

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

Sumter County, Florida

1—Arredondo fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvr8

Elevation: 40 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Arredondo and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Arredondo

Setting

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: fine sand

E - 9 to 37 inches: fine sand

EB - 37 to 57 inches: loamy fine sand

Bt1 - 57 to 63 inches: fine sandy loam

Bt2 - 63 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Very low

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: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Minor Components

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Candler

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

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

Lake

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges, knolls, marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

3—Astatula fine sand, rolling

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvr_x

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Astatula and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 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): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 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): Very high
(19.98 to 50.01 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL), Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)

Minor Components

Tavares

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

Candler

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL), Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL)

Lake

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

Florahome

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL)

4—Candler sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

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

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Candler

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand

E - 6 to 63 inches: sand
E and Bt - 63 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Tavares

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

Millhopper

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

5—Candler sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvsl

Elevation: 30 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Candler

Setting

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

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: sand
E - 6 to 56 inches: sand
E and Bt - 56 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Minor Components

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

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

Apopka

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL), Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

Lake

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Hills, marine terraces, ridges
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL), Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

6—Kendrick fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvsy
Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Kendrick

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand
E - 8 to 33 inches: fine sand
Bt1 - 33 to 68 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt2 - 68 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
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: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL), Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

Minor Components

Arredondo

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

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Apopka

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Sumterville, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL), Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL)

8—Lake fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvt8

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lake and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Lake

Setting

Landform: Knolls, marine terraces, ridges

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Eolian deposits or sandy fluvial or marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: fine sand
C - 9 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 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: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Tavares

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

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex

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

Candler

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

9—Paisley fine sand, bouldery subsurface

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvt9
Elevation: 30 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Paisley

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 16 inches: fine sand
Btg - 16 to 80 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to high (0.06 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 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: High (about 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

Minor Components

Floridana, depressional

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: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL), Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB245FL)

Eaugallie, non-hydric

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

Ft. green, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL), Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL)

Wabasso, non-hydric

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

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

Sumterville, bouldery subsurface

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: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL), Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL)

Mabel, bouldery subsurface

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: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

10—Sparr fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvr9

Elevation: 40 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Sparr and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 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 9 inches: fine sand

E - 9 to 45 inches: fine sand

Btg1 - 45 to 51 inches: fine sandy loam

Btg2 - 51 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

Minor Components

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

Eaugallie, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Wabasso, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

11—Millhopper sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvrb
Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Millhopper

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand
E - 5 to 50 inches: fine sand
Btg - 50 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very low
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 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: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

Minor Components

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

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

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL), Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

Sumterville, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

13—Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvrc

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Tavares and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 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 8 inches: fine sand
C - 8 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 49.88 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: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL)

Minor Components

Smyrna, non-hydric

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

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

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

Apopka

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

Candler

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

14—Lake fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvrđ
Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Lake

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 49.88 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL), Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

Minor Components

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)

Candler

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex

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

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 6 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: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL)

15—Adamsville fine sand, bouldery subsurface

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvrfl

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Adamsville, bouldery subsurface, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Adamsville, Bouldery Subsurface

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 5 inches: fine sand

C - 5 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

Depth to water table: About 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 (G154XB131FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

Minor Components

Ona, non-hydric

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

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Slough (R154XY011FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL)

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

16—Apopka fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2shkg
Elevation: 10 to 260 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 287 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Apopka

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, nose slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits over loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand
E - 7 to 50 inches: fine sand
Bt1 - 50 to 67 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt2 - 67 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 12.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Minor Components

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL), Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

Candler

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

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

17—Sumterville-Mabel-Tavares association, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvrh
Elevation: 50 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Sumterville, bouldery subsurface, and similar soils: 55 percent
Mabel, bouldery subsurface, and similar soils: 25 percent
Tavares, bouldery subsurface, and similar soils: 15 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

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

Description of Sumterville, Bouldery Subsurface

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand

E - 7 to 25 inches: fine sand

Btg - 25 to 76 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Medium

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

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

Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL), Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL)

Description of Mabel, Bouldery Subsurface

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy, loamy, and clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand

E - 6 to 14 inches: fine sand

Bt - 14 to 52 inches: sandy clay

Ck - 52 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: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
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: Moderate (about 7.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

Description of Tavares, Bouldery Subsurface

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 49.88 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: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL)

Minor Components

Millhopper, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

18—Okeelanta muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvrj

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Okeelanta and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Okeelanta

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 38 inches: muck

Cg - 38 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 17.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Minor Components

Pompano, depressional

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

Placid

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Gator

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

Terra ceia

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

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

19—Apopka fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvrk
Elevation: 40 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Apopka

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 45 inches: fine sand
Bt - 45 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Minor Components

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

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

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interflue

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL)

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interflue

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL), Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

Candler

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

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

20—Florahome sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvrl

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Florahome

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 20 inches: sand
AC - 20 to 33 inches: sand
C - 33 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 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: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL)

Minor Components

Tavares

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

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

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL), Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

21—EauGallie fine sand, bouldery subsurface

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvrn

Elevation: 30 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Eaugallie, hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Eaugallie, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand
E - 8 to 25 inches: fine sand
Bh - 25 to 36 inches: fine sand
E' - 36 to 57 inches: fine sand
Cg - 57 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Description of Eaugallie, Hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand
E - 8 to 25 inches: fine sand
Bh - 25 to 36 inches: fine sand
E' - 36 to 57 inches: fine sand
Cg - 57 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Minor Components

Paisley

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: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL), Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL)

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Wabasso, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL)

Mabel, bouldery subsurface

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: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

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

Description of Smyrna, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces, flats 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)

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)

Eaugallie, hydric

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

23—Ona fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvrp

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Ona, hydric, and similar soils: 25 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Ona, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: fine sand
Bh - 9 to 20 inches: fine sand
C - 20 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 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 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Description of Ona, Hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: fine sand
Bh - 9 to 20 inches: fine sand
C - 20 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

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

Runoff class: Very high

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

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods

(R154XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G154XB141FL)

Minor Components

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods

(R154XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G154XB141FL)

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: Upland Hardwood Hammock

(R154XY008FL), Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic

uplands (G154XB131FL)

Eaugallie, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric

lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods

(R154XY003FL)

Smyrna, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

24—Basinger fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvrq

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Basinger and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Basinger

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand

E - 8 to 27 inches: fine sand

Bh - 27 to 45 inches: fine sand

C - 45 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.4 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 (G154XB141FL), Slough (R154XY011FL)

Minor Components

Placid

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Ona, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

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

25—Kanapaha sand, bouldery subsurface

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvrr

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kanapaha, non-hydric, and similar soils: 70 percent
Kanapaha, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Kanapaha, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, 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: sand
E - 6 to 45 inches: sand
Btg - 45 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock
(R154XY008FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G154XB141FL)

Description of Kanapaha, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats, 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: sand

E - 6 to 45 inches: sand

Btg - 45 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

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

Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.4 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 (G154XB141FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

Minor Components

Eaugallie, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods

(R154XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G154XB141FL)

Sparr, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of

mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock

(R154XY008FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

26—Wabasso fine sand, bouldery subsurface

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvrs

Elevation: 30 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Wabasso, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Wabasso, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand

E - 4 to 15 inches: fine sand

Bh - 15 to 21 inches: loamy fine sand

Btg - 21 to 60 inches: sandy clay

Ckg - 60 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

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

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

Depth to water table: About 12 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

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: Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Description of Wabasso, Hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 15 inches: fine sand
Bh - 15 to 21 inches: loamy fine sand
Btg - 21 to 60 inches: sandy clay
Ckg - 60 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high 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
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: Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL)

Minor Components

Paisley

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: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

Eaugallie, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Mabel, bouldery subsurface

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: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

27—Sumterville fine sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvrt

Elevation: 50 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Sumterville, bouldery subsurface, and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Sumterville, Bouldery Subsurface

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: fine sand
E - 9 to 29 inches: fine sand
Btg - 29 to 80 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

Minor Components

Sparr, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL), Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

Mabel, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 10 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: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL), Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL)

28—Seffner fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvrv
Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Seffner

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 12 inches: fine sand
AC - 12 to 18 inches: fine sand
C - 18 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL), Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

Minor Components

Ona, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

Florahome

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL)

29—Nittaw muck, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvrw
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Nittaw

Setting

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

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 5 inches: muck
A - 5 to 12 inches: loamy fine sand
Btg - 12 to 65 inches: sandy clay
Cg - 65 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 (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

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

Minor Components

Gator

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Floridana

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Flood plains 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 (G154XB245FL)

Terra ceia

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Depressions on flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

30—Placid fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvry

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Placid and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Placid

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 16 inches: fine sand
Cg - 16 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 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 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Minor Components

Ona, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL)

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

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

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Slough (R154XY011FL)

31—Myakka-Myakka, wet, sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2twt1
Elevation: 10 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 43 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: sand
E - 6 to 20 inches: sand
Bh - 20 to 36 inches: sand
C - 36 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

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

Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 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 5.0 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), South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Description of Myakka, Wet

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 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 5.0 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 (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Eaugallie

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Ecological site: Freshwater marshes and ponds (R155XY010FL)

32—Pompano fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvs0
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Pompano

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, 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
C - 5 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Slough (R154XY011FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL)

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Slough (R154XY011FL)

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 7 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: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL), Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

Placid

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

33—Sparr fine sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvs1

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Sparr, bouldery subsurface, and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Sparr, Bouldery Subsurface

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand

E - 8 to 46 inches: fine sand

Btg1 - 46 to 58 inches: sandy clay loam

Btg2 - 58 to 80 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 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 rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

Minor Components

Eaugallie, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Millhopper, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL)

Mabel, bouldery subsurface

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: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL), Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL)

Adamsville, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

34—Tarrytown sandy clay loam, bouldery subsurface

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvs2

Elevation: 30 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Tarrytown, Bouldery Subsurface

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 7 inches: sandy clay loam
Btk - 7 to 14 inches: sandy clay loam
Ck - 14 to 50 inches: loam
C - 50 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 35 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): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock
(R154XY008FL), Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of
mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL)

Minor Components

Mabel, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 8 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: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

Paisley

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL), Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL)

35—Pompano fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvs3
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Pompano, Depressional

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: fine sand
C - 9 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 12 inches

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL), Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

Minor Components

Placid

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Floridana, 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 (G154XB245FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Slough (R154XY011FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL)

36—Floridana mucky fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvs4
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Floridana, depressional, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Floridana, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 4 inches: mucky fine sand

A2 - 4 to 12 inches: fine sand

Eg - 12 to 25 inches: fine sand

Btg - 25 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Moderately 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: Frequent

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.0 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 (G154XB245FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Minor Components

Gator

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

Placid

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

37—Astatula fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvs5

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Astatula and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Astatula

Setting

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 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 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Candler

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL), Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

Lake

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Knolls, marine terraces, ridges
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL)

39—Mabel fine sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvs6
Elevation: 30 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Mabel, Bouldery Subsurface

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: Sandy, loamy, and clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 16 inches: fine sand
Bt1 - 16 to 24 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 24 to 30 inches: clay
Ck - 30 to 80 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
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: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock
(R154XY008FL), Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of
mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL)

Minor Components

Oldsmar, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

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

Paisley

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: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of
hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL), Upland Hardwood
Hammock (R154XY008FL)

Wabasso, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R154XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G154XB141FL)

Sumterville, bouldery subsurface

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: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and
rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL), Upland Hardwood
Hammock (R154XY008FL)

40—Millhopper sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvs8
Elevation: 50 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Millhopper, Bouldery Subsurface

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: sand
E - 7 to 45 inches: fine sand
Btg - 45 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very low
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 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: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock
(R154XY008FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic
uplands (G154XB121FL)

Minor Components

Candler, bouldery subsurface

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

Sumterville, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL), Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL)

Mabel, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 4 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: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

Tavares, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

41—Everglades muck, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvs9

Elevation: 20 to 120 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Everglades and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Everglades

Setting

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 8 inches: muck

Oe1 - 8 to 28 inches: mucky peat

Oe2 - 28 to 80 inches: mucky peat

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: High

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: 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 27.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Minor Components

Okeelanta

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Terra ceia

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Gator

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

42—Adamsville fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvsb
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 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: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 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 (G154XB131FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

Minor Components

Ona, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Sparr, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Tavares, bouldery subsurface

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

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

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v16t

Elevation: 0 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 287 to 317 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Basinger, depressional, and similar soils: 92 percent

Minor components: 8 percent

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

Description of Basinger, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand

E - 3 to 8 inches: fine sand

E/Bh - 8 to 24 inches: fine sand

C - 24 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 50.02 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Minor Components

Smyrna

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

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

Immokalee, hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

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

Floridana, hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

44—Oldsmar fine sand, bouldery subsurface

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvsd

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Oldsmar, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Oldsmar, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: fine sand

E - 9 to 31 inches: fine sand

Bh - 31 to 48 inches: fine sand

Btg - 48 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
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 5.1 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 (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Description of Oldsmar, 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 9 inches: fine sand
E - 9 to 31 inches: fine sand
Bh - 31 to 48 inches: fine sand
Btg - 48 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.1 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
(R154XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G154XB141FL)

Minor Components

Eaugallie, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Immokalee, 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
(R154XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G154XB141FL)

Electra, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Wabasso, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

45—Electra fine sand, bouldery subsurface

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvsf

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Electra, Bouldery Subsurface

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, ridges 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 35 inches: fine sand
Bh - 35 to 40 inches: fine sand
BE - 40 to 46 inches: fine sand
Btg - 46 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

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
(R154XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G154XB141FL)

Sparr, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock
(R154XY008FL), Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic
uplands (G154XB131FL)

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R154XY003FL), Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic
uplands (G154XB131FL)

Wabasso, non-hydric

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

46—Ft. Green fine sand, bouldery subsurface

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvsg
Elevation: 30 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ft. green, non-hydric, and similar soils: 70 percent
Ft. green, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the
mapunit.*

Description of Ft. Green, Non-hydric

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 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 28 inches: fine sand
Btg1 - 28 to 38 inches: sandy clay loam
Btg2 - 38 to 58 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 58 to 80 inches: cobbly sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock
(R154XY008FL), Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or
mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL)

Description of Ft. Green, Hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 28 inches: fine sand
Btg1 - 28 to 38 inches: sandy clay loam
Btg2 - 38 to 58 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 58 to 80 inches: cobbly sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

Minor Components

Paisley

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: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

Wabasso, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL)

Mabel, bouldery subsurface

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: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

47—Okeelanta muck, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvsh
Elevation: 20 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Okeelanta

Setting

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

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 19 inches: muck
Cg - 19 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): 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: High (about 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL)

Minor Components

Terra ceia

Percent of map unit: 15 percent

Landform: Depressions on flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Gator

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

48—Malabar fine sand, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvsj

Elevation: 10 to 130 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Malabar and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Malabar

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand

E/Bw - 6 to 48 inches: fine sand

Btg - 48 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 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 (G154XB145FL)

Minor Components

Oldsmar, non-hydric

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

Eaugallie, hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
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)

Ft. green, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, 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 (G154XB141FL), Slough (R154XY011FL)

Kanapaha, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 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: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

49—Terra Ceia muck, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvsk

Elevation: 20 to 120 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Terra ceia and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Terra Ceia

Setting

Landform: Depressions on flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material

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: High

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: 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 (G154XB645FL)

Minor Components

Gator

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL)

Okeelanta

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

50—Immokalee sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvsm
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Immokalee, non-hydric, and similar soils: 70 percent
Immokalee, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Immokalee, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand
E - 5 to 34 inches: sand
Bh - 34 to 46 inches: sand
C - 46 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 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 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Description of Immokalee, Hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand
E - 5 to 34 inches: sand
Bh - 34 to 46 inches: sand
C - 46 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 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 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R154XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G154XB141FL)

Minor Components

Myakka, non-hydric

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

Oldsmar, non-hydric

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

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric
lowlands (G154XB141FL), Slough (R154XY011FL)

Pomello

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R154XY003FL), Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic
uplands (G154XB131FL)

51—Pits-Dumps complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvsn
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Dumps: 50 percent
Pits: 40 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Dumps

Setting

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

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Pits

Setting

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

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Aquents, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Marine terraces

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Aquents, hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

52—Candler sand, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvsp

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Candler and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Candler

Setting

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand

E - 5 to 52 inches: sand

E and Bt - 52 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 12 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: 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 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Minor Components

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

Apopka

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

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL),
Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric
uplands (G154XB113FL)

Lake

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

53—Tavares fine sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvsq
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Tavares, Bouldery Subsurface

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 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 49.88 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: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL)

Minor Components

Millhopper, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

Adamsville, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 7 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: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL), Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

Sparr, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

54—Monteocha fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvsr
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Monteocha

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 28 inches: fine sand
Bh - 28 to 34 inches: fine sand
E' - 34 to 55 inches: fine sand
Btg - 55 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately 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 8.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Minor Components

Placid

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Wabasso, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Okeelanta

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 (G154XB645FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Floridana, depressional

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: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL), Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB245FL)

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

55—Pomello fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v16w

Elevation: 0 to 130 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 287 to 317 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pomello and similar soils: 91 percent

Minor components: 9 percent

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

Description of Pomello

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand

E - 4 to 55 inches: fine sand

Bh - 55 to 67 inches: fine sand

Bw - 67 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Low

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

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

Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Minor Components

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

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

Basinger, hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Drainageways

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

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

Eaugallie, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

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

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Upland hardwood hammocks (R154XY008FL)

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

56—Wabasso fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvst

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wabasso and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Wabasso

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 12 inches: fine sand
Bh - 12 to 28 inches: fine sand
Btg - 28 to 55 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 55 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
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: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Minor Components

Gator

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Floridana, 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: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL), Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB245FL)

Paisley

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: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB345FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Monteocha

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

57—Gator muck, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bsvs
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Gator

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 over loamy and sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 25 inches: muck
Cg1 - 25 to 40 inches: fine sand
Cg2 - 40 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: 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
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 12.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL)

Minor Components

Terra ceia

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

Floridana

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB245FL)

58—Paisley fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvsw
Elevation: 30 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Paisley and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Paisley

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand

Eg - 5 to 13 inches: fine sand

Btg - 13 to 80 inches: sandy 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):

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: Frequent

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL), Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB345FL)

Minor Components

Ft. green, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL)

Floridana, depressional

Percent of map unit: 7 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 (G154XB245FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Nittaw

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

59—Arents, organic substratum

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvsx

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 320 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

AC - 0 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: 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
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

60—Delray fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvsz
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Delray

Setting

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

Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
A2 - 6 to 16 inches: fine sand
Eg - 16 to 60 inches: fine sand
Btg - 60 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible

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

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Minor Components

Placid

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Basinger

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

Floridana, 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 (G154XB245FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

61—EauGallie fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvt0

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Eaugallie, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of EauGallie, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: 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 34 inches: fine sand

E' - 34 to 50 inches: fine sand

Btg - 50 to 65 inches: sandy clay loam

Cg - 65 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very 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 5.8 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
(R154XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G154XB141FL)

Description of Eugallie, Hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 21 inches: fine sand
Bh - 21 to 34 inches: fine sand
E' - 34 to 50 inches: fine sand
Btg - 50 to 65 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 65 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very 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 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 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric
lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods
(R154XY003FL)

Minor Components

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

Immokalee, 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 (R154XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL)

Myakka, non-hydric

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

Wabasso, non-hydric

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

62—Urban land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvt1
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Urban Land

Setting

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

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Arents

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

63—Floridana-Basinger association, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvt2
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Floridana

Setting

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

Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 5 inches: mucky fine sand
A2 - 5 to 11 inches: fine sand
Eg - 11 to 26 inches: fine sand
Btg - 26 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
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: 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 7.9 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 (G154XB245FL)

Description of Basinger

Setting

Landform: Flood plains 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 5 inches: fine sand
E/Bh - 5 to 22 inches: sand
C - 22 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): 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: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

Minor Components

Malabar

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

Chobee

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 (G154XB345FL)

Delray

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Slough (R154XY011FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL)

64—Gator muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvt3
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Gator

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 and sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 38 inches: muck
Cg1 - 38 to 42 inches: fine sand
Cg2 - 42 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 15.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Minor Components

Pompano, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Placid

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Terra ceia

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

65—Candler sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvt4

Elevation: 30 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Candler, bouldery subsurface, and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Candler, Bouldery Subsurface

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: sand

E - 3 to 65 inches: sand

E and Bt - 65 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: Very low

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Minor Components

Arredondo, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

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

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

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

Millhopper, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL)

Tavares, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Lake

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Knolls, marine terraces, ridges

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

66—Arredondo fine sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvt5

Elevation: 40 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Arredondo, bouldery subsurface, and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Arredondo, Bouldery Subsurface

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand
E - 8 to 58 inches: fine sand
Bt - 58 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: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Candler, bouldery subsurface

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

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Millhopper, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL)

Tavares, bouldery subsurface

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Lake

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Knolls, marine terraces, ridges

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

67—Wabasso fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvt6

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Wabasso, hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Wabasso, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 21 inches: fine sand
Bh - 21 to 32 inches: loamy fine sand
Btg - 32 to 65 inches: sandy clay loam
Ckg - 65 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: 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
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: Moderate (about 7.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods
(R154XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G154XB141FL)

Description of Wabasso, Hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 21 inches: fine sand
Bh - 21 to 32 inches: loamy fine sand
Btg - 32 to 65 inches: sandy clay loam
Ckg - 65 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

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

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: Moderate (about 7.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

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

Minor Components

Paisley

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: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL), Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL)

Eaugallie, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

68—Chobee loamy fine sand, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvt7

Elevation: 10 to 80 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 290 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Chobee and similar soils: 80 percent

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

Description of Chobee

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 alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: loamy fine sand

Bt - 6 to 41 inches: sandy clay loam

Cg - 41 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: 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: 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 7.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB345FL)

Minor Components

Gator

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Floridana

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Flood plains 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 (G154XB245FL)

Nittaw

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL)

99—Water

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Water

Interpretive groups

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

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Sumter County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 11, Sep 22, 2014