a later time.

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

Component: Fuquay (90%)

The Fuquay component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Troup (8%)

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

Component: Leefield (2%)

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

Map Unit: 43—Kinston, Johnston, and Bibb soils, frequently flooded

Component: Kinston (30%)

The Kinston component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Johnston (30%)

The Johnston component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and sandy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bibb (30%)

The Bibb component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and sandy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Rutlege (10%)

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

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

Component: Leefield (70%)

The Leefield component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Stilson (20%)

The Stilson component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Dothan (4%)

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

Component: Fuquay (3%)

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

Component: Bonifay (3%)

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

Map Unit: 45—Orangeburg sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Orangeburg (89%)

The Orangeburg component makes up 89 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 1. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Dothan (5%)

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

Component: Notcher (4%)

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

Component: Fuquay (2%)

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

Map Unit: 46—Orangeburg sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Orangeburg (83%)

The Orangeburg component makes up 83 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Dothan (8%)

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

Component: Notcher (5%)

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

Component: Fuquay (4%)

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

Map Unit: 47—Orangeburg sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Orangeburg (90%)

The Orangeburg component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges, coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Dothan (6%)

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

Component: Lucy (4%)

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

Map Unit: 48—Pickney loamy sand, depressional

Component: Pickney (86%)

The Pickney component makes up 86 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 7 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Dorovan (9%)

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

Component: Leon (5%)

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

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

Component: Dothan (35%)

The Dothan component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonifay (35%)

The Bonifay component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Angie (21%)

The Angie component makes up 21 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lakeland (3%)

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

Component: Orangeburg (3%)

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

Component: Troup (3%)

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

Map Unit: 50—Yemassee, Garcon, and Bigbee soils, occasionally flooded

Component: Yemassee (40%)

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

Component: Garcon (30%)

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

Component: Bigbee (22%)

The Bigbee component makes up 22 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Kinston (2%)

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

Component: Johnston (2%)

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

Component: Bibb (2%)

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

Component: Rutlege (2%)

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

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

Component: Troup (47%)

The Troup component makes up 47 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Orangeburg (18%)

The Orangeburg component makes up 18 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Cowarts (15%)

The Cowarts component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Dothan (10%)

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

Component: Bonifay (7%)

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

Component: Chipley (3%)

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

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

Component: Escambia (94%)

The Escambia component makes up 94 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Fuquay (2%)

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

Component: Dothan (2%)

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

Component: Stilson (2%)

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

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

Component: Notcher (96%)

The Notcher component makes up 96 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 42 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 1. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Escambia (2%)

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

Component: Angie (2%)

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

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

Component: Notcher (89%)

The Notcher component makes up 89 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 42 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Angie (8%)

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

Component: Escambia (3%)

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

Map Unit: 55—Pansey sandy loam, depressional

Component: Pansey (95%)

The Pansey component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Paleaquults, clayey substratum (5%)

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

Map Unit: 56—Pansey sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Component: Pansey (88%)

The Pansey component makes up 88 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 3 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Escambia (10%)

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

Component: Dothan (2%)

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

Map Unit: 99—Water

Component: Water (100%)

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

Map Unit: 100—Waters of the Gulf of Mexico

Component: Water of the Gulf of Mexico (100%)

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

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Okaloosa County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 11, Sep 26, 2014