

Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

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.

The Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated) report displays a generated description of the major soils that occur in a map unit. Descriptions of non-soil (miscellaneous areas) and minor map unit components are not included. This description is generated from the underlying soil attribute data.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other Soil Data Mart reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the Soil Data Mart reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.

Report—Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Taylor County, Florida

Map Unit: 3—Clara and Osier fine sands

Component: Clara (45%)

The Clara component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Osier (30%)

The Osier component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Boulogne (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Boulogne soil is a minor component.

Component: Plummer, non-hydric (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Plummer soil is a minor component.

Component: Pottsburg (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pottsburg soil is a minor component.

Component: Sapelo (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Sapelo soil is a minor component.

Component: Meadowbrook (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Meadowbrook soil is a minor component.

Component: Ridgewood (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ridgewood soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 5—Chaires fine sand

Component: Chaires (81%)

The Chaires component makes up 81 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Osier (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Osier soil is a minor component.

Component: Pottsburg (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pottsburg soil is a minor component.

Component: Meadowbrook (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Meadowbrook soil is a minor component.

Component: Steinhatchee (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Steinhatchee soil is a minor component.

Component: Moriah (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Moriah soil is a minor component.

Component: Wekiva (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Wekiva soil is a minor component.

Component: Tooles (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Tooles soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 6—Leon fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Leon (80%)

The Leon component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on — Error in Exists On —. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lynn Haven (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lynn Haven soil is a minor component.

Component: Mandarin (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Mandarin soil is a minor component.

Component: Chaires (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Chaires soil is a minor component.

Component: Sapelo, hydric (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Sapelo soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 8—Meadowbrook fine sand

Component: Meadowbrook, nonhydric (80%)

The Meadowbrook, nonhydric component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Chaires (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Chaires soil is a minor component.

Component: Goldhead (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Goldhead soil is a minor component.

Component: Meadowbrook, hydric (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Meadowbrook soil is a minor component.

Component: Clara (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Clara soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 9—Sapelo fine sand

Component: Sapelo (80%)

The Sapelo component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Component: Meadowbrook (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Meadowbrook soil is a minor component.

Component: Leon, depressional (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Ocilla (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ocilla soil is a minor component.

Component: Boulogne (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Boulogne soil is a minor component.

Component: Leon (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Sapelo, depressional (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Sapelo soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 10—Mandarin-Hurricane complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Component: Mandarin (62%)

The Mandarin component makes up 62 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Hurricane (18%)

The Hurricane component makes up 18 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Boulogne (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Boulogne soil is a minor component.

Component: Leon (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Ortega (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ortega soil is a minor component.

Component: Sapelo (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Sapelo soil is a minor component.

Component: Lynn Haven, depressional (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lynn Haven soil is a minor component.

Component: Wesconnett (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Wesconnett soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 12—Ortega fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Ortega (78%)

The Ortega component makes up 78 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Albany (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Component: Kershaw (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Kershaw soil is a minor component.

Component: Hurricane (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Hurricane soil is a minor component.

Component: Lynn Haven, depressional (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lynn Haven soil is a minor component.

Component: Ridgewood (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ridgewood soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 13—Hurricane fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Component: Hurricane (77%)

The Hurricane component makes up 77 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chaires (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Chaires soil is a minor component.

Component: Boulogne (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Boulogne soil is a minor component.

Component: Lutterloh (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lutterloh soil is a minor component.

Component: Lynn Haven, depressional (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lynn Haven soil is a minor component.

Component: Leon (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Mandarin (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Mandarin soil is a minor component.

Component: Ortega (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ortega soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 14—Chibley-Lynn Haven, depressional-Boulogne complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Component: Chipley (30%)

The Chipley component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lynn Haven, depressional (25%)

The Lynn Haven, depressional component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 11 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Boulogne (19%)

The Boulogne component makes up 19 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Clara (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Clara soil is a minor component.

Component: Otela (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Otela soil is a minor component.

Component: Ortega (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ortega soil is a minor component.

Component: Surrency (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Surrency soil is a minor component.

Component: Osier (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Osier soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 15—Ridgewood fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Component: Ridgewood (77%)

The Ridgewood component makes up 77 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Component: Leon (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Ortega (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ortega soil is a minor component.

Component: Lutterloh, limestone substratum (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lutterloh soil is a minor component.

Component: Pottsburg (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pottsburg soil is a minor component.

Component: Osier (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Osier soil is a minor component.

Component: Melvina (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Melvina soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 16—Lutterloh-Ridgewood complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Component: Lutterloh (58%)

The Lutterloh component makes up 58 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ridgewood (21%)

The Ridgewood component makes up 21 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Meadowbrook, nonhydric (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Meadowbrook soil is a minor component.

Component: Clara (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Clara soil is a minor component.

Component: Chaires, limestone substratum (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Chaires soil is a minor component.

Component: Meadowbrook, hydric (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Meadowbrook soil is a minor component.

Component: Tennille (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Tennille soil is a minor component.

Component: Moriah (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Moriah soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 17—Ousley-Leon-Clara complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Component: Ousley (29%)

The Ousley component makes up 29 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon (28%)

The Leon component makes up 28 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Clara (27%)

The Clara component makes up 27 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chaires (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Chaires soil is a minor component.

Component: Lutterloh (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lutterloh soil is a minor component.

Component: Seaboard (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Seaboard soil is a minor component.

Component: Moriah (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Moriah soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 19—Otela-Ortega-Lutterloh complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Otela (49%)

The Otela component makes up 49 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ortega (24%)

The Ortega component makes up 24 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lutterloh (22%)

The Lutterloh component makes up 22 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Osier (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Osier soil is a minor component.

Component: Plummer, non-hydric (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Plummer soil is a minor component.

Component: Ridgewood (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ridgewood soil is a minor component.

Component: Starke (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Starke soil is a minor component.

Component: Ocilla (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ocilla soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 20—Melvina-Mandarin complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Component: Melvina (40%)

The Melvina component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Mandarin (38%)

The Mandarin component makes up 38 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chaires (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Chaires soil is a minor component.

Component: Leon (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Resota (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Resota soil is a minor component.

Component: Lutterloh (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lutterloh soil is a minor component.

Component: Ridgewood (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ridgewood soil is a minor component.

Component: Steinhatchee (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Steinhatchee soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 21—Kershaw fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Kershaw (81%)

The Kershaw component makes up 81 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Boulogne (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Boulogne soil is a minor component.

Component: Ortega (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ortega soil is a minor component.

Component: Ridgewood (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ridgewood soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 22—Ocilla sand

Component: Ocilla (81%)

The Ocilla component makes up 81 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Component: Ridgewood (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ridgewood soil is a minor component.

Component: Mascotte (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Mascotte soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 23—Melvina-Moriah-Lutterloh complex

Component: Melvina (44%)

The Melvina component makes up 44 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Moriah (18%)

The Moriah component makes up 18 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 72 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lutterloh, limestone substratum (16%)

The Lutterloh, limestone substratum component makes up 16 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 60 to 80 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bushnell (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Bushnell soil is a minor component.

Component: Hurricane (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Hurricane soil is a minor component.

Component: Meadowbrook (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Meadowbrook soil is a minor component.

Component: Ridgewood (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ridgewood soil is a minor component.

Component: Wekiva (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Wekiva soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 24—Albany sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Albany (76%)

The Albany component makes up 76 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chaires (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Chaires soil is a minor component.

Component: Ocilla (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ocilla soil is a minor component.

Component: Melvina (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Melvina soil is a minor component.

Component: Lynn Haven, depressional (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lynn Haven soil is a minor component.

Component: Sapelo (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Sapelo soil is a minor component.

Component: Plummer, non-hydric (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Plummer soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 25—Pottsburg fine sand

Component: Pottsburg (77%)

The Pottsburg component makes up 77 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Boulogne (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Boulogne soil is a minor component.

Component: Lynn Haven, depressional (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lynn Haven soil is a minor component.

Component: Moriah (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Moriah soil is a minor component.

Component: Meadowbrook (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Meadowbrook soil is a minor component.

Component: Mandarin (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Mandarin soil is a minor component.

Component: Osier (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Osier soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 26—Resota-Hurricane complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Resota (67%)

The Resota component makes up 67 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Hurricane (20%)

The Hurricane component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Mandarin (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Mandarin soil is a minor component.

Component: Ridgewood (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ridgewood soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 27—Plummer-Plummer, wet, fine sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Plummer (60%)

The Plummer component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Plummer, wet (25%)

The Plummer, wet component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Plummer, depressional (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Plummer soil is a minor component.

Component: Leon (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Scranton (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Scranton soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 28—Surrency, Starke, and Croatan soils, depressional

Component: Surrency (39%)

The Surrency component makes up 39 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 14 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Starke (27%)

The Starke component makes up 27 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 15 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Croatan (21%)

The Croatan component makes up 21 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material over loamy marine or fluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 55 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Mascotte (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Mascotte soil is a minor component.

Component: Lynn Haven, depressional (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lynn Haven soil is a minor component.

Component: Clara (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Clara soil is a minor component.

Component: Pottsburg (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pottsburg soil is a minor component.

Component: Sapelo, depressional (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Sapelo soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 29—Albany-Surrency, depressional, complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Component: Albany (45%)

The Albany component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Surrency (38%)

The Surrency component makes up 38 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 14 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Plummer, hydric (9%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Plummer soil is a minor component.

Component: Sapelo (8%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Sapelo soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 30—Dorovan and Pamlico soils, depressional

Component: Dorovan (56%)

The Dorovan component makes up 56 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 55 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pamlico (32%)

The Pamlico component makes up 32 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Wekiva (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Wekiva soil is a minor component.

Component: Sapelo (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Sapelo soil is a minor component.

Component: Leon (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Evergreen (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Evergreen soil is a minor component.

Component: Clara (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Clara soil is a minor component.

Component: Sapelo, depressional (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Sapelo soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 33—Wesconnett, Evergreen, and Pamlico soils, depressional

Component: Wesconnett (41%)

The Wesconnett component makes up 41 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Evergreen (25%)

The Evergreen component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 55 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pamlico (20%)

The Pamlico component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Clara (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Clara soil is a minor component.

Component: Starke (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Starke soil is a minor component.

Component: Chaires (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Chaires soil is a minor component.

Component: Pottsburg (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pottsburg soil is a minor component.

Component: Surrency (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Surrency soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 34—Clara and Bodiford soils, frequently flooded

Component: Clara (58%)

The Clara component makes up 58 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 4 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 14 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bodiford (21%)

The Bodiford component makes up 21 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 60 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Meadowbrook, frequently flooded (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Meadowbrook soil is a minor component.

Component: Pamlico (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pamlico soil is a minor component.

Component: Croatan (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Croatan soil is a minor component.

Component: Steinhatchee (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Steinhatchee soil is a minor component.

Component: Tooles (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Tooles soil is a minor component.

Component: Tennille (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Tennille soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 35—Tooles, Meadowbrook, and Wekiva soils, frequently flooded

Component: Tooles (40%)

The Tooles component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 5 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Meadowbrook, frequently flooded (28%)

The Meadowbrook, frequently flooded component makes up 28 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 5 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Wekiva (23%)

The Wekiva component makes up 23 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 10 to 30 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Clara (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Clara soil is a minor component.

Component: Nutall, frequently flooded (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Nutall soil is a minor component.

Component: Tennille (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Tennille soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 37—Tooles and Meadowbrook soils, depressional

Component: Tooles, depressional (48%)

The Tooles, depressional component makes up 48 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Meadowbrook, depressional (36%)

The Meadowbrook, depressional component makes up 36 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Nutall, frequently flooded (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Nutall soil is a minor component.

Component: Wekiva (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Wekiva soil is a minor component.

Component: Tennille (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Tennille soil is a minor component.

Component: Surrency (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Surrency soil is a minor component.

Component: Pamlico (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pamlico soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 38—Clara and Meadowbrook soils, depressional

Component: Clara (44%)

The Clara component makes up 44 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 12 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Meadowbrook (32%)

The Meadowbrook component makes up 32 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Starke (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Starke soil is a minor component.

Component: Croatan (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Croatan soil is a minor component.

Component: Tooles (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Tooles soil is a minor component.

Component: Leon (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Dorovan (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Dorovan soil is a minor component.

Component: Chaires (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Chaires soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 40—Lutterloh fine sand, limestone substratum

Component: Lutterloh, limestone substratum (80%)

The Lutterloh, limestone substratum component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 60 to 80 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Tooles (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Tooles soil is a minor component.

Component: Seaboard (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Seaboard soil is a minor component.

Component: Chaires, limestone substratum (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Chaires soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 41—Tooles-Meadowbrook complex

Component: Tooles (48%)

The Tooles component makes up 48 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Meadowbrook (32%)

The Meadowbrook component makes up 32 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chaires (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Chaires soil is a minor component.

Component: Clara (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Clara soil is a minor component.

Component: Leon (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Tennille (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Tennille soil is a minor component.

Component: Moriah (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Moriah soil is a minor component.

Component: Wekiva (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Wekiva soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 45—Chaires fine sand, limestone substratum

Component: Chaires, limestone substratum (77%)

The Chaires, limestone substratum component makes up 77 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 50 to 80 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chaires (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Chaires soil is a minor component.

Component: Clara (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Clara soil is a minor component.

Component: Toolles (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Toolles soil is a minor component.

Component: Meadowbrook (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Meadowbrook soil is a minor component.

Component: Wekiva (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Wekiva soil is a minor component.

Component: Steinhatchee (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Steinhatchee soil is a minor component.

Component: Leon (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 46—Pits

Component: Pits (77%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Pits is a miscellaneous area.

Component: Pits (12%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pits soil is a minor component.

Component: Pits (11%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pits soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 48—Wekiva-Tennille-Tooles complex, occasionally flooded

Component: Wekiva (44%)

The Wekiva component makes up 44 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 10 to 30 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Tennille (28%)

The Tennille component makes up 28 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 6 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Tooles (16%)

The Tooles component makes up 16 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 5 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Steinhatchee (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Steinhatchee soil is a minor component.

Component: Matmon (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Matmon soil is a minor component.

Component: Chaires (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Chaires soil is a minor component.

Component: Melvina (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Melvina soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 49—Seaboard-Bushnell-Matmon complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Component: Seaboard (28%)

The Seaboard component makes up 28 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 6 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bushnell (25%)

The Bushnell component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Matmon (23%)

The Matmon component makes up 23 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 10 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chaires (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Chaires soil is a minor component.

Component: Ridgewood (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ridgewood soil is a minor component.

Component: Mandarin (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Mandarin soil is a minor component.

Component: Otela (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Otela soil is a minor component.

Component: Moriah (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Moriah soil is a minor component.

Component: Lutterloh (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lutterloh soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 51—Tooles-Nutall complex, frequently flooded

Component: Tooles, frequently flooded (60%)

The Tooles, frequently flooded component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 5 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Nutall, frequently flooded (30%)

The Nutall, frequently flooded component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Goldhead (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Goldhead soil is a minor component.

Component: Starke (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Starke soil is a minor component.

Component: Tennille (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Tennille soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 52—Clara, depressional-Clara-Meadowbrook complex, occasionally flooded

Component: Clara, depressional (30%)

The Clara, depressional component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 14 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Clara (29%)

The Clara component makes up 29 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Meadowbrook (20%)

The Meadowbrook component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 5 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chaires (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Chaires soil is a minor component.

Component: Leon (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Leon, depressional (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Lutterloh, limestone substratum (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lutterloh soil is a minor component.

Component: Melvina (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Melvina soil is a minor component.

Component: Tooles (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Tooles soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 53—Bayvi muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Component: Bayvi (86%)

The Bayvi component makes up 86 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on — Error in Exists On —. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 45 to 70 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 40 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 60 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bayvi, very deep (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Bayvi soil is a minor component.

Component: Leon, tidal (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Nutall, tidal (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Nutall soil is a minor component.

Component: Lynn Haven, tidal (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lynn Haven soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 54—Meadowbrook-Tooles-Clara, depressional, complex

Component: Meadowbrook (27%)

The Meadowbrook component makes up 27 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Tooles (20%)

The Tooles component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Clara, depressional (20%)

The Clara, depressional component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 14 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Wekiva (15%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Wekiva soil is a minor component.

Component: Leon (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Chaires (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Chaires soil is a minor component.

Component: Tennille (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Tennille soil is a minor component.

Component: Meadowbrook, depressional (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Meadowbrook soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 55—Arents, moderately wet, rarely flooded

Component: Arents, moderately wet (100%)

The Arents, moderately wet component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on fills, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: 57—Sapelo fine sand

Component: Sapelo, depressional (81%)

The Sapelo, depressional component makes up 81 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains, flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 4 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon, depressional (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Croatan (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Croatan soil is a minor component.

Component: Evergreen (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Evergreen soil is a minor component.

Component: Pamlico (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pamlico soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 58—Leon mucky fine sand

Component: Leon, depressional (90%)

The Leon, depressional component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains, depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Evergreen (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Evergreen soil is a minor component.

Component: Pamlico (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pamlico soil is a minor component.

Component: Boulogne (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Boulogne soil is a minor component.

Component: Mascotte (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Mascotte soil is a minor component.

Component: Leon (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Sapelo (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Sapelo soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 59—Arents, sanitary landfill

Component: Arents (95%)

The Arents component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on fills, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Arents, moderately wet (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Arents soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 60—Chaires, limestone substratum-Meadowbrook, limestone substratum, complex, rarely flooded

Component: Chaires, limestone substratum (60%)

The Chaires, limestone substratum component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 50 to 80 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Meadowbrook, limestone substratum (19%)

The Meadowbrook, limestone substratum component makes up 19 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 60 to 80 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Clara, depressional (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Clara soil is a minor component.

Component: Leon (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Leon, depressional (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Meadowbrook, depressional (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Meadowbrook soil is a minor component.

Component: Lynn Haven, depressional (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lynn Haven soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 61—Wekiva-Tooles, depressional-Tennille complex, rarely flooded

Component: Wekiva (43%)

The Wekiva component makes up 43 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 10 to 30 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 5 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Tooles, depressional (25%)

The Tooles, depressional component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Tennille (12%)

The Tennille component makes up 12 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 6 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Meadowbrook (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Meadowbrook soil is a minor component.

Component: Chaires (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Chaires soil is a minor component.

Component: Tooles (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Tooles soil is a minor component.

Component: Steinhatchee (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Steinhatchee soil is a minor component.

Component: Wekiva, depressional (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Wekiva soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 62—Tooles-Tennille-Wekiva complex, depressional

Component: Tooles (45%)

The Tooles component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Wekiva, depressional (25%)

The Wekiva, depressional component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 10 to 30 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Tennille (25%)

The Tennille component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 6 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Goldhead (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Goldhead soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 63—Steinhatchee fine sand

Component: Steinhatchee (80%)

The Steinhatchee component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 24 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Meadowbrook (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Meadowbrook soil is a minor component.

Component: Tooles (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Tooles soil is a minor component.

Component: Tennille (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Tennille soil is a minor component.

Component: Moriah (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Moriah soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 64—Tooles-Wekiva complex

Component: Tooles (63%)

The Tooles component makes up 63 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Wekiva (27%)

The Wekiva component makes up 27 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 10 to 30 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Meadowbrook (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Meadowbrook soil is a minor component.

Component: Moriah (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Moriah soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 65—Yellowjacket and Maurepas mucks, frequently flooded

Component: Yellowjacket (45%)

The Yellowjacket component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 45 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Maurepas (45%)

The Maurepas component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of woody organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 60 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pamlico (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pamlico soil is a minor component.

Component: Tooles (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Tooles soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 67—Yellowjacket and Maurepas mucks, depressional

Component: Yellowjacket, depressional (45%)

The Yellowjacket, depressional component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 45 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Maurepas, depressional (40%)

The Maurepas, depressional component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of woody organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 60 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Meadowbrook, depressional (8%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Meadowbrook soil is a minor component.

Component: Toolles, depressional (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Toolles soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 68—Matmon-Wekiva-Rock outcrop complex, occasionally flooded

Component: Matmon (40%)

The Matmon component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 10 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Wekiva (35%)

The Wekiva component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 10 to 30 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Rock outcrop (14%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Rock outcrop is a miscellaneous area.

Component: Steinhatchee (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Steinhatchee soil is a minor component.

Component: Tennille (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Tennille soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 69—Eunola, Goldhead, and Tooles fine sands, commonly flooded

Component: Eunola (49%)

The Eunola component makes up 49 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Goldhead (20%)

The Goldhead component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Tooles (11%)

The Tooles component makes up 11 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 4 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Hurricane (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Hurricane soil is a minor component.

Component: Moriah (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Moriah soil is a minor component.

Component: Wekiva (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Wekiva soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 70—Chiefland-Chiefland, frequently flooded, complex

Component: Chiefland (40%)

The Chiefland component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on karstic marine terraces, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, rises on marine terraces on flood plains on karstic marine terraces, rises on marine terraces on flood plains on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on karstic marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on flood plains on karstic marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces on flood plains on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 24 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chiefland, frequently flooded (35%)

The Chiefland, frequently flooded component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on flood plains on marine terraces on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 24 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Moriah (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Moriah soil is a minor component.

Component: Nutall, frequently flooded (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Nutall soil is a minor component.

Component: Toolles, frequently flooded (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Toolles soil is a minor component.

Component: Ridgewood (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ridgewood soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 71—Leon fine sand, rarely flooded

Component: Leon, rarely flooded (78%)

The Leon, rarely flooded component makes up 78 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chaires, rarely flooded (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Chaires soil is a minor component.

Component: Steinhatchee (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Steinhatchee soil is a minor component.

Component: Ridgewood (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ridgewood soil is a minor component.

Component: Toolles, depressional (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Tooles soil is a minor component.

Component: Osier (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Osier soil is a minor component.

Component: Pottsburg (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pottsburg soil is a minor component.

Component: Wekiva (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Wekiva soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 72—Chaires fine sand, rarely flooded

Component: Chaires, rarely flooded (80%)

The Chaires, rarely flooded component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Steinhatchee (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Steinhatchee soil is a minor component.

Component: Meadowbrook (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Meadowbrook soil is a minor component.

Component: Meadowbrook, depressional (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Meadowbrook soil is a minor component.

Component: Tooles, depressional (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Tooles soil is a minor component.

Component: Tooles (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Tooles soil is a minor component.

Component: Ridgewood (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ridgewood soil is a minor component.

Component: Wekiva (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Wekiva soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 73—Chipley sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Chipley (77%)

The Chipley component makes up 77 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Boulogne (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Boulogne soil is a minor component.

Component: Wesconnett (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Wesconnett soil is a minor component.

Component: Lynn Haven, depressional (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lynn Haven soil is a minor component.

Component: Pottsburg (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pottsburg soil is a minor component.

Component: Ortega (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ortega soil is a minor component.

Component: Osier (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Osier soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 74—Mascotte sand

Component: Mascotte (80%)

The Mascotte component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Component: Clara (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Clara soil is a minor component.

Component: Meadowbrook (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Meadowbrook soil is a minor component.

Component: Osier (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Osier soil is a minor component.

Component: Surrency (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Surrency soil is a minor component.

Component: Ocilla (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ocilla soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 99—Water

Component: Water (100%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Water is a miscellaneous area.

Map Unit: 100—Waters of the Gulf of Mexico

Component: Waters of the Gulf of Mexico (100%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Waters of the Gulf of Mexico is a miscellaneous area.

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Taylor County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 24, 2014