

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

St. Johns County, Florida

1—Adamsville fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqhj

Elevation: 10 to 120 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F

Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Adamsville and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 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 (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand

C - 8 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): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (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): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Minor Components

Immokalee, nonhydic

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Zolfo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

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 (G155XB121FL)

2—Astatula fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqht
Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Astatula

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls 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 5 inches: fine sand
C - 5 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 (G155XB111FL)

Minor Components

Orsino

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 (G155XB121FL)

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 (G155XB121FL)

Paola

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hillslopes 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 (G155XB111FL)

3—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: South Florida Flatwoods

(R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G155XB141FL)

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

Minor Components

Basinger

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

Eaugallie, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G155XB141FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

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

4—Myakka fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqjf
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Myakka, Depressional

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 21 inches: fine sand
Bh - 21 to 35 inches: fine sand
BC - 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: Very 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 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 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

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

Minor Components

Ona, hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

St. Johns, depressional

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Smyrna, hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

5—St. Johns fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqjr

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F

Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

St. Johns, depressional, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of St. Johns, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 13 inches: fine sand
E - 13 to 25 inches: fine sand
Bh - 25 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: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 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 8.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Myakka, depressional

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 (G155XB145FL)

Wesconnett

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

6—Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqk1
Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Tavares and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 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 7 inches: fine sand
C - 7 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Minor Components

Astatula

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: Convex

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

Orsino

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 (G155XB121FL)

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

7—Immokalee fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqkc

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F

Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Immokalee, nonhydic, and similar soils: 70 percent

Immokalee, hydic, and similar soils: 20 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Immokalee, Nonhydic

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand
E - 8 to 40 inches: fine sand
Bh - 40 to 64 inches: fine sand
BC - 64 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 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 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Immokalee, 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 8 inches: fine sand
E - 8 to 40 inches: fine sand
Bh - 40 to 64 inches: fine sand
BC - 64 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 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 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Myakka, nonhydric

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

Pottsburg, nonhydric

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

Smyrna, nonhydric

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

Wesconnett

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

8—Zolfo fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqkf
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Zolfo

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, 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 - 5 to 66 inches: fine sand
Bh - 66 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 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Minor Components

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Ona, nonhydic

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Immokalee, nonhydic

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

9—Pomona fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqkg

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F

Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Pomona, nonhydic, and similar soils: 70 percent

Pomona, hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Pomona, Nonhydic

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 21 inches: fine sand
Bh - 21 to 31 inches: fine sand
E' - 31 to 47 inches: fine sand
Btg - 47 to 63 inches: fine sandy loam
C - 63 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 low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 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): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

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 21 inches: fine sand
Bh - 21 to 31 inches: fine sand
E' - 31 to 47 inches: fine sand
Btg - 47 to 63 inches: fine sandy loam
C - 63 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 low

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

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

Depth to water table: About 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 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

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

Minor Components

Myakka, nonhydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

St. Johns, hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Eaugallie, nonhydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Knolls 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 flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Wesconnett

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Bakersville

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

11—Smyrna-Smyrna, wet, fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v171

Elevation: 0 to 150 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

Smyrna, non-hydric, and similar soils: 76 percent

Smyrna, hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent

Minor components: 4 percent

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

Description of Smyrna, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

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 17 inches: fine sand

Bh - 17 to 27 inches: loamy fine sand

C - 27 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

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

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

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Smyrna, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
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 17 inches: fine sand
Bh - 17 to 27 inches: loamy fine sand
C - 27 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 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 3.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Basinger, depressional

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 soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Eaugallie, hydric

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Foothlope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL)

Pomona, non-hydric

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

12—Ona fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqhl
Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Ona, Nonhydric

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 8 inches: fine sand
Bh - 8 to 25 inches: fine sand
B/C - 25 to 82 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 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

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 8 inches: fine sand
Bh - 8 to 25 inches: fine sand
B/C - 25 to 82 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 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 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Minor Components

St. Johns, hydric

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

Smyrna, nonhydric

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

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 4 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 (G155XB131FL)

Tocoi, nonhydric

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

13—St. Johns fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqhm
Elevation: 30 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

St. johns, hydric, and similar soils: 60 percent
St. johns, nonhydric, and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of St. Johns, 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 10 inches: fine sand
E - 10 to 15 inches: fine sand
Bh - 15 to 28 inches: fine sand
E' - 28 to 42 inches: fine sand
B'h - 42 to 66 inches: fine sand
C - 66 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 (0.20 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: Moderate (about 8.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Description of St. Johns, Nonhydric

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 10 inches: fine sand
E - 10 to 15 inches: fine sand
Bh - 15 to 28 inches: fine sand
E' - 28 to 42 inches: fine sand
B'h - 42 to 66 inches: fine sand
C - 66 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 (0.20 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: Moderate (about 8.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Minor Components

Myakka, nonhydic

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)

Smyrna, nonhydic

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

Ona, hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

14—Cassia fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqhn

Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F

Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Cassia and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Cassia

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand

E - 3 to 18 inches: fine sand

Bh - 18 to 32 inches: fine sand

E' - 32 to 75 inches: fine sand

B'h - 75 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

Moderately high to high (0.57 to 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 4.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

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

Minor Components

Immokalee, nonhydic

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 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 (G155XB131FL)

Myakka, nonhydic

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 (G155XB141FL)

Jonathan

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

15—Pomello fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v16y

Elevation: 0 to 180 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches

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

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Pomello

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 47 inches: fine sand
Bh - 47 to 58 inches: fine sand
Bw - 58 to 65 inches: fine sand
C - 65 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Smyrna

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

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

Bulow

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB211FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf pine-turkey oak hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL)

16—Orsino fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqhq
Elevation: 10 to 140 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Orsino

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 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 18 inches: fine sand
Bh - 18 to 44 inches: fine sand

C - 44 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 3.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Minor Components

Paola

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Hillslopes on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

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 (G155XB121FL)

18—Floridana fine sand, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqhr
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Floridana, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways 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 18 inches: fine sand
E - 18 to 28 inches: fine sand
Btg - 28 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: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 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 8.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

Minor Components

Holopaw, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Riviera, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

19—Pompano fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqhs

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F

Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pompano, nonhydric, and similar soils: 70 percent

Pompano, hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Pompano, Nonhydric

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 4 inches: fine sand

C - 4 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: 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 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Pompano, 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 4 inches: fine sand
C - 4 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: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

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

Minor Components

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 4 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 (G155XB131FL)

Riviera, hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Holopaw, hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

21—Wabasso fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqhv

Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F

Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Wabasso and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 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: Linear

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 25 inches: fine sand
Bh - 25 to 32 inches: fine sand
Btg - 32 to 45 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 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 low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Minor Components

Eaugallie, nonhydric

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

Floridana, hydric

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

Ellzey, nonhydric

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 (G155XB141FL)

22—Manatee fine sandy loam, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqhw
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Manatee

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways 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 13 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 13 to 34 inches: fine sandy loam
BCg - 34 to 52 inches: loamy fine sand
Cg - 52 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):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
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): 5w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

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

Minor Components

Riviera, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Parkwood

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Bluff

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways 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 (G155XB645FL)

23—Paola fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqhx

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F

Frost-free period: 282 to 312 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: 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 marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand

E - 4 to 17 inches: fine sand

B/C - 17 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 (G155XB111FL)

Minor Components

Orsino

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 (G155XB121FL)

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls 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 (G155XB111FL)

24—Pellicer silty clay loam, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqhy
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Pellicer

Setting

Landform: Tidal marshes 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 10 inches: silty clay loam
Cg1 - 10 to 70 inches: clay loam
Cg2 - 70 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: 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 11.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Minor Components

Durbin

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

St. augustine

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, 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
(G155XB999FL)

Tisonia

Percent of map unit: 3 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
(G155XB999FL)

25—Parkwood fine sandy loam, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqhz
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Parkwood

Setting

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

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 7 to 10 inches: fine sand
Btca - 10 to 55 inches: fine sandy loam
C - 55 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: 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 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 20 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.1 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 (G155XB345FL)

Minor Components

Bluff

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways 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 (G155XB645FL)

Floridana, frequently flooded

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

Manatee

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

26—Samsula muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqj0

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F

Frost-free period: 282 to 312 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 31 inches: muck

A/Cg - 31 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Minor Components

Hontoon

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Wesconnett

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Tomoka

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

27—St. Augustine fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqj1

Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F

Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

St. augustine and similar soils: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

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

Description of St. Augustine

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
Cg - 4 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 (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
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 4.6 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 (G155XB999FL)

Minor Components

Moultrie

Percent of map unit: 3 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 (G155XB999FL)

Pellicer

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
(G155XB999FL)

28—Beaches

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqj2
Elevation: 0 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 312 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
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
(G155XB999FL)

Minor Components

Pomona, nonhydric

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

Fripp

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Dunes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G155XB113FL)

Satellite

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Swales on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

29—Satellite fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqj3
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Satellite

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
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: Somewhat poorly 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 12 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Fripp

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Dunes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G155XB113FL)

Pompano, nonhydric

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

Moultrie

Percent of map unit: 3 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 (G155XB999FL)

30—Wesconnett fine sand, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqj5
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wesconnett and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Wesconnett

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 8 inches: fine sand

Bh - 8 to 34 inches: fine sand

A' - 34 to 45 inches: fine sand

B'h - 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: Very 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 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: Moderate (about 7.1 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 (G155XB145FL)

Minor Components

Myakka, depressional

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Bakersville

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

St. Johns, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Tomoka

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

31—Fripp-Satellite complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqj6

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F

Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Fripp and similar soils: 55 percent

Satellite and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Fripp

Setting

Landform: Dunes 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 5 inches: fine sand
C - 5 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 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: 10.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G155XB113FL)

Description of Satellite

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
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: Somewhat poorly 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 12 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Minor Components

Narcoossee

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pompano, nonhydic

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 (G155XB141FL)

32—Palm Beach sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqj7

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F

Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Palm beach and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Palm Beach

Setting

Landform: Dunes on marine terraces, 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 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: 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

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 25 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 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Minor Components

Fripp

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Dunes on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to
steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G155XB113FL)

Astatula

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: Convex

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

Narcoossee

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Paola

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Hillslopes on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)

33—Jonathan fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqj8
Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Jonathan

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 71 inches: fine sand
Bhm - 71 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 71 to 79 inches to ortstein
Natural drainage class: Moderately well 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 36 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Minor Components

Cassia

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Myakka, nonhydic

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pottsburg, nonhydic

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

34—Tocoi fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqj9

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F

Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Tocoi, nonhydic, and similar soils: 65 percent

Tocoi, hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Tocoi, Nonhydic

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 13 inches: fine sand

Bh - 13 to 23 inches: fine sand

B/E - 23 to 45 inches: fine sand

Btg - 45 to 76 inches: loamy fine sand

Cg - 76 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very 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 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 5.3 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 flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Description of Tocoi, 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 13 inches: fine sand
Bh - 13 to 23 inches: fine sand
B/E - 23 to 45 inches: fine sand
Btg - 45 to 76 inches: loamy fine sand
Cg - 76 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very 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 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Minor Components

Myakka, nonhydric

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

Pompano, hydric

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

Placid

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear

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

Ona, nonhydric

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

St. Johns, hydric

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

35—Hontoon muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqjb
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Hontoon

Setting

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

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 55 inches: muck
Cg1 - 55 to 71 inches: mucky fine sand
Cg2 - 71 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 13.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Minor Components

Wesconnett

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

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 (G155XB645FL)

36—Riviera fine sand, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqjc
Elevation: 10 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Riviera, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Riviera, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways 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 10 inches: fine sand

E - 10 to 23 inches: fine sand

E and Bt - 23 to 28 inches: fine sandy loam

B/Cg - 28 to 71 inches: fine sandy loam

2Cg - 71 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

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

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

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

Minor Components

Floridana, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Holopaw, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Manatee

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Winder, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Bluff

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways 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 (G155XB645FL)

38—Pits

Map Unit Composition

Pits: 100 percent

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

Description of Pits

Setting

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

Interpretive groups

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

40—Pottsburg fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqjg
Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Pottsburg, Nonhydric

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 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 60 inches: fine sand
Bh - 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: 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 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 3.0 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)

Description of Pottsburg, 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 - 5 to 60 inches: fine sand
Bh - 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: 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 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 3.0 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)

Minor Components

Immokalee, nonhydric

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

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

Smyrna, nonhydric

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

Myakka, nonhydric

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

41—Tomoka muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqjh
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Tomoka

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 loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 21 inches: muck
C - 21 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately 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 13.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G155XB645FL)

Minor Components

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 (G155XB645FL)

Hontoon

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 (G155XB645FL)

42—Bluff sandy clay loam, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqjj
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bluff and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Bluff

Setting

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 3 inches: muck

A - 3 to 9 inches: sandy clay loam

Bcag - 9 to 25 inches: sandy clay loam

BCcag - 25 to 53 inches: loam

Cg - 53 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: High

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

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 20 percent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.1 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 (G155XB345FL)

Minor Components

Parkwood

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB345FL)

Manatee

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB345FL)

Floridana, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

44—Sparr fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqjk
Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 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, rises 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 3 inches: fine sand
E - 3 to 68 inches: fine sand

Btg - 68 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: 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 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 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Minor Components

Ona, nonhydic

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pomona, nonhydic

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)

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 (G155XB121FL)

45—St. Augustine fine sand, clayey substratum

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqjl
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of St. Augustine, Clayey Substratum

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 1 inches: fine sand
C - 1 to 48 inches: fine sand
Cg - 48 to 53 inches: fine sandy loam
2Cg - 53 to 80 inches: sandy clay

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): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
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: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.8 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
(G155XB999FL)

Minor Components

Pompano, nonhydic

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 (G155XB141FL)

46—Holopaw fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqjm

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F

Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Holopaw, nonhydic, and similar soils: 70 percent

Holopaw, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Holopaw, Nonhydic

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 13 inches: fine sand

Eg - 13 to 53 inches: fine sand

Btg - 53 to 72 inches: fine sandy loam

Cg - 72 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: 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: 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 6.0 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)

Description of Holopaw, 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 13 inches: fine sand
Eg - 13 to 53 inches: fine sand
Btg - 53 to 72 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 72 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: 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: 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 6.0 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)

Minor Components

Winder

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB341FL)

Pompano, hydric

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 soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Riviera, hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

47—Holopaw fine sand, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqjn

Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F

Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Holopaw, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Holopaw, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
Eg - 6 to 50 inches: fine sand
Btg - 50 to 68 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 68 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.3 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 (G155XB145FL)

Minor Components

Floridana, frequently flooded

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

Riviera, frequently flooded

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

Myakka, depressional

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

48—Winder fine sand, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqjp

Elevation: 10 to 60 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F

Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Winder, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Winder, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways 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 3 inches: fine sand

E - 3 to 11 inches: fine sand

B and E - 11 to 16 inches: sandy loam

Btg - 16 to 42 inches: sandy clay loam

2Cg - 42 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

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

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.0 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 (G155XB345FL)

Minor Components

Manatee

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB345FL)

Bluff

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways 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 (G155XB645FL)

Holopaw, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)

Riviera, frequently flooded

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

49—Moultrie fine sand, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqjq
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Moultrie

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

A - 0 to 2 inches: fine sand
E - 2 to 22 inches: fine sand
Bh - 22 to 29 inches: fine sand
B/C - 29 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 (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: 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: 90.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.0 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 (G155XB999FL)

Minor Components

Pellicer

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
(G155XB999FL)

Tisonia

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
(G155XB999FL)

50—Narcoossee fine sand, shelly substratum

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqjs
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Narcoossee

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, knolls 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 3 inches: fine sand
E - 3 to 11 inches: fine sand
Bh - 11 to 14 inches: fine sand
B/C - 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: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 40 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: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Minor Components

Pompano, nonhydric

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 (G155XB141FL)

Adamsville variant

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

51—St. Augustine-Urban land complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqjt
Elevation: 10 to 30 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

St. augustine and similar soils: 55 percent

Urban land: 35 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of St. Augustine

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy mine spoil or earthy fill

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand

Cg - 4 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 (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches

Frequency of flooding: Rare

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 4.6 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 (G155XB999FL)

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
(G155XB999FL)

Minor Components

Satellite

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Swales on marine terraces, 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
(G155XB999FL)

Fripp

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

52—Durbin muck, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqjv
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Durbin

Setting

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

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 59 inches: muck
C - 59 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: 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: 40.0

Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 13.7 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 (G155XB999FL)

Minor Components

Moultrie

Percent of map unit: 4 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 (G155XB999FL)

Pellicer

Percent of map unit: 3 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 (G155XB999FL)

Tisonia

Percent of map unit: 3 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 (G155XB999FL)

53—Immokalee-Urban land complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqjw
Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Immokalee, nonhydryc, and similar soils: 50 percent
Urban land: 35 percent
Immokalee, hydric, and similar soils: 5 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Immokalee, Nonhydryc

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 43 inches: fine sand
Bh - 43 to 57 inches: fine sand
BC - 57 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: 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 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
(G155XB999FL)

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
(G155XB999FL)

Description of Immokalee, 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 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 43 inches: fine sand
Bh - 43 to 57 inches: fine sand
BC - 57 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: 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 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 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
(G155XB999FL)

Minor Components

Myakka, nonhydryc

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
(G155XB999FL)

Cassia

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

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
(G155XB999FL)

Pottsburg, nonhydryc

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
(G155XB999FL)

Ona, nonhydryc

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
(G155XB999FL)

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 1 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
(G155XB999FL)

Smyrna, nonhydric

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
(G155XB999FL)

54—Astatula-Urban land complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqjx
Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Astatula 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 Astatula

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills 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 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): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

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
(G155XB999FL)

Minor Components

Myakka, nonhydic

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
(G155XB999FL)

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Immokalee, nonhydic

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, 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
(G155XB999FL)

Paola

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Hillslopes 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: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 1 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
(G155XB999FL)

Wesconnett

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

55—Arents, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqjy
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Arents

Setting

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

Typical profile

C1 - 0 to 24 inches: sand
C2 - 24 to 60 inches: variable

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 48 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.2 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 (G155XB999FL)

57—Adamsville variant fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqjz
Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Adamsville Variant

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: fine sand
C - 10 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): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)

Minor Components

Immokalee, nonhydic

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

Myakka, nonhydic

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

St. Johns, hydric

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

58—EauGallie fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqk0
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Eaugallie, nonhydic, 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, Nonhydic

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 17 inches: fine sand
Bh - 17 to 23 inches: fine sand
B/E - 23 to 53 inches: fine sand
Btg - 53 to 58 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 58 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 low to high (0.06 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 4.1 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)

Description of Eaugallie, 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 17 inches: fine sand
Bh - 17 to 23 inches: fine sand
B/E - 23 to 53 inches: fine sand
Btg - 53 to 58 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 58 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 low to high (0.06 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.1 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)

Minor Components

Myakka, nonhydric

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 (G155XB141FL)

Wabasso

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

Riviera, hydric

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

61—Riviera fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqk2
Elevation: 10 to 60 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Riviera, Depressional

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 25 inches: fine sand
E and Bt - 25 to 35 inches: sandy clay loam
Btg - 35 to 55 inches: fine sandy loam
2Cg - 55 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
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 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Winder

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB341FL)

Bluff

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways 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 (G155XB645FL)

Manatee

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

Riviera, frequently flooded

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

Floridana, hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

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

62—Floridana fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqk3
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Floridana

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 11 inches: fine sand
E - 11 to 30 inches: fine sand
Btg - 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):
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
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 7.7 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 soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

Description of Floridana, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 11 inches: fine sand

E - 11 to 30 inches: fine sand

Btg - 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):

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

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.7 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 soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

63—Placid fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqk4

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F

Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

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: 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 12 inches: fine sand

C - 12 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: 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 flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Minor Components

Floridana, hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Ellzey, hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Holopaw, hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Tocoi, hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

64—Ellzey fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqk5

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F

Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Ellzey, nonhydric, and similar soils: 60 percent

Ellzey, hydric, and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Ellzey, Nonhydric

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 12 inches: fine sand

E and Bw - 12 to 37 inches: fine sand

Bt - 37 to 58 inches: loamy fine sand

B/C - 58 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 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 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: High (about 9.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Description of Ellzey, 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 12 inches: fine sand
E and Bw - 12 to 37 inches: fine sand
Bt - 37 to 58 inches: loamy fine sand
B/C - 58 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 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 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: High (about 9.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

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

Minor Components

Pompano, hydric

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 soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Floridana, hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

65—Riviera fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqk6

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F

Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Riviera, nonhydric, and similar soils: 60 percent

Riviera, hydric, and similar soils: 25 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Riviera, Nonhydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand

E - 6 to 28 inches: fine sand

E and Bt - 28 to 40 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt - 40 to 62 inches: sandy clay loam
2Cg - 62 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Riviera, 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 28 inches: fine sand
E and Bt - 28 to 40 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt - 40 to 62 inches: sandy clay loam
2Cg - 62 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Floridana, hydric

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

Pompano, nonhydric

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 (G155XB141FL)

Holopaw, hydric

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 soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

66—Terra Ceia muck, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqk7
Elevation: 30 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Terra ceia and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Terra Ceia

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
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 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 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 (G155XB645FL)

Minor Components

Riviera, frequently flooded

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

Winder, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

St. Johns, hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

67—Tisonia mucky peat, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqk8

Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F

Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Tisonia and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Tisonia

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 clayey alluvium

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 18 inches: mucky peat

C - 18 to 65 inches: clay

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 low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: 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: 35.0
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 12.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Minor Components

Durbin

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G155XB999FL)

Pellicer

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
(G155XB999FL)

68—Winder fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqk9
Elevation: 20 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Winder

Setting

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

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand

E - 3 to 10 inches: fine sand

E/Btg - 10 to 14 inches: fine sandy loam

Btg - 14 to 56 inches: sandy clay loam

2Cg - 56 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

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

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.7 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 (G155XB341FL)

Minor Components

Holopaw, hydric

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 soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Floridana, hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Riviera, 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 over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB245FL)

69—Bakersville muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hqkb
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 282 to 312 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Bakersville

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

Oa - 0 to 5 inches: muck
A - 5 to 41 inches: loamy fine sand
B - 41 to 59 inches: fine sandy loam
B/Cg - 59 to 86 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 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 9.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

99—Water

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent

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

Description of Water

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

100—Waters of the Atlantic Ocean

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent

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

Description of Water

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G155XB999FL)

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: St. Johns County, Florida

Survey Area Data: Version 11, Sep 15, 2014