

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

Pasco County, Florida

1—Wauchula fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv92

Elevation: 20 to 120 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wauchula, non-hydric, and similar soils: 75 percent

Wauchula, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Wauchula, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand

E - 8 to 19 inches: fine sand

Bh - 19 to 26 inches: fine sand

E' - 26 to 34 inches: fine sand

Btg - 34 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

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

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

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.6 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 (G154XB241FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Description of Wauchula, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand
E - 8 to 19 inches: fine sand
Bh - 19 to 26 inches: fine sand
E' - 26 to 34 inches: fine sand
Btg - 34 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.6 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 (G154XB241FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Minor Components

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Wabasso, non-hydric

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

Pomona, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

2—Pomona fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv9f
Elevation: 20 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pomona, non-hydric, and similar soils: 75 percent
Pomona, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pomona, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 22 inches: fine sand
Bh - 22 to 36 inches: fine sand
E/Bw - 36 to 52 inches: fine sand
B'tg - 52 to 60 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 60 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 (0.20 to 0.57 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 6.2 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 (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Description of Pomona, Hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 22 inches: fine sand
Bh - 22 to 36 inches: fine sand
E/Bw - 36 to 52 inches: fine sand
B'tg - 52 to 60 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 60 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 (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.2 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 (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Minor Components

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Smyrna, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Wauchula, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

3—Pineda fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv9s

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pineda and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 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 4 inches: fine sand
E/Bw - 4 to 39 inches: fine sand
Btg - 39 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): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Occasional
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 4.4 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 (G154XB241FL), Slough (R154XY011FL)

Minor Components

Felda

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), Slough (R154XY011FL)

Wabasso, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 7 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 (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

4—Felda fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvb3
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Felda

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 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 23 inches: fine sand
Btg - 23 to 35 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 35 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
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 3.5 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 (G154XB241FL), Slough (R154XY011FL)

Minor Components

Wabasso, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 10 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 (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Pineda

Percent of map unit: 10 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 (G154XB241FL), Slough (R154XY011FL)

5—Myakka-Myakka, wet, fine sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tw7

Elevation: 10 to 130 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 280 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Myakka and similar soils: 75 percent

Myakka, wet, and similar soils: 15 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)

Description of Myakka, Wet

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 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 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: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

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

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)

6—Tavares sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvbt

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

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: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls 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 3 inches: sand

C - 3 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: About 42 to 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 2.5 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 (G154XB121FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Minor Components

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats 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 (G154XB131FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL)

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

Candler

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)

7—Sparr fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvc5
Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Sparr

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
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
Bt1 - 43 to 48 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 48 to 59 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt3 - 59 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 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 (G154XB131FL)

Minor Components

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats 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 (G154XB121FL)

Nobleton

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

8—Sellers mucky loamy fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvcf
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Sellers

Setting

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

Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 9 inches: mucky loamy fine sand
A2 - 9 to 24 inches: fine sand
C - 24 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): 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: 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 (G154XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Minor Components

Basinger, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

9—Ona fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvcg

Elevation: 20 to 120 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ona, non-hydric, and similar soils: 75 percent

Ona, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Ona, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand
Bh - 7 to 18 inches: fine sand
C - 18 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 4.9 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 (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Description of Ona, Hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand
Bh - 7 to 18 inches: fine sand
C - 18 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 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.9 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 (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Minor Components

Smyrna, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Pomona, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

10—Wabasso fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv93

Elevation: 30 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wabasso, non-hydric, and similar soils: 70 percent

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

Description of Wabasso, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 23 inches: fine sand
Bh - 23 to 30 inches: fine sand
B/Cg - 30 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): Very low to moderately high (0.00 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 6.2 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 (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Description of Wabasso, Hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand

E - 6 to 23 inches: fine sand
Bh - 23 to 30 inches: fine sand
B/Cg - 30 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): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 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 6.2 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 (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Minor Components

Eaugallie, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Aripeka

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB521FL), Cabbage Palm Flatwoods (R154XY005FL)

Paisley, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

11—Adamsville fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2r8h8

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Adamsville and similar soils: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

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

Description of Adamsville

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand

C1 - 7 to 20 inches: fine sand

C2 - 20 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 3.0 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 (G154XB131FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R155XY008FL), Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Minor Components

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 3 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), South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Drainageways

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Concave, convex

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

12—Astatula fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv95

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Astatula and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Astatula

Setting

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

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: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: 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 2.6 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 (G154XB111FL), Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)

Minor Components

Candler

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls 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 (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Paola

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)

13—Candler fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2shkf

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: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, tread

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear

Parent material: Eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand

E - 5 to 74 inches: fine sand

E and Bt - 74 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: Very low

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 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), Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

Minor Components

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats 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)

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: Concave, convex

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

14—Candler fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv97

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Candler and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 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 deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 65 inches: fine sand
E and Bt - 65 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): 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): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Minor Components

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

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

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Lake

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hillslopes, ridges, marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

15—Tavares-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv98
Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Tavares 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 Tavares

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, flats 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 3 inches: sand

C - 3 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: About 42 to 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 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: No parent material

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Minor Components

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: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL), Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)

16—Zephyr muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv99
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Zephyr

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Organic material over sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 13 inches: muck
A - 13 to 31 inches: fine sand
Btg - 31 to 61 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 61 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: 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: Moderate (about 8.2 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 (G154XB645FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Minor Components

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Felda

Percent of map unit: 10 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 (G154XB241FL), Slough (R154XY011FL)

17—Immokalee fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv9b

Elevation: 20 to 120 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Immokalee, non-hydric, and similar soils: 70 percent

Immokalee, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Immokalee, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand

E - 4 to 33 inches: fine sand

Bh - 33 to 45 inches: fine sand

C - 45 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 4.2 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 (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Description of Immokalee, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand

E - 4 to 33 inches: fine sand

Bh - 33 to 45 inches: fine sand

C - 45 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 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.2 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 (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Minor Components

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 8 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 (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Pomona, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 7 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 (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

18—Electra Variant fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv9c
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Electra Variant

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 39 inches: fine sand
Bh - 39 to 51 inches: fine sand
E' - 51 to 70 inches: fine sand
B'tg - 70 to 78 inches: sandy clay loam
2Cr - 78 to 82 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 60 to 80 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Somewhat 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 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 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Minor Components

Narcoossee

Percent of map unit: 12 percent
Landform: 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 (G154XB131FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

19—Paola fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv9d
Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 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: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand
E - 3 to 26 inches: fine sand
B and E - 26 to 57 inches: fine sand
C - 57 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)

Minor Components

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Candler

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: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

20—Aripeka fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv9g

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Aripeka and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Aripeka

Setting

Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: fine sand
E - 9 to 17 inches: fine sand
Bt - 17 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam
2R - 26 to 28 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 23 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly 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 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB521FL), Cabbage Palm Flatwoods (R154XY005FL)

Minor Components

Wauchula, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Lacoochee

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Salt Marsh (R154XY009FL)

21—Smyrna fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv9h
Elevation: 10 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Smyrna, non-hydric, and similar soils: 70 percent
Smyrna, hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Smyrna, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
E/Bw - 5 to 13 inches: fine sand
Bh - 13 to 25 inches: fine sand
C - 25 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: 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 4.2 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 (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Description of Smyrna, Hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
E/Bw - 5 to 13 inches: fine sand
Bh - 13 to 25 inches: fine sand
C - 25 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: 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 (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Minor Components

Pomona, 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 (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Ona, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Myakka, 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 (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Narcoossee

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: 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 (G154XB131FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats 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 (G154XB131FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

22—Basinger fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv9j
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Basinger and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Basinger

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 3 inches: fine sand

E - 3 to 10 inches: fine sand

E/Bh - 10 to 19 inches: fine sand

C - 19 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): Very high
(19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)*

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Slough (R154XY011FL)

Minor Components

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Slough (R154XY011FL)

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

23—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

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)

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)

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)

24—Quartzipsamments, shaped, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv9l
Elevation: 20 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Quartzipsamments

Setting

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

Typical profile

C - 0 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 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 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

Minor Components

Tavares

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: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Udalfic 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 vegetation classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

25—Jonesville fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv9m

Elevation: 40 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Jonesville and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Jonesville

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand

E - 4 to 22 inches: fine sand

Bt - 22 to 28 inches: sandy clay loam

2Cr - 28 to 38 inches: weathered bedrock

3R - 38 to 40 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 23 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock; 23 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 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: Very low (about 1.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB521FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Minor Components

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 10 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 (G154XB211FL)

26—Narcoossee fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv9n

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Narcoossee and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Narcoossee

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): 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 9 inches: fine sand
Bh - 9 to 12 inches: fine sand
C - 12 to 75 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 (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 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Minor Components

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats 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 (G154XB131FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Smyrna, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 10 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 (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

27—Anclote fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, ponded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2shkd
Elevation: 0 to 90 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Anclote

Setting

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

Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand
A2 - 7 to 14 inches: fine sand
Cg - 14 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: 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: Low (about 3.9 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

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 5 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 (G154XB141FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Slough (R154XY011FL)

Sellers

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, 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 (G154XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

28—Pits

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv9q

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pits: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 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
Parent material: Marine deposits

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Minor Components

Aquents

Percent of map unit: 15 percent
Landform: Depressions
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

29—Lacoochee complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv9r
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Lacoochee

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
E/Bw - 8 to 18 inches: fine sand

2Cr - 18 to 36 inches: weathered bedrock
3R - 36 to 38 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 17 to 30 inches to paralithic bedrock; 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Very frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 60 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Moderately saline to strongly saline (16.0 to 32.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Salt Marsh (R154XY009FL)

Minor Components

Homosassa

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Salt Marsh (R154XY009FL)

Aripeka

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB521FL), Cabbage Palm Flatwoods (R154XY005FL)

30—Okeelanta-Terra Ceia association

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv9t
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Okeelanta

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 27 inches: muck
Cg - 27 to 65 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): 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 13.5 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 (G154XB645FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Description of Terra Ceia

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 80 inches: muck

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: 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 23.9 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 (G154XB645FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Minor Components

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Basinger, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

31—Udalfic Arents-Urban land complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv9v

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Udalfic arents 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 Udalfic Arents

Setting

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

Typical profile

AC - 0 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 80 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(19.98 to 49.88 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: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: No parent material

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Minor Components

Sanitary landfills

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

32—Lake fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv9w

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lake and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Lake

Setting

Landform: Ridges, hills, marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Eolian deposits or sandy fluvial or marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand

C - 8 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Minor Components

Orlando

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Candler

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: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

34—Pompano fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv9x
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 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, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 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): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.6 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 (G154XB141FL), Slough (R154XY011FL)

Minor Components

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvial, talus

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 3 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 (G154XB141FL), Slough (R154XY011FL)

Anclote

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 (G154XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

35—EauGallie fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv9y

Elevation: 20 to 120 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Eaugallie, non-hydric, and similar soils: 70 percent

Eaugallie, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Eaugallie, Non-hydric

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 7 inches: fine sand
E - 7 to 22 inches: fine sand
Bh - 22 to 30 inches: fine sand
E' - 30 to 51 inches: fine sand
B'tg - 51 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 4.8 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 (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Description of Eugallie, Hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
E/Bw - 5 to 13 inches: fine sand
Bh - 13 to 25 inches: fine sand
C - 25 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High

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

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: 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 (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Minor Components

Pomona, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 8 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 (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Wabasso, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 7 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 (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

36—Candler-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv9z

Elevation: 30 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Candler and similar soils: 50 percent

Urban land: 45 percent

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

Description of Candler

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 60 inches: fine sand
E and Bt - 60 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: No parent material

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

Minor Components

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)

37—Paola-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvb0

Elevation: 30 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Paola and similar soils: 60 percent

Urban land: 35 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

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

Description of Paola

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand

B and Ew - 3 to 26 inches: fine sand

C - 26 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: No parent material

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Minor Components

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL), Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)

38—Urban land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvb1
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: No parent material

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

Minor Components

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

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: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

39—Chobee soils, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvb2
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Chobee and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chobee

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 11 inches: fine sandy loam
Btcag - 11 to 56 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 56 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 30 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): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB345FL)

Minor Components

Pineda

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 (G154XB241FL), Slough (R154XY011FL)

Nobleton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

Zephyr

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Okeelanta

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Terra ceia

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

40—Paisley fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvb4

Elevation: 30 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Paisley, non-hydric, and similar soils: 60 percent

Paisley, hydric, and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Paisley, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand
E - 3 to 10 inches: fine sand
Btg - 10 to 80 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Description of Paisley, Hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand
E - 3 to 10 inches: fine sand
Btg - 10 to 80 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
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 9.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Minor Components

Wabasso, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 10 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 (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

41—Pits-Dumps complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvb5
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Dumps: 45 percent
Pits: 45 percent
Minor components: 10 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
Parent material: Marine deposits

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Description of Dumps

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Marine deposits

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Minor Components

Aquents

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

42—Pomello fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v16w
Elevation: 0 to 130 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

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

Description of Pomello

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser, rise
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 55 inches: fine sand
Bh - 55 to 67 inches: fine sand
Bw - 67 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: Low
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 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Minor Components

Myakka, 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
Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL)

Eaugallie, 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
Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R154XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL)

Basinger, hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Drainageways

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

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

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Upland hardwood hammocks (R154XY008FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

43—Arredondo fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvb7

Elevation: 40 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Arredondo and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Arredondo

Setting

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand

E - 8 to 63 inches: fine sand

Bt - 63 to 87 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Minor Components

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

Candler

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Lake

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Marine terraces, hills, ridges
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 (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

44—Arredondo fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvb8

Elevation: 40 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Arredondo and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Arredondo

Setting

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand

E - 3 to 52 inches: fine sand

Bt1 - 52 to 55 inches: loamy fine sand

Bt2 - 55 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

Candler

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Lake

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hillslopes, ridges, marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

45—Kendrick fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvb9
Elevation: 30 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Kendrick

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand
E - 7 to 28 inches: fine sand
Bt - 28 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

Minor Components

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Nobleton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

46—Cassia fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvbb

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Cassia and similar soils: 84 percent

Minor components: 16 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): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: fine sand
E - 9 to 18 inches: fine sand
Bh - 18 to 31 inches: fine sand
E' - 31 to 65 inches: fine sand
B'h - 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: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very 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 4.0 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 (G154XB131FL), Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)

Minor Components

Narcoossee

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: 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 (G154XB131FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

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 (G154XB131FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

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 (G154XB131FL), Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)

47—Weekiwachee muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvbc

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Weekiwachee and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Weekiwachee

Setting

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits over limestone

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 31 inches: muck

Cg - 31 to 39 inches: fine sand

2Cr - 39 to 44 inches: weathered bedrock

2R - 44 to 46 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 30 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock; 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: Very frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 32.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Salt Marsh (R154XY009FL)

Minor Components

Homosassa

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Salt Marsh (R154XY009FL)

Lacoochee

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Salt Marsh (R154XY009FL)

48—Lochloosa fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvbd

Elevation: 30 to 160 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lochloosa and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Lochloosa

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand

E - 7 to 36 inches: fine sand

Bt1 - 36 to 42 inches: fine sandy loam

Bt2 - 42 to 63 inches: sandy clay loam

Btg3 - 63 to 71 inches: sandy clay loam

Btg4 - 71 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Low

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

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

Depth to water table: About 30 to 60 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

Minor Components

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, 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 (G154XB131FL)

49—Blichton fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvbf

Elevation: 30 to 160 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Blichton, non-hydric, and similar soils: 62 percent

Blichton, hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent

Minor components: 18 percent

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

Description of Blichton, Non-hydric

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 6 inches: fine sand

E - 6 to 22 inches: fine sand

Btg1 - 22 to 28 inches: fine sandy loam

Btg2 - 28 to 63 inches: sandy clay loam

Btg3 - 63 to 80 inches: stratified sandy loam to sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 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 6.7 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, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Description of Blichton, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip, rise
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 22 inches: fine sand
Btg1 - 22 to 28 inches: fine sandy loam
Btg2 - 28 to 63 inches: sandy clay loam
Btg3 - 63 to 80 inches: stratified sandy loam to sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.7 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, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Minor Components

Flemington variant

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Lochloosa

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: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

Wauchula, non-hydric

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 over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Nobleton

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

50—Blichton fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvbh

Elevation: 30 to 160 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Blichton, non-hydric, and similar soils: 62 percent

Blichton, hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent

Minor components: 18 percent

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

Description of Blichton, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand

E - 8 to 38 inches: fine sand

Btg1 - 38 to 44 inches: fine sandy loam

Btg2 - 44 to 50 inches: sandy clay loam

Btg3 - 50 to 62 inches: sandy clay

Cg - 62 to 80 inches: stratified sandy loam to sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

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

Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.6 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, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Description of Blichton, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand
E - 8 to 38 inches: fine sand
Btg1 - 38 to 44 inches: fine sandy loam
Btg2 - 44 to 50 inches: sandy clay loam
Btg3 - 50 to 62 inches: sandy clay
Cg - 62 to 80 inches: stratified sandy loam to sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Minor Components

Flemington variant

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Lochloosa

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

Nobleton

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

Wauchula, non-hydric

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 over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

51—Blichton fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvbj
Elevation: 30 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Blichton, non-hydric, and similar soils: 62 percent
Blichton, hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 18 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Blichton, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 27 inches: fine sand
Btg1 - 27 to 39 inches: fine sandy loam
Btg2 - 39 to 55 inches: sandy clay loam
Btg3 - 55 to 80 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high

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

Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 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 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of hydric uplands (G154XB443FL)

Description of Blichton, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand

E - 4 to 27 inches: fine sand

Btg1 - 27 to 39 inches: fine sandy loam

Btg2 - 39 to 55 inches: sandy clay loam

Btg3 - 55 to 80 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

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

Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of hydric uplands (G154XB443FL)

Minor Components

Lochloosa

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

Flemington variant

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Nobleton

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

Wauchula, non-hydric

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 over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

52—Samsula muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvbk

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Samsula and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 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 32 inches: muck

C - 32 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): 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 8.5 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 (G154XB645FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Minor Components

Sellers

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, 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 (G154XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Tomoka

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Marshes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

53—Sparr fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvbl

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Sparr and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Sparr

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand

E - 6 to 57 inches: fine sand

Bt1 - 57 to 61 inches: fine sandy loam

Btg2 - 61 to 69 inches: sandy clay loam

Btg3 - 69 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Low

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

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

Depth to water table: About 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 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

Minor Components

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Nobleton

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Hillslopes on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of hydric uplands (G154XB443FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

54—Flemington Variant fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvbm

Elevation: 30 to 110 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Flemington Variant

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 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 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Minor Components

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 15 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

55—Homosassa mucky fine sandy loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvbn
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Homosassa and similar soils: 60 percent
Minor components: 40 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Homosassa

Setting

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

Typical profile

A11 - 0 to 11 inches: mucky fine sandy loam
A12 - 11 to 16 inches: loamy fine sand
C - 16 to 28 inches: loamy fine sand
2Cr - 28 to 37 inches: weathered bedrock
2R - 37 to 39 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 35 inches to paralithic bedrock; 23 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Very frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Moderately saline to strongly saline (16.0 to 32.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 70.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Salt Marsh (R154XY009FL)

Minor Components

Lacoochee

Percent of map unit: 20 percent

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Salt Marsh (R154XY009FL)

Weekiwachee

Percent of map unit: 20 percent

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Salt Marsh (R154XY009FL)

56—EauGallie-Urban land complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvbp

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Eaugallie, non-hydric, and similar soils: 40 percent

Urban land: 40 percent

Eaugallie, hydric, and similar soils: 10 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: No parent material

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Description of Eaugallie, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: fine sand
E - 9 to 28 inches: fine sand
Bh - 28 to 49 inches: fine sand
E' - 49 to 52 inches: fine sand
B'tg - 52 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: Moderate (about 6.7 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
(G154XB999FL)

Description of Eaugallie, Hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: fine sand
E - 9 to 28 inches: fine sand
Bh - 28 to 49 inches: fine sand
E' - 49 to 52 inches: fine sand

B'tg - 52 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 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.7 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 (G154XB999FL)

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Slough (R154XY011FL)

Wabasso, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

57—Wabasso Variant fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvbq

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wabasso variant, non-hydric, and similar soils: 70 percent

Wabasso variant, hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Wabasso Variant, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand

E - 4 to 16 inches: fine sand

Bh - 16 to 23 inches: fine sand

E' - 23 to 29 inches: fine sand

Bt - 29 to 39 inches: fine sandy loam

2Cr - 39 to 45 inches: weathered bedrock

2R - 45 to 49 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 30 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock; 40 to 80 inches to lithic bedrock

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: Rare

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.5 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 (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Description of Wabasso Variant, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 16 inches: fine sand
Bh - 16 to 23 inches: fine sand
E' - 23 to 29 inches: fine sand
Bt - 29 to 39 inches: fine sandy loam
2Cr - 39 to 45 inches: weathered bedrock
2R - 45 to 49 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 30 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock; 40 to 80 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.5 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 (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Minor Components

Aripeka

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB521FL), Cabbage Palm Flatwoods (R154XY005FL)

58—Tomoka muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvbr
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Tomoka and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Tomoka

Setting

Landform: Marshes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 22 inches: muck

C - 22 to 27 inches: fine sand

2C - 27 to 55 inches: sandy clay 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 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: Very high (about 12.9 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 (G154XB645FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Minor Components

Sellers

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, flats 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 (G154XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Samsula

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

59—Newnan fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvbs

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Newnan and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Newnan

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 5 inches: fine sand

E - 5 to 22 inches: fine sand

Bh - 22 to 33 inches: fine sand

E' - 33 to 44 inches: fine sand

B't - 44 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: High

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

Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 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): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Minor Components

Narcoossee

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: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvial, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvial, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

60—Palmetto-Zephyr-Sellers complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvbv

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Palmetto and similar soils: 60 percent
Zephyr and similar soils: 15 percent
Sellers and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Palmetto

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 10 inches: fine sand
Bh - 10 to 28 inches: fine sand
E' - 28 to 46 inches: fine sand
B'tg - 46 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.5 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 (G154XB141FL), Slough (R154XY011FL)

Description of Sellers

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

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

Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 5 inches: mucky loamy fine sand
A2 - 5 to 28 inches: fine sand
C - 28 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.8 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 (G154XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Description of Zephyr

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Organic material over sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 5 inches: muck
A - 5 to 22 inches: fine sand
Btg - 22 to 59 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 59 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: 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: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.4 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 (G154XB645FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Minor Components

Basinger, depressional

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

61—Pompano fine sand, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvbw
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Pompano

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand

C - 6 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 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): Very high
(19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

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): 6w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

Minor Components

Basinger, depressional

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Anclote, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

62—Kendrick fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvbX

Elevation: 40 to 160 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kendrick and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Kendrick

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand

E - 6 to 27 inches: fine sand

Bt1 - 27 to 35 inches: fine sandy loam

Bt2 - 35 to 70 inches: sandy clay loam

C - 70 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

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

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

Minor Components

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Lochloosa

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

63—Delray mucky fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvby

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Delray and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Delray

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

A11 - 0 to 8 inches: mucky fine sand

A12 - 8 to 16 inches: fine sand

Eg - 16 to 48 inches: fine sand

Btg - 48 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

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

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.4 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 (G154XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Minor Components

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 8 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 (G154XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Zephyr

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

64—Nobleton fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvbz
Elevation: 30 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Nobleton

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 29 inches: fine sand
Bt1 - 29 to 36 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 36 to 47 inches: sandy clay
Btg3 - 47 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 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: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

Minor Components

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Lochloosa

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

65—Gainesville loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvc0

Elevation: 40 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Gainesville and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Gainesville

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Minor Components

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluvium
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Lake

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Marine terraces, hills, ridges
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Orlando

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

66—Micanopy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvc1

Elevation: 30 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Micanopy and similar soils: 88 percent

Minor components: 12 percent

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

Description of Micanopy

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand

E - 6 to 9 inches: fine sand

Bt1 - 9 to 15 inches: sandy clay loam

Btg2 - 15 to 44 inches: clay

Btg3 - 44 to 89 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

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

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

Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL)

Minor Components

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Nobleton

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

Flemington variant

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

67—Kanapaha fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvc2

Elevation: 30 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kanapaha, non-hydric, and similar soils: 65 percent
Kanapaha, hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Kanapaha, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 72 inches: fine sand
Btg - 72 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 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 4.2 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 (G154XB141FL)

Description of Kanapaha, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces, flats
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 72 inches: fine sand
Btg - 72 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 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 (G154XB141FL)

Minor Components

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, 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 (G154XB131FL)

Nobleton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

68—Lake fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvc3
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Lake

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand
C - 7 to 86 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.6 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 (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Minor Components

Orlando

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

69—Millhopper fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvc4

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Millhopper and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Millhopper

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand

E - 7 to 59 inches: fine sand

Bt1 - 59 to 64 inches: fine sandy loam

Btg2 - 64 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Low

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

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

Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.8 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 (G154XB121FL)

Minor Components

Candler

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: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

Nobleton

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

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

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, 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 (G154XB131FL)

70—Placid fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvc6
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Placid

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 18 inches: fine sand
C - 18 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: 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: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.2 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 flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 10 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 (G154XB141FL), Slough (R154XY011FL)

Samsula

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

71—Anclote-Tavares-Pomello association, flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvc7
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Anclote, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 60 percent
Pomello, occasionally flooded, and similar soils: 20 percent
Tavares, occasionally flooded, and similar soils: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Anclote, Frequently Flooded

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 18 inches: fine sand
Cg - 18 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 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)

Description of Pomello, Occasionally Flooded

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 2 inches: fine sand
E - 2 to 32 inches: fine sand
Bg - 32 to 42 inches: fine sand
C - 42 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: 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 24 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: Occasional

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy or sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces or flood plains (G154XB134FL)

Description of Tavares, Occasionally Flooded

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, flats 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: Very high

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

Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 inches

Frequency of flooding: Occasional

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy or sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces or flood plains (G154XB134FL)

72—Orlando fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvc8
Elevation: 40 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Orlando

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 21 inches: fine sand
C - 21 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Minor Components

Lake

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Marine terraces, hills, ridges

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 (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Gainesville

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

73—Zolfo fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvc9

Elevation: 10 to 120 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Zolfo and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Zolfo

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): 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 65 inches: fine sand

Bh - 65 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: Negligible

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

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

Depth to water table: About 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 4.4 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 (G154XB131FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Minor Components

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats 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 (G154XB131FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Pomello

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: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)

Immokalee, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

74—Candler Variant fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvcb

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Candler variant and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Candler Variant

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Eolian, fluvial, or sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand

E - 8 to 72 inches: fine sand

E and Bt - 72 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 excessively drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Minor Components

Candler

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

75—Beaches

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvcc

Elevation: 0 to 10 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 48 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 57 degrees F

Frost-free period: 190 to 210 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Beaches: 100 percent

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

Description of Beaches

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

76—Bessie muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvcd
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Bessie

Setting

Landform: Mangrove swamps on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Organic material over clayey and sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 35 inches: muck
C - 35 to 43 inches: sandy clay
2C - 43 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): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: Very frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 20 percent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Strongly saline (18.0 to 99.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 60.0

Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 13.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

99—Water

Map Unit Composition

Water (fresh): 100 percent

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

Description of Water (fresh)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

100—Waters of the Gulf of Mexico

Map Unit Composition

Waters of the gulf of mexico: 100 percent

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

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Pasco County, Florida

Survey Area Data: Version 11, Sep 23, 2014