

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

Osceola County, Florida

1—Adamsville sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2r8hb

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Adamsville and similar soils: 92 percent

Minor components: 8 percent

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

Description of Adamsville

Setting

Landform: Knolls on flatwoods, rises on flatwoods

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: sand

C1 - 4 to 33 inches: sand

C2 - 33 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Low

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

Depth to water table: About 18 to 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 3.6 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 (G155XB131FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY008FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

Minor Components

Riviera

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Narcoossee

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

2—Adamsville variant fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt1w

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Adamsville variant and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Adamsville Variant

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand

C - 5 to 33 inches: fine sand

Oa - 33 to 49 inches: muck

A/Cb - 49 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Low

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

Moderately high to very high (0.60 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 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): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY008FL)

Minor Components

Gentry

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Basinger

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

Pompano

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

Riviera

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

Placid

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

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

3—Ankona fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt1x
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Ankona

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: fine sand
E - 9 to 32 inches: fine sand
Bh - 32 to 40 inches: loamy sand
BC and Bh - 40 to 47 inches: loamy sand
Bt - 47 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 32 to 36 inches to ortstein
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Minor Components

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Oldsmar

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Immokalee

Percent of map unit: 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 (G155XB141FL)

Eaugallie

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

4—Arents, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt1y
Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 342 to 365 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

C1 - 0 to 10 inches: gravelly sand
C2 - 10 to 32 inches: sand
C3 - 32 to 60 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: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
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): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

5—Basinger fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svym
Elevation: 0 to 20 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Basinger

Setting

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

Typical profile

Ag - 0 to 2 inches: fine sand
Eg - 2 to 18 inches: fine sand
Bh/E - 18 to 36 inches: fine sand
Cg - 36 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 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): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Slough (R155XY011FL)

Minor Components

Eaugallie

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Margate

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G156AC145FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

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

6—Basinger fine sand, depressional, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v16t

Elevation: 0 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 287 to 317 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Basinger, depressional, and similar soils: 92 percent

Minor components: 8 percent

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

Description of Basinger, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand
E - 3 to 8 inches: fine sand
E/Bh - 8 to 24 inches: fine sand
C - 24 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 50.02 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: Low (about 4.5 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 (G154XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Minor Components

Smyrna

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

Immokalee, hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL)

Floridana, hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB245FL)

7—Candler sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t3z1
Elevation: 10 to 260 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 280 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Candler

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand
E - 6 to 63 inches: sand
E and Bt - 63 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: 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 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R155XY002FL), Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Minor Components

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

8—Candler sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt22
Elevation: 50 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Candler

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: sand
E - 7 to 59 inches: sand
E and Bt - 59 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: 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 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 strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G155XB113FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R155XY002FL)

Minor Components

Candler, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

9—Cassia fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt23
Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Cassia

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand
E - 3 to 20 inches: fine sand
Bh - 20 to 28 inches: loamy fine sand
E' - 28 to 53 inches: fine sand
B'h - 53 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 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 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL), Sand Pine Scrub (R155XY001FL)

Minor Components

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 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 (G155XB141FL)

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

10—Delray loamy fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt24
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Delray, Depressional

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 14 inches: loamy fine sand
E - 14 to 44 inches: fine sand
Btg - 44 to 62 inches: fine sandy loam
BCg - 62 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Floridana

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

Holopaw

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

Kaliga

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

11—EauGallie fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 11t25
Elevation: 20 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Eaugallie and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Eaugallie

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand

E - 6 to 23 inches: fine sand

Bh - 23 to 34 inches: fine sand

E' - 34 to 54 inches: fine sand

B'tg - 54 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

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

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

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Minor Components

Malabar

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Immokalee

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Wabasso

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Smyrna

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Oldsmar

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

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

12—Floridana fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt26
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Floridana, Depressional

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 15 inches: fine sand
E - 15 to 24 inches: fine sand
Btg - 24 to 48 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 48 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: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

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

Minor Components

Gentry

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Delray

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Kaliga

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Nittaw

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

13—Gentry fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt27

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Gentry and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Gentry

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 24 inches: fine sand

Btg - 24 to 64 inches: fine sandy loam

Cg - 64 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

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

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: Occasional

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

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

Minor Components

Floridana

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Delray

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

Kaliga

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Nittaw

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Malabar

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Pineda

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Riviera

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Winder

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB345FL)

14—Holopaw fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vbpd
Elevation: 0 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 37 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Holopaw

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
Eg - 6 to 42 inches: fine sand
Btg - 42 to 60 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 60 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Oldsmar

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

Boca

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Riviera

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

15—Hontoon muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt29
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hontoon and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Hontoon

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 70 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: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 13.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Minor Components

Kaliga

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Samsula

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Placid

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

16—Immokalee fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt2b
Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Immokalee

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand
E - 7 to 37 inches: fine sand
Bh - 37 to 47 inches: fine sand
B/C - 47 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Smyrna

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

Basinger

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

Myakka

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

Ankona

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

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

17—Kaliga muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt2c

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kaliga and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Kaliga

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over stratified loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 26 inches: muck

C1 - 26 to 32 inches: loam

C2 - 32 to 37 inches: loamy fine sand

C3 - 37 to 53 inches: clay

C4 - 53 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

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

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

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 11.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Minor Components

Placid

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

Hontoon

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

Nittaw

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

Samsula

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

Delray

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

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

18—Lokosee fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt2d

Elevation: 20 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lokosee and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Lokosee

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand

E - 4 to 27 inches: fine sand

Bw - 27 to 35 inches: fine sand

Bh - 35 to 43 inches: fine sand

E' - 43 to 49 inches: fine sand

B'tg - 49 to 57 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

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

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

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL), Wetland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY012FL)

Minor Components

Riviera

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Eaugallie

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 (G155XB141FL)

Holopaw

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pineda

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Oldsmar

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

19—Malabar fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt2f
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Malabar

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 18 inches: fine sand
Bw - 18 to 38 inches: fine sand
E' - 38 to 50 inches: fine sand
B'tg - 50 to 61 inches: sandy clay loam
BCg - 61 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 low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

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

Minor Components

Winder

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Riviera

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pineda

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Delray

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

20—Malabar fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt2g
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Malabar, Depressional

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 22 inches: fine sand
Bw - 22 to 51 inches: fine sand
E' - 51 to 65 inches: fine sand
Btg - 65 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

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

Minor Components

Gentry

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Lokosee

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Holopaw

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Placid

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

Kaliga

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

Riviera

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

21—Malabar-Pineda complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt2h
Elevation: 20 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Malabar and similar soils: 55 percent
Pineda and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Malabar

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 12 inches: fine sand
Bw - 12 to 30 inches: fine sand
E' - 30 to 50 inches: fine sand
Btg - 50 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Pineda

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand
E/Bw - 8 to 31 inches: fine sand
Btg1 - 31 to 35 inches: sandy loam
Btg2 - 35 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 low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Riviera

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

22—Myakka fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

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

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Myakka

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Basinger

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

Eaugallie, non-hydric

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

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

Placid, depressional

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

23—Myakka-Urban land complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt2k
Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Myakka and similar soils: 50 percent
Urban land: 40 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the
mapunit.*

Description of Myakka

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 26 inches: fine sand
Bh - 26 to 37 inches: fine sand
C - 37 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvial, talus
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Immokalee

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

Smyrna

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

24—Narcoossee fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt2l
Elevation: 10 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Narcoossee and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Narcoossee

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand

E - 5 to 22 inches: fine sand

Bh - 22 to 26 inches: fine sand

B/C - 26 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Low

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

Depth to water table: About 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 2.6 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 (G155XB131FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY008FL)

Minor Components

Myakka

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 (G155XB141FL)

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises 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 (G155XB131FL)

Smyrna

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

25—Nittaw muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt2m

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Nittaw and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Nittaw

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 7 inches: muck
A - 7 to 15 inches: fine sand
Btg - 15 to 64 inches: sandy clay
Cg - 64 to 76 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Minor Components

Gentry

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Floridana

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Winder

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB345FL)

Kaliga

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

26—Oldsmar fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt2n
Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Oldsmar

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 43 inches: fine sand
Bh - 43 to 63 inches: loamy fine sand
E' - 63 to 67 inches: fine sand
Btg - 67 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Immokalee

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 (G155XB141FL)

Myakka

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 (G155XB141FL)

Eaugallie

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 (G155XB141FL)

Smyrna

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

Ankona

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

27—Ona fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt2p

Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ona and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Ona

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand

Bh - 6 to 15 inches: fine sand

C - 15 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

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

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

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

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

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Myakka

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 (G155XB141FL)

Smyrna

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Eaugallie

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 (G155XB141FL)

Placid

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

28—Paola sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt2q
Elevation: 10 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Paola

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: sand
E - 3 to 16 inches: sand
E and Bw - 16 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: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(19.98 to 39.96 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL), Sand Pine Scrub (R155XY001FL)

Minor Components

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Satellite

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

St. Lucie

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

29—Parkwood loamy fine sand, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt2r

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Parkwood, occasionally flooded, and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Parkwood, Occasionally Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

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

Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 5 inches: loamy fine sand
A2 - 5 to 7 inches: fine sand
Btca - 7 to 35 inches: fine sandy loam
C/Bca - 35 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 20 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB345FL), Wetland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY012FL)

Minor Components

Malabar

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

Pompano

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

Riviera

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

Wabasso

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

Winder

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

30—Pineda fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt2s
Elevation: 20 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Pineda

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E/Bw - 6 to 28 inches: fine sand
Btg - 28 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam
BCg - 60 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 low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Wetland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY012FL)

Minor Components

Floridana

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Delray

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

Malabar

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

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

Riviera

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

31—Pits

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt2t
Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Pits

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Arents

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

32—Placid fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt2v
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Placid, 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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 24 inches: fine sand
C - 24 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: 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 6.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Basinger, depressional

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Gentry

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Delray

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Samsula

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Ona

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

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

33—Placid variant fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt2w
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Placid Variant

Setting

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

Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand
A2 - 8 to 17 inches: fine sand
C - 17 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 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 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY008FL)

Minor Components

Ona

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 (G155XB141FL)

Basinger

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

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises 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 (G155XB131FL)

Placid

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

34—Pomello fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v16y
Elevation: 0 to 180 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Pomello and similar soils: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

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

Description of Pomello

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, riser

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand

E - 4 to 47 inches: fine sand

Bh - 47 to 58 inches: fine sand

Bw - 58 to 65 inches: fine sand

C - 65 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sand Pine Scrub (R155XY001FL),

Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Minor Components

Smyrna

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Longleaf pine-turkey oak hills (R154XY002FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL)

Bulow

Percent of map unit: 1 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 (G155XB211FL)

35—Pomona fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt2y

Elevation: 20 to 120 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pomona and similar soils: 88 percent

Minor components: 12 percent

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

Description of Pomona

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: fine sand

E - 9 to 24 inches: fine sand

Bh - 24 to 32 inches: fine sand

E' - 32 to 69 inches: fine sand

B'tg - 69 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

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

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Oldsmar

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 (G155XB141FL)

Wabasso

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

Basinger

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

Myakka

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

Eaugallie

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

Ankona

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

36—Pompano fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt2z
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Pompano

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 12 inches: fine sand
C - 12 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Holopaw

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

Basinger, depressional

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

Malabar

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

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

Riviera

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

37—Pompano fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt30

Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pompano, depressional, and similar soils: 92 percent

Minor components: 8 percent

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

Description of Pompano, 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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 11 inches: fine sand

C - 11 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Minor Components

Malabar, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Riviera, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Basinger, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Placid

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

38—Riviera fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt31

Elevation: 20 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Riviera

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 24 inches: fine sand
B and E - 24 to 38 inches: sandy clay loam
Btg - 38 to 61 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 61 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL), Wetland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY012FL)

Minor Components

Malabar

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Holopaw

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

Pineda

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

Gentry

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Winder

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB345FL)

Wabasso

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

39—Riviera fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt32
Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Riviera, Depressional

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 23 inches: fine sand
B and E - 23 to 34 inches: sandy clay loam
Btg - 34 to 60 inches: sandy loam
Cg - 60 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Floridana

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Gentry

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Winder

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

Wabasso

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

40—Samsula muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt33
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Samsula and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Samsula

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 22 inches: muck

A/Cb - 22 to 65 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Minor Components

Hontoon

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Basinger, depressional

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Placid

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

Kaliga

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

41—Satellite sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svzb
Elevation: 0 to 190 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Satellite

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand
C1 - 6 to 13 inches: sand
C2 - 13 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Low

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

Depth to water table: About 12 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Minor Components

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Immokalee

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

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

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

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

42—Smyrna fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v170

Elevation: 10 to 180 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Smyrna, non-hydric, and similar soils: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

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

Description of Smyrna, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: — error in exists on —

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand

E - 4 to 13 inches: fine sand

Bh - 13 to 21 inches: fine sand

Bw - 21 to 50 inches: fine sand

E'g - 50 to 70 inches: fine sand

B'h - 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: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

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

Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Wabasso, non-hydric

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

Pomello, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of
mesic uplands (G155XB131FL), Sand Pine Scrub
(R155XY001FL)

Placid, hydric

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

43—St. Lucie fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt36
Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

St. lucie and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of St. Lucie

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand

C - 4 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(19.98 to 39.96 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 (G155XB111FL), Sand Pine Scrub (R155XY001FL)

Minor Components

Smyrna

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Cassia

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Immokalee

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 (G155XB141FL)

Myakka

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 (G155XB141FL)

44—Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt37
Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Tavares

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(19.98 to 39.96 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: Very low (about 1.9 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 (G155XB121FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R155XY002FL)

Minor Components

Candler

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises 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 (G155XB131FL)

45—Wabasso fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt38
Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Wabasso

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: fine sand
E - 10 to 21 inches: fine sand
Bh - 21 to 28 inches: fine sand
Bt - 28 to 32 inches: fine sandy loam
Btg - 32 to 62 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg1 - 62 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg2 - 80 to 98 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

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

Minor Components

Riviera

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Myakka

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 (G155XB141FL)

Eaugallie

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 (G155XB141FL)

Wauchula

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 over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

46—Wauchula fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt39

Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wauchula and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Wauchula

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand

E - 8 to 28 inches: fine sand

Bh - 28 to 41 inches: loamy fine sand

B'tg - 41 to 54 inches: sandy clay loam

Cg - 54 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

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

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

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Minor Components

Ona

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Wabasso

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Smyrna

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Eaugallie

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

47—Winder loamy fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lt3b

Elevation: 20 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Winder and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Winder

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: loamy fine sand
E - 3 to 14 inches: fine sand
Btg - 14 to 34 inches: sandy clay loam
BCg - 34 to 52 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 52 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 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: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces,
flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB345FL)

Minor Components

Gentry

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

Holopaw

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Riviera

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

48—Placid-Riviera-Samsula complex, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2lkxt

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 342 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Placid, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 45 percent

Riviera, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 28 percent

Samsula, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 18 percent

Minor components: 9 percent

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

Description of Placid, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 14 inches: fine sand

C - 14 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Riviera, Frequently Flooded

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 2 inches: fine sand
E - 2 to 22 inches: fine sand
B and E - 22 to 32 inches: fine sandy loam
Btg - 32 to 37 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 37 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: 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 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL), Wetland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY012FL)

Description of Samsula, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Depressions on flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 37 inches: muck

A/Cb - 37 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: 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: High (about 9.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Minor Components

Nittaw

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Winder

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB345FL)

Floridana

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

99—Water

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Water

Interpretive groups

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

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Osceola County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 10, Sep 21, 2014