

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)

Volusia County, Florida

Map Unit: 1—Apopka fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Apopka (85%)

The Apopka component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is 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. 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 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: Orsino (4%)

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

Component: Electra (4%)

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

Component: Astatula (4%)

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

Component: Tavares (3%)

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

Map Unit: 2—Apopka fine sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Apopka (85%)

The Apopka component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 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 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 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: Astatula (10%)

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

Component: Paola (5%)

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

Map Unit: 3—Arents

Component: Arents (50%)

The Arents component makes up 50 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 June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 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: Arents (50%)

The Arents component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on sanitary landfills on marine terraces on coastal plains, 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 36 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, 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.

Map Unit: 4—Astatula fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Astatula (85%)

The Astatula component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, hills 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 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 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: Orsino (3%)

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

Component: Apopka (3%)

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

Component: Deland (3%)

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

Component: St. Lucie (2%)

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

Component: Tavares (2%)

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

Component: Paola (2%)

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

Map Unit: 5—Astatula fine sand, 8 to 17 percent slopes

Component: Astatula (85%)

The Astatula component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 17 percent. This component is on ridges 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 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: Paola (10%)

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

Component: Apopka (5%)

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

Map Unit: 6—Astatula-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Astatula (55%)

The Astatula component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, hills 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 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 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: Urban land (40%)

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

Component: Paola (5%)

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

Map Unit: 7—Astor fine sand

Component: Astor, frequently flooded (85%)

The Astor, frequently flooded component makes up 85 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 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 high. 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, June, July, August, September, October, November, 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: Gator (3%)

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

Component: Basinger, depressional (3%)

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

Component: EauGallie, hydric (3%)

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

Component: Pompano, hydric (2%)

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

Component: Myakka, hydric (2%)

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

Component: Riviera, hydric (2%)

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

Map Unit: 8—Basinger fine sand, depressional, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Component: Basinger, depressional (90%)

The Basinger, depressional component makes up 90 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 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 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, June, July, August, September, October, November, 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: Smyrna, hydric (5%)

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

Component: Samsula, muck (3%)

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

Component: Floridana, hydric (2%)

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

Map Unit: 9—Beaches

Component: Beaches (90%)

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

Component: Canaveral (4%)

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

Component: Palm Beach (3%)

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

Component: Paola (3%)

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

Map Unit: 10—Bluff sandy clay loam

Component: Bluff (80%)

The Bluff component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 8 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: Gator (7%)

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

Component: Chobee, frequently flooded (7%)

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

Component: Holopaw, hydric (6%)

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

Map Unit: 11—Bulow sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Bulow (85%)

The Bulow component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over coquina limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 42 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is 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. 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 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: Astatula (5%)

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

Component: Paola (5%)

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

Component: Cocoa (5%)

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

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

Component: Canaveral (90%)

The Canaveral component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains, dunes 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 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 24 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. 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: Pompano, non-hydric (10%)

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

Map Unit: 13—Cassia fine sand

Component: Cassia (70%)

The Cassia component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats 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 24 inches during July, August, September, October. 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: Satellite (5%)

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

Component: Immokalee, non-hydric (5%)

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

Component: Orsino (5%)

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

Component: Smyrna, non-hydric (5%)

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

Component: Myakka, non-hydric (5%)

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

Component: Daytona (5%)

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

Map Unit: 14—Chobee fine sandy loam

Component: Chobee, frequently flooded (75%)

The Chobee, frequently flooded component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains, drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains, flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. 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 moderate. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 5 percent. 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: Tequesta (15%)

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

Component: Tuscawilla (10%)

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

Map Unit: 15—Cocoa sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Cocoa (85%)

The Cocoa component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is 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. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. 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: Bulow (5%)

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

Component: Orsino (5%)

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

Component: Astatula (5%)

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

Map Unit: 16—Cocoa-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Cocoa (60%)

The Cocoa component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is 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. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. 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: Urban land (30%)

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

Component: Astatula (4%)

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

Component: Bulow (3%)

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

Component: Paola (3%)

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

Map Unit: 17—Daytona sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Daytona (85%)

The Daytona component makes up 85 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 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 July, August, September, October, November. 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: Immokalee, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Electra (3%)

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

Component: Cassia (3%)

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

Component: Satellite (2%)

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

Component: Orsino (2%)

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

Component: St. Lucie (2%)

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

Map Unit: 18—Daytona-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Daytona (50%)

The Daytona component makes up 50 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 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 July, August, September, October, November. 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: Urban land (40%)

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

Component: Electra (3%)

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

Component: Cassia (3%)

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

Component: Satellite (2%)

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

Component: St. Lucie (2%)

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

Map Unit: 19—Deland fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Deland (85%)

The Deland component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges 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 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. 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 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: Tavares (5%)

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

Component: Apopka (5%)

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

Component: Astatula (5%)

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

Map Unit: 20—EauGallie fine sand

Component: EauGallie, non-hydric (70%)

The EauGallie, non-hydric component makes up 70 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, 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: EauGallie, hydric (10%)

The EauGallie, hydric component makes up 10 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 3 inches during June, July, August, September. 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: Pinellas, non-hydric (7%)

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

Component: Farmton, non-hydric (7%)

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

Component: Wabasso, non-hydric (6%)

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

Map Unit: 21—EauGallie fine sand, depressional

Component: EauGallie, depressional (75%)

The EauGallie, depressional component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains, drainageways 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 June, July, August, September. 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: Wabasso, depressional (5%)

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

Component: Wauchula, depressional (5%)

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

Component: Pomona, depressional (5%)

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

Component: Malabar, hydric (5%)

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

Component: Pineda, hydric (5%)

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

Map Unit: 22—Electra fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Electra (75%)

The Electra component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises 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 33 inches during July, August, September, October. 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: Cassia (15%)

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

Component: Daytona (10%)

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

Map Unit: 23—Farmton fine sand

Component: Farmton, non-hydric (70%)

The Farmton, non-hydric component makes up 70 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 June, July, August, September, October. 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: Farmton, hydric (10%)

The Farmton, hydric component makes up 10 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 3 inches during June, July, August, September. 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: Basinger, depressional (4%)

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

Component: EauGallie, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Myakka, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Immokalee, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Wauchula, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Pomona, non-hydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 24—Fluvaquents

Component: Fluvaquents (80%)

The Fluvaquents component makes up 80 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 fluvial sediments. 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 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 0 inches during June, July, August, September. 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: Bluff (4%)

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

Component: Gator (4%)

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

Component: Chobee, frequently flooded (4%)

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

Component: Basinger, depressional (4%)

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

Component: Samsula (4%)

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

Map Unit: 25—Gator muck

Component: Gator (80%)

The Gator component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over loamy and 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 frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 68 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: Tequesta (3%)

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

Component: St. Johns, hydric (3%)

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

Component: Holopaw, hydric (3%)

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

Component: Pompano, hydric (3%)

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

Component: Placid (3%)

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

Component: Terra Ceia (3%)

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

Component: Tomoka (2%)

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

Map Unit: 26—Holopaw sand

Component: Holopaw, non-hydric (80%)

The Holopaw, non-hydric 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 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 10 inches during June, July, August, September, October. 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: Holopaw, hydric (5%)

The Holopaw, hydric component makes up 5 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 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 June, July, August, September, October, November. 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: Pineda, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Pomona, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Farmton, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Malabar, hydric (3%)

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

Component: Riviera, non-hydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 27—Hontoon mucky peat

Component: Hontoon (75%)

The Hontoon component makes up 75 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. 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 1 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October. 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: Myakka, depressional (5%)

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

Component: Pompano, depressional (4%)

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

Component: Samsula (4%)

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

Component: Placid (4%)

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

Component: Pompano, hydric (4%)

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

Component: St. Johns, hydric (4%)

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

Map Unit: 28—Hydraquents

Component: Hydraquents, tidal (85%)

The Hydraquents, tidal component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is frequently 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, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 18 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 7 percent. The soil has a strongly saline horizon 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 (15%)

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

Map Unit: 29—Immokalee sand

Component: Immokalee, non-hydric (65%)

The Immokalee, non-hydric component makes up 65 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 12 inches during January, February, 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: Immokalee, hydric (10%)

The Immokalee, hydric component makes up 10 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 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 July, August, September. 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: Myakka, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Daytona (4%)

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

Component: Basinger, depressional (4%)

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

Component: Placid (4%)

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

Component: St. Johns, hydric (3%)

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

Component: Smyrna, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Satellite (3%)

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

Map Unit: 30—Immokalee sand, depressional

Component: Immokalee, depressional (80%)

The Immokalee, depressional component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains, drainageways 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 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 June, July, August, September. 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: Basinger, depressional (4%)

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

Component: Myakka, depressional (4%)

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

Component: Pompano, depressional (4%)

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

Component: Placid (4%)

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

Component: St. Johns, hydric (4%)

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

Map Unit: 31—Malabar fine sand

Component: Malabar, hydric (80%)

The Malabar, hydric 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 2 inches during June, July, August, September. 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: Malabar, non-hydric (5%)

The Malabar, non-hydric component makes up 5 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 June, July, August, September. 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: Pineda, hydric (3%)

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

Component: Holopaw, hydric (3%)

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

Component: Basinger, depressional (3%)

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

Component: Pompano, hydric (2%)

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

Component: Valkaria (2%)

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

Component: Riviera, hydric (2%)

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

Map Unit: 32—Myakka-Myakka, wet, fine sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Myakka (75%)

The Myakka component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods, 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 12 inches during June, July, August, September. 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: Myakka, wet (15%)

The Myakka, wet component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods, 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 3 inches during June, July, August, September. 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: Basinger (5%)

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

Component: EauGallie, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Placid, depressional (1%)

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

Map Unit: 33—Myakka fine sand, depressional

Component: Myakka, depressional (85%)

The Myakka, depressional component makes up 85 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 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 June, July, August, September. 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: Basinger, depressional (3%)

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

Component: Pompano, depressional (3%)

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

Component: Placid (3%)

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

Component: St. Johns, hydric (3%)

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

Component: Smyrna, non-hydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 34—Myakka-St. Johns complex

Component: Myakka, depressional (60%)

The Myakka, depressional component makes up 60 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 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, June, July, August, September, October, November, 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: St. Johns, depressional (25%)

The St. Johns, 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, drainageways 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 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, June, July, August, September, October, November, 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: Placid (3%)

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

Component: Basinger, depressional (3%)

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

Component: Pompano, depressional (3%)

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

Component: Pomona, depressional (2%)

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

Component: Samsula (2%)

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

Component: Valkaria (2%)

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

Map Unit: 35—Myakka-Urban land complex

Component: Myakka (55%)

The Myakka component makes up 55 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 10 inches during June, July, August, September. 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: Urban land (35%)

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

Component: Cassia (2%)

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

Component: Immokalee, non-hydric (2%)

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

Component: Quartzipsammments (2%)

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

Component: St. Johns, non-hydric (2%)

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

Component: Daytona (2%)

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

Map Unit: 36—Myakka variant fine sand

Component: Myakka variant, shelly substratum (80%)

The Myakka variant, shelly 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. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits over shells and sand. 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 June, July, August, September. 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: Farmton, non-hydric (7%)

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

Component: Tusawilla (7%)

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

Component: Wabasso, non-hydric (6%)

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

Map Unit: 37—Orsino fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Orsino (80%)

The Orsino component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, hills 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 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 50 inches during June, July, August, September, October. 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: Paola (5%)

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

Component: Daytona (5%)

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

Component: Cassia (5%)

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

Component: Tavares (5%)

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

Map Unit: 38—Paisley fine sand

Component: Paisley (90%)

The Paisley component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains, flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey 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 high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, September. 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: Bluff (2%)

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

Component: Riviera, hydric (2%)

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

Component: Fluvaquents (2%)

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

Component: Tequesta (2%)

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

Component: Winder (1%)

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

Component: Wabasso, hydric (1%)

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

Map Unit: 39—Palm Beach sand, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Palm Beach (80%)

The Palm Beach component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 8 percent. This component is on dunes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of shells and 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. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 13 percent. 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: Paola (10%)

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

Component: Canaveral (10%)

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

Map Unit: 40—Palm Beach-Urban land-Paola complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Palm Beach (35%)

The Palm Beach component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on dunes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of shells and 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. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 13 percent. 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: Urban land (30%)

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

Component: Paola (20%)

The Paola component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges 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 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.

Component: Canaveral (4%)

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

Component: Daytona (4%)

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

Component: Orsino (4%)

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

Component: Quartzsamments (3%)

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

Map Unit: 41—Palm Beach-Paola association, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Palm Beach (55%)

The Palm Beach component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 8 percent. This component is on dunes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of shells and 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. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 13 percent. 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: Paola (35%)

The Paola component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges 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 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.

Component: Canaveral (10%)

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

Map Unit: 42—Paola fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Paola (80%)

The Paola component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on hills 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 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.

Component: Daytona (4%)

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

Component: St. Lucie (4%)

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

Component: Astatula (4%)

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

Component: Tavares (4%)

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

Component: Orsino (4%)

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

Map Unit: 43—Paola fine sand, 8 to 17 percent slopes

Component: Paola (85%)

The Paola component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 17 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, valley sides 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 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: Orsino (4%)

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

Component: Astatula (4%)

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

Component: Daytona (4%)

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

Component: Tavares (3%)

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

Map Unit: 44—Paola-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Paola (50%)

The Paola component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges 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 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.

Component: Urban land (35%)

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

Component: Orsino (5%)

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

Component: Daytona (5%)

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

Component: Quartzsammments (5%)

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

Map Unit: 45—Pineda fine sand

Component: Pineda, hydric (70%)

The Pineda, hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on drainageways 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 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 2 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 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: Pineda, non-hydric (10%)

The Pineda, non-hydric component makes up 10 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 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 8 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 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: Malabar, hydric (5%)

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

Component: EauGallie, hydric (5%)

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

Component: Wabasso, non-hydric (5%)

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

Component: Riviera, hydric (5%)

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

Map Unit: 46—Pinellas fine sand

Component: Pinellas, non-hydric (70%)

The Pinellas, non-hydric component makes up 70 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 10 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 7 percent. 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: EauGallie, depressional (9%)

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

Component: Wabasso, depressional (8%)

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

Component: Riviera, hydric (8%)

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

Component: Pinellas, hydric (5%)

The Pinellas, hydric component makes up 5 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 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 June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 7 percent. 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: 47—Pits

Component: Pits (100%)

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

Map Unit: 48—Placid fine sand, depressional

Component: Placid (80%)

The Placid component makes up 80 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 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, June, July, August, September, October, November, 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: Pompano, depressional (10%)

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

Component: Basinger, depressional (10%)

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

Map Unit: 49—Pomona fine sand

Component: Pomona, non-hydric (70%)

The Pomona, non-hydric component makes up 70 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 10 inches during June, July, August, September. 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: Pomona, hydric (10%)

The Pomona, hydric component makes up 10 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 moderate. 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 June, July, August, September. 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: Basinger, depressional (4%)

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

Component: EauGallie, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Myakka, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Immokalee, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Wauchula, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Farmton, non-hydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 50—Pomona fine sand, depressional

Component: Pomona, depressional (75%)

The Pomona, depressional component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains, drainageways 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 June, July, August, September. 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: Basinger, depressional (4%)

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

Component: Wabasso, depressional (3%)

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

Component: Wauchula, depressional (3%)

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

Component: EauGallie, depressional (3%)

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

Component: Immokalee, depressional (3%)

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

Component: Myakka, depressional (3%)

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

Component: St. Johns, hydric (3%)

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

Component: Malabar, hydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 51—Pomona-St. Johns complex

Component: Pomona, depressional (60%)

The Pomona, depressional component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains, drainageways 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 June, July, August, September. 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: St. Johns, depressional (30%)

The St. Johns, 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, drainageways 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 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, June, July, August, September, October, November, 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: EauGallie, depressional (2%)

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

Component: Basinger, depressional (2%)

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

Component: Pompano, depressional (1%)

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

Component: Scoggin (1%)

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

Component: Placid (1%)

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

Component: Samsula (1%)

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

Component: Immokalee, non-hydric (1%)

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

Component: Malabar, hydric (1%)

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

Map Unit: 52—Pompano fine sand

Component: Pompano, non-hydric (65%)

The Pompano, non-hydric component makes up 65 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 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 10 inches during June, July, August, September, October. 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: Pompano, hydric (16%)

The Pompano, hydric component makes up 16 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways 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 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 2 inches during June, July, August, September, October. 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: Basinger, depressional (7%)

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

Component: Immokalee, non-hydric (6%)

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

Component: Placid (6%)

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

Map Unit: 53—Pompano-Placid complex

Component: Pompano, depressional (55%)

The Pompano, depressional component makes up 55 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 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 frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, 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: Placid (25%)

The Placid 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 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, June, July, August, September, October, November, 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: Malabar, hydric (4%)

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

Component: Riviera, hydric (4%)

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

Component: Holopaw, hydric (4%)

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

Component: Tequesta (4%)

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

Component: Samsula (4%)

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

Map Unit: 54—Quartzipsamments, gently sloping

Component: Quartzipsamments (100%)

The Quartzipsamments component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on fills 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 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. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. 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: 55—Riviera fine sand

Component: Riviera, hydric (55%)

The Riviera, hydric component makes up 55 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 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 June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 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: Riviera, non-hydric (20%)

The Riviera, non-hydric 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 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 10 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 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: Holopaw, hydric (5%)

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

Component: Pineda, hydric (4%)

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

Component: Basinger, depressional (4%)

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

Component: Tuscawilla (4%)

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

Component: Paisley (4%)

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

Component: Winder (4%)

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

Map Unit: 56—Samsula muck

Component: Samsula (75%)

The Samsula component makes up 75 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 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 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: St. Johns, hydric (5%)

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

Component: Pompano, hydric (5%)

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

Component: Myakka, depressional (5%)

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

Component: Basinger, depressional (5%)

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

Component: Placid (5%)

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

Map Unit: 57—Satellite sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Satellite (85%)

The Satellite component makes up 85 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 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 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 18 inches during July, August, September. 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: Myakka (6%)

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

Component: Immokalee (5%)

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

Component: Basinger (3%)

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

Component: Pompano (1%)

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

Map Unit: 58—Satellite-Urban land complex

Component: Satellite (50%)

The Satellite component makes up 50 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 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 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 24 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. 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: Urban land (35%)

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

Component: Immokalee, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Daytona (4%)

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

Component: Paola (4%)

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

Component: Quartzipsammments (3%)

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

Map Unit: 59—Scoggin sand

Component: Scoggin (80%)

The Scoggin component makes up 80 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 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, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 50 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: Pompano, hydric (5%)

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

Component: Riviera, hydric (5%)

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

Component: Wauchula, depressional (5%)

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

Component: Wabasso, depressional (5%)

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

Map Unit: 60—Smyrna-Smyrna, wet, fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Smyrna, non-hydric (76%)

The Smyrna, non-hydric component makes up 76 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 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 7 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 0 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Smyrna, hydric (20%)

The Smyrna, hydric component makes up 20 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 3 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 7 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 0 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger, depressional (2%)

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

Component: Pomona, non-hydric (1%)

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

Component: EauGallie, hydric (1%)

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

Map Unit: 61—St. Johns fine sand

Component: St. Johns, hydric (60%)

The St. Johns, hydric component makes up 60 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 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 June, July, August, September, October. 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: St. Johns, non-hydric (20%)

The St. Johns, non-hydric component makes up 20 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 10 inches during June, July, August, September, October. 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: Myakka, hydric (5%)

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

Component: Basinger, depressional (5%)

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

Component: Placid (5%)

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

Component: Smyrna, hydric (5%)

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

Map Unit: 62—St. Lucie fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Component: St. Lucie (75%)

The St. Lucie component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on dunes on marine terraces on coastal plains, ridges 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 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: Paola (15%)

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

Component: Astatula (10%)

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

Map Unit: 63—Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Tavares (75%)

The Tavares component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges 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 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 57 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, 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: Apopka (5%)

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

Component: Cassia (4%)

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

Component: Deland (4%)

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

Component: Daytona (4%)

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

Component: Astatula (4%)

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

Component: Paola (4%)

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

Map Unit: 64—Tequesta muck

Component: Tequesta (85%)

The Tequesta component makes up 85 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 stratified 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, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 48 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 1 percent. 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: Chobee, frequently flooded (3%)

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

Component: Wabasso, depressional (2%)

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

Component: Riviera, hydric (2%)

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

Component: Pineda, hydric (2%)

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

Component: Winder (2%)

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

Component: Holopaw, hydric (2%)

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

Component: Tomoka (2%)

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

Map Unit: 65—Terra Ceia muck

Component: Terra Ceia (80%)

The Terra Ceia component makes up 80 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. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 60 to 80 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, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 75 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: Fluvaquents (4%)

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

Component: Placid (4%)

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

Component: St. Johns, hydric (4%)

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

Component: Chobee, frequently flooded (4%)

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

Component: Tomoka (4%)

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

Map Unit: 66—Tomoka muck

Component: Tomoka (85%)

The Tomoka component makes up 85 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 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 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, 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: Hontoon (10%)

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

Component: Samsula (5%)

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

Map Unit: 67—Turnbull muck

Component: Turnbull, tidal (70%)

The Turnbull, tidal component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy and clayey estuarine 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. 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, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 60 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. 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 30 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Hydraquents, tidal (30%)

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

Map Unit: 68—Turnbull variant sand

Component: Turnbull variant (100%)

The Turnbull variant component makes up 100 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 mixed shells and sand over organic material over loamy and sandy estuarine 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 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 24 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 10 percent. 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: 69—Tuscawilla fine sand

Component: Tuscawilla (85%)

The Tuscawilla component makes up 85 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 3 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 15 percent. 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: Chobee, frequently flooded (8%)

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

Component: Tequesta (7%)

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

Map Unit: 70—Tuscawilla-Urban land complex

Component: Tuscawilla (55%)

The Tuscawilla component makes up 55 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 3 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 15 percent. 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: Urban land (40%)

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

Component: Riviera, hydric (2%)

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

Component: Chobee, frequently flooded (2%)

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

Component: Winder (1%)

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

Map Unit: 71—Urban land

Component: Urban land (100%)

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

Map Unit: 72—Valkaria fine sand

Component: Valkaria (85%)

The Valkaria component makes up 85 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 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 occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 1 inches during June, July, August, September. 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: Malabar, hydric (4%)

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

Component: Basinger, depressional (4%)

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

Component: Myakka, hydric (4%)

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

Component: Pompano, hydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 73—Wabasso fine sand

Component: Wabasso, non-hydric (70%)

The Wabasso, non-hydric component makes up 70 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 June, July, August, September. 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: Wabasso, hydric (10%)

The Wabasso, hydric component makes up 10 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 5 inches during June, July, August, September. 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: EauGallie, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Myakka, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Riviera, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Holopaw, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Pineda, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Basinger, depressional (3%)

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

Component: Wauchula, non-hydric (2%)

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

Map Unit: 74—Wabasso fine sand, depressional

Component: Wabasso, depressional (75%)

The Wabasso, depressional component makes up 75 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 June, July, August, September, October. 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: Basinger, depressional (4%)

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

Component: Riviera, hydric (3%)

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

Component: Holopaw, hydric (3%)

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

Component: Smyrna, hydric (3%)

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

Component: Pineda, hydric (3%)

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

Component: Wauchula, depressional (3%)

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

Component: EauGallie, depressional (3%)

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

Component: Myakka, depressional (3%)

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

Map Unit: 75—Wauchula fine sand

Component: Wauchula, non-hydric (75%)

The Wauchula, non-hydric component makes up 75 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 June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 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: Wauchula, hydric (10%)

The Wauchula, hydric component makes up 10 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not 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 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: Scoggin (4%)

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

Component: Pineda, hydric (4%)

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

Component: Pomona, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Wabasso, non-hydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 76—Wauchula fine sand, depressional

Component: Wauchula, depressional (80%)

The Wauchula, depressional component makes up 80 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 June, July, August, September. 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: Pomona, depressional (7%)

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

Component: Basinger, depressional (7%)

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

Component: Wauchula, non-hydric (6%)

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

Map Unit: 77—Winder fine sand

Component: Winder (85%)

The Winder component makes up 85 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 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 4 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 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: Paisley (5%)

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

Component: Chobee, frequently flooded (5%)

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

Component: Riviera, hydric (5%)

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

Map Unit: 78—Denied access

Component: Area not mapped (100%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Area not mapped is a miscellaneous area.

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 Atlantic Ocean

Component: Water (100%)

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

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Volusia County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 18, 2014