

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

Pinellas County, Florida

2—Adamsville soils and Urban land, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 134c1

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Adamsville 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 Adamsville

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand

C1 - 6 to 17 inches: fine sand

C2 - 17 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): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 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 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

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

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Placid

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

3—Anclote fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 134c4
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Anclote

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

A - 0 to 16 inches: fine sand
Cg - 16 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 20.00 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 5.2 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 stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

Minor Components

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 stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

Myakka

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

4—Astatula soils and Urban land, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 134cw
Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Astatula 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 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 3 inches: fine sand

C - 3 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
(20.00 to 50.00 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

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

5—Astatula soils and Urban land, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 134c2

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Astatula 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 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 3 inches: fine sand

C - 3 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(20.00 to 50.00 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): 7s
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: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Tavares

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

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

6—Basinger soils and Urban land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 134cp
Elevation: 10 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 50 percent
Basinger and similar soils: 45 percent
Minor components: 5 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 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 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 14 inches: fine sand
B/Eh - 14 to 36 inches: fine sand
Cg - 36 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

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

Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.7 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

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 3 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: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

Placid

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

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

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v16v
Elevation: 0 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Basinger, depressional, and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Basinger, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways 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 5 inches: fine sand

E - 5 to 14 inches: fine sand

Bh/E - 14 to 36 inches: fine sand

Cg - 36 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 20.00 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 5.9 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 (G155XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

Minor Components

Smyrna, 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

Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

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

Samsula, muck

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Freshwater marshes and ponds (R154XY010FL)

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL)

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 (G155XB245FL), Cypress Woodlands (MCV026CA)

8—Beaches

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 134c5

Elevation: 0 to 20 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 190 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Beaches: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 24 inches

Frequency of flooding: Very frequent

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Palm beach

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

9—Dumps

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 134c9
Elevation: 30 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Dumps

Setting

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

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 7 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)

Immokalee

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: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

10—EauGallie soils and Urban land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 134cf
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Eaugallie 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 EauGallie

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 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 23 inches: fine sand

Bh - 23 to 37 inches: fine sand
BE - 37 to 47 inches: fine sand
Btg - 47 to 59 inches: sandy clay loam
C - 59 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to high (0.06 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.0 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 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: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Pomello

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

11—Felda soils and Urban land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 134c8
Elevation: 10 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Felda 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 Felda

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 3 inches: fine sand
E - 3 to 26 inches: fine sand
B - 26 to 34 inches: fine sandy loam
BC - 34 to 38 inches: loamy fine sand
C - 38 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 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 3.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

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

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on
marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Placid

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

12—Felda fine sand, depressionial

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 134c7

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Felda and similar soils: 75 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

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

Description of Felda

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand

E - 3 to 26 inches: fine sand

B - 26 to 34 inches: fine sandy loam

BC - 34 to 38 inches: loamy fine sand

C - 38 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB245FL)

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 9 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 stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

Myakka

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)

Wabasso

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)

13—Immokalee soils and Urban land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 134cx

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Immokalee 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 Immokalee

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand

E - 6 to 35 inches: fine sand

Bh - 35 to 50 inches: fine sand

C - 50 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.7 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 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: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Pomello

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

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

14—Kesson fine sand, very frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 134ct
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Kesson

Setting

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits with shells

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
Bt - 5 to 26 inches: fine sand
Bk - 26 to 42 inches: fine sand
C - 42 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (2.00 to 20.00 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: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Moderately saline to strongly saline (16.0 to 32.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 30.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.7 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)

Minor Components

Wulfert

Percent of map unit: 10 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)

15—Manatee loamy fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 134cb
Elevation: 10 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Manatee

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 and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 18 inches: loamy fine sand
Btg - 18 to 34 inches: fine sandy loam
BCK - 34 to 44 inches: fine sandy loam
C - 44 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: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL)

Minor Components

Myakka

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)

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 stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

16—Matlacha and St. Augustine soils and Urban land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 134ch
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

St. augustine and similar soils: 32 percent
Urban land: 32 percent
Matlacha and similar soils: 32 percent
Minor components: 4 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Matlacha

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy mine spoil or earthy fill

Typical profile

C - 0 to 42 inches: sand
A/Eb - 42 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 (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of St. Augustine

Setting

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

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy mine spoil or earthy fill

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: sand
C1 - 8 to 33 inches: loamy fine sand
C2 - 33 to 48 inches: fine sand
C3 - 48 to 63 inches: sandy loam
C4 - 63 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (2.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Kesson

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

Wulfert

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

17—Myakka soils and Urban land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 134cc
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Myakka 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 Myakka

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 22 inches: fine sand
Bh - 22 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: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.6 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 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: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

18—Okeechobee muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 134cd
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Okeechobee

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 26 inches: muck

Oe - 26 to 80 inches: mucky peat

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 20.00 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: 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)

Minor Components

Placid

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)

19—Palm Beach fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 134cr

Elevation: 0 to 120 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 190 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Palm Beach

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 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 (20.00 to 50.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
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: Very low (about 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

Minor Components

Beaches

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Beaches on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

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)

20—Paola and St. Lucie soils and Urban land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 134ck

Elevation: 20 to 120 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

St. lucie and similar soils: 32 percent

Paola and similar soils: 32 percent

Urban land: 32 percent

Minor components: 4 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 Paola

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand

E - 3 to 22 inches: fine sand
B/E - 22 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
(20.00 to 50.00 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 St. Lucie

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand
C - 3 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
(20.00 to 50.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Minor Components

Tavares

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: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

21—Paola and St. Lucie soils and Urban land, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 134cq

Elevation: 20 to 120 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

St. lucie and similar soils: 32 percent

Paola and similar soils: 32 percent

Urban land: 32 percent

Minor components: 4 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 Paola

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hillslopes 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 22 inches: fine sand
B/E - 22 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(20.00 to 50.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of St. Lucie

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: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(20.00 to 50.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Tavares

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: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

22—Pineda soils and Urban land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 134c6
Elevation: 10 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pineda and similar soils: 45 percent
Urban land: 45 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 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/B - 4 to 37 inches: fine sand
B/E - 37 to 55 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 55 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Minor Components

Placid

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

23—Pinellas soils and Urban land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 134cl
Elevation: 10 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pinellas 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 Pinellas

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 3 inches: fine sand
E - 3 to 18 inches: fine sand
Bk - 18 to 35 inches: fine sand
Btg - 35 to 54 inches: fine sandy loam
C - 54 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
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: Low (about 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on
marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Placid

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

24—Pits

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 134d0
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pits: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

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

Description of Pits

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Altered marine deposits

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

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

Minor Components

Pineda

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Immokalee

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Pinellas

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

25—Placid fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 134cm
Elevation: 10 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Placid

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 17 inches: fine sand
Cg - 17 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 8 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 stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

Myakka

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)

26—Pomello soils and Urban land, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 134cn
Elevation: 10 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pomello and similar soils: 45 percent
Urban land: 45 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 Pomello

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand
E - 3 to 44 inches: fine sand
Bh - 44 to 59 inches: fine sand
C - 59 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 (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 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 4.8 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

Immokalee

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: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Placid

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

27—Samsula muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 134cj
Elevation: 10 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Samsula

Setting

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

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 36 inches: muck
Cg - 36 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 20.00 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: High (about 9.2 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)

Minor Components

Placid

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)

28—Seffner soils and Urban land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 134cg
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Seffner 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 Seffner

Setting

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

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 16 inches: fine sand
AC - 16 to 29 inches: fine sand
C - 29 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 (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

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: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

Myakka

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

29—Tavares soils and Urban land, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 134c3
Elevation: 10 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Tavares 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 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 5 inches: fine sand
C - 5 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 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 2.6 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: 2 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Seffner

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

30—Urban land

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 100 percent

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

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: No parent material

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

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

31—Wabasso soils and Urban land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 134cy

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wabasso 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 Wabasso

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 5 inches: fine sand

E - 5 to 26 inches: fine sand

Bh - 26 to 36 inches: fine sand

Bt - 36 to 50 inches: sandy clay loam

C - 50 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

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

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

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

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: Low (about 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

*Other vegetative classification: 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: 3 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

32—Wulfert muck, very frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 134cs
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 335 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Wulfert

Setting

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

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 35 inches: muck
Cg - 35 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 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: 80.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.2 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)

Minor Components

Kesson

Percent of map unit: 20 percent

Landform: Tidal marshes on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

99—Water

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent

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

Description of Water

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(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.

Description of Waters Of The Gulf Of Mexico

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

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

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Pinellas County, Florida

Survey Area Data: Version 10, Sep 23, 2014