

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)

Washington County, Florida

Map Unit: 2—Rutlege, Pickney and Pamlico soils, frequently flooded

Component: Rutlege (40%)

The Rutlege component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits and/or fluvio-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 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. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 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: Pickney (25%)

The Pickney component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine 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 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. 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: Pamlico (19%)

The Pamlico component makes up 19 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 herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 40 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: Dorovan (6%)

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

Component: Leon (4%)

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

Component: Bibb (3%)

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

Component: Plummer (3%)

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

Map Unit: 4—Gritney loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Gritney (86%)

The Gritney component makes up 86 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on hills 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 moderately well 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 moderate. 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 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Goldsboro (14%)

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

Map Unit: 7—Bladen-Dunbar complex, occasionally flooded

Component: Bladen (60%)

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

Component: Dunbar (25%)

The Dunbar component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 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 Coastal Plain 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 high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Rains (8%)

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

Component: Lynchburg (5%)

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

Component: Goldsboro (2%)

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

Map Unit: 9—Albany, Chipley, Leon complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Albany (38%)

The Albany component makes up 38 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 very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chipley (20%)

The Chipley component makes up 20 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 marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon (16%)

The Leon component makes up 16 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, 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: Pamlico (6%)

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

Component: Clara (6%)

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

Component: Ocilla (6%)

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

Component: Osier (3%)

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

Component: Plummer, hydric (3%)

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

Component: Lynchburg (2%)

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

Map Unit: 11—Dothan loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Dothan (80%)

The Dothan component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on interfluves on coastal plains. The parent material consists of 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 34 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 1. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Cowarts (5%)

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

Component: Fuquay (5%)

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

Component: Norfolk (5%)

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

Component: Clarendon (5%)

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

Map Unit: 12—Dothan loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Dothan (80%)

The Dothan component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interfluves on coastal plains. The parent material consists of 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 34 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Nankin (5%)

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

Component: Clarendon (5%)

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

Component: Fuquay (5%)

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

Component: Cowarts (5%)

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

Map Unit: 14—Dothan loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Dothan (90%)

The Dothan component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges 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 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. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Fuquay (4%)

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

Component: Orangeburg (4%)

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

Component: Faceville (2%)

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

Map Unit: 18—Fuquay-Dothan complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Fuquay (55%)

The Fuquay component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy over 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, March, July, August, September. 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: Dothan (25%)

The Dothan component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonifay (8%)

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

Component: Blanton (6%)

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

Component: Norfolk (6%)

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

Map Unit: 22—Nankin-Cowarts complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Nankin (52%)

The Nankin component makes up 52 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on hillslopes 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 well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. 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 2e. 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: Cowarts (25%)

The Cowarts component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately 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 45 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. 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: Norfolk (11%)

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

Component: Blanton (7%)

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

Component: Dothan (3%)

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

Component: Fuquay (2%)

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

Map Unit: 23—Nankin-Cowarts complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Nankin (57%)

The Nankin component makes up 57 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hillslopes 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 well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. 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 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Cowarts (21%)

The Cowarts component makes up 21 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately 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 45 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Norfolk (10%)

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

Component: Blanton (6%)

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

Component: Dothan (4%)

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

Component: Fuquay (2%)

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

Map Unit: 29—Dunbar loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Component: Dunbar (72%)

The Dunbar component makes up 72 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of Clayey Coastal Plain 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 high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lynchburg (13%)

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

Component: Leefield (10%)

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

Component: Grady (5%)

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

Map Unit: 35—Lucy-Troup complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Lucy (45%)

The Lucy component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on hillslopes 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 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 2s. 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: Troup (42%)

The Troup component makes up 42 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on hillslopes 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 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. 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: Bonifay (8%)

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

Component: Fuquay (5%)

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

Map Unit: 36—Troup-Lucy complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Troup (45%)

The Troup component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hillslopes 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 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: Lucy (40%)

The Lucy component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hillslopes 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 well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. 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: Bonifay (10%)

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

Component: Fuquay (5%)

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

Map Unit: 39—Bonifay-Fuquay complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Bonifay (50%)

The Bonifay component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on hills 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 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. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, August, September. 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: Fuquay (34%)

The Fuquay component makes up 34 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy over 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. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, March, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. 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: Blanton (8%)

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

Component: Lucy (8%)

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

Map Unit: 40—Bonifay loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Bonifay (80%)

The Bonifay component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hills 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 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. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, August, September. 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: Fuquay (10%)

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

Component: Blanton (10%)

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

Map Unit: 41—Lucy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Lucy (70%)

The Lucy component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on hills 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 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 2s. 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: Fuquay (10%)

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

Component: Bonifay (10%)

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

Component: Blanton (10%)

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

Map Unit: 52—Grady loam, ponded

Component: Grady (85%)

The Grady 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 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Rains (8%)

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

Component: Pantego (7%)

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

Map Unit: 54—Albany-Ocilla complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Component: Albany (63%)

The Albany component makes up 63 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 very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ocilla (24%)

The Ocilla component makes up 24 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. 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 occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chipley (13%)

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

Map Unit: 55—Chipley-Albany-Hurricane complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Chipley (55%)

The Chipley component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 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: Albany (27%)

The Albany component makes up 27 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Hurricane (15%)

The Hurricane component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, July, August, September. 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: Ocilla (3%)

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

Map Unit: 56—Albany-Ocilla complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Albany (72%)

The Albany component makes up 72 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on rises, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ocilla (16%)

The Ocilla component makes up 16 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 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 21 inches during January, February, March, April, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leefield (7%)

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

Component: Hurricane (4%)

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

Component: Chipley (1%)

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

Map Unit: 57—Ocilla-Leefield complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Ocilla (70%)

The Ocilla component makes up 70 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 21 inches during January, February, March, April, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leefield (18%)

The Leefield component makes up 18 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 23 inches during January, February, March, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (6%)

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

Component: Hurricane (5%)

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

Component: Chipley (1%)

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

Map Unit: 61—Lakeland sand, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Lakeland (74%)

The Lakeland component makes up 74 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits and/or 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 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: Blanton (11%)

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

Component: Albany (7%)

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

Component: Troup (4%)

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

Component: Ocilla (4%)

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

Map Unit: 62—Lakeland sand, 12 to 45 percent slopes

Component: Lakeland (77%)

The Lakeland component makes up 77 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 45 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits and/or 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 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: Troup (13%)

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

Component: Blanton (10%)

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

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

Component: Lakeland (77%)

The Lakeland component makes up 77 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits and/or 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 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. Irrigated 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: Troup (14%)

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

Component: Bonifay (9%)

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

Map Unit: 64—Lakeland sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Lakeland (70%)

The Lakeland component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits and/or 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 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: Troup (13%)

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

Component: Blanton (12%)

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

Component: Bonifay (5%)

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

Map Unit: 67—Nankin-Cowarts-Lakeland complex, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Nankin (52%)

The Nankin component makes up 52 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on hillslopes 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 well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. 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 6e. 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: Cowarts (28%)

The Cowarts component makes up 28 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately 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 45 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. 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: Lakeland (17%)

The Lakeland component makes up 17 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits and/or 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 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: Bonneau (2%)

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

Component: Blanton (1%)

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

Map Unit: 68—Nankin-Cowarts-Lakeland complex, 12 to 45 percent slopes

Component: Nankin (50%)

The Nankin component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 45 percent. This component is on hillslopes 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 well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. 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 7e. 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: Cowarts (30%)

The Cowarts component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 45 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately 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 45 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. 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: Lakeland (16%)

The Lakeland component makes up 16 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 45 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits and/or 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 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: Bonneau (3%)

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

Component: Blanton (1%)

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

Map Unit: 71—Lynchburg loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Lynchburg (90%)

The Lynchburg component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leefield (10%)

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

Map Unit: 72—Lynchburg loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Lynchburg (88%)

The Lynchburg component makes up 88 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leefield (12%)

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

Map Unit: 85—Searcy-Oktibbeha complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Searcy (56%)

The Searcy component makes up 56 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on hillslopes 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 moderately well 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 moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Oktibbeha (31%)

The Oktibbeha component makes up 31 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits over chalk. 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 32 percent.

Component: Hannon (13%)

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

Map Unit: 86—Hannon-Oktibbeha complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Hannon (60%)

The Hannon component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits derived from chalk. 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is very high. 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 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 28 percent.

Component: Oktibbeha (40%)

The Oktibbeha component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits over chalk. 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: 87—Clara and Plummer soils, occasionally ponded

Component: Clara (50%)

The Clara component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on semi-open depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is 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 occasionally 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 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Plummer, hydric (30%)

The Plummer, hydric component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on semi-open 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 occasionally ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 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: Chipley (10%)

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

Component: Plummer, non-hydric (5%)

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

Component: Albany (5%)

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

Map Unit: 90—Rains and Bayboro soils, depressional

Component: Rains (56%)

The Rains component makes up 56 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 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 6 inches during January, February, March, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 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: Bayboro (40%)

The Bayboro component makes up 40 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 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 moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 7 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: Lynchburg (4%)

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

Map Unit: 91—Orangeburg loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Orangeburg (80%)

The Orangeburg component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on broad interstream divides, coastal plains. The parent material consists of 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 moderate. 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 2e. Irrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Benevolence (10%)

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

Component: Faceville (5%)

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

Component: Lucy (3%)

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

Component: Norfolk (2%)

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

Map Unit: 96—Orangeburg loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Orangeburg (90%)

The Orangeburg component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hillslopes 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 well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. 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 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Faceville (10%)

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

Map Unit: 98—Rutlege loamy fine sand, depressional

Component: Rutlege, depressional (75%)

The Rutlege, 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 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 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 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Clara (13%)

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

Component: Bibb (5%)

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

Component: Pamlico (4%)

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

Component: Leon (2%)

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

Component: Plummer, hydric (1%)

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

Map Unit: 99—Water

Component: Water (100%)

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

Map Unit: 100—Leon-Chipley complex

Component: Leon (54%)

The Leon component makes up 54 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, 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: Chipley (32%)

The Chipley component makes up 32 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 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: Hurricane (12%)

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

Component: Clara (2%)

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

Map Unit: 106—Pantego and Clara soils, ponded

Component: Pantego (55%)

The Pantego 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 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 high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 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: Clara (30%)

The Clara 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, 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 poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is occasionally 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 0 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: Chipley (10%)

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

Component: Leon (3%)

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

Component: Bibb (1%)

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

Component: Plummer, hydric (1%)

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

Map Unit: 110—Arents, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Arents (86%)

The Arents component makes up 86 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on fills 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 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 27 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. 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: Orangeburg (2%)

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

Component: Lucy (2%)

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

Component: Dothan (2%)

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

Component: Troup (2%)

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

Component: Blanton (2%)

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

Component: Albany (2%)

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

Component: Norfolk (2%)

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

Map Unit: 112—Pottsburg sand, occasionally flooded

Component: Pottsburg (72%)

The Pottsburg component makes up 72 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on hillslopes 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 6 inches during March, April, 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: Chipley (13%)

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

Component: Leon (8%)

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

Component: Osier (4%)

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

Component: Plummer, hydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 113—Pits-Udorthents complex, reclaimed, 0 to 90 percent slopes

Component: Pits (80%)

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

Component: Udorthents (19%)

The Udorthents component makes up 19 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 30 percent. This component is on marine terraces, 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 well 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 moderate. 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 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Arents (1%)

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

Map Unit: 116—Blanton-Lakeland complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Blanton (50%)

The Blanton component makes up 50 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 sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is 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 48 inches during January, February, March, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. 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: Lakeland (40%)

The Lakeland component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits and/or 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 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: Foxworth (10%)

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

Map Unit: 117—Blanton-Lakeland complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Blanton (55%)

The Blanton component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is 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 48 inches during January, February, March, July, August, September. 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: Lakeland (38%)

The Lakeland component makes up 38 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits and/or 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 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: Foxworth (7%)

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

Map Unit: 119—Blanton-Lakeland complex, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Blanton (70%)

The Blanton component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, March, July, August, September. 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: Lakeland (30%)

The Lakeland component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits and/or 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 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.

Map Unit: 121—Goldsboro loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Goldsboro (80%)

The Goldsboro 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 moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lynchburg (12%)

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

Component: Dunbar (5%)

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

Component: Bladen (2%)

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

Component: Rains (1%)

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

Map Unit: 122—Goldsboro loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Goldsboro (78%)

The Goldsboro component makes up 78 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains, 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 moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. 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: Lynchburg (13%)

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

Component: Dunbar (9%)

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

Map Unit: 123—Blanton-Lakeland complex, 12 to 45 percent slopes

Component: Blanton (60%)

The Blanton component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 45 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, March, 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: Lakeland (33%)

The Lakeland component makes up 33 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 45 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits and/or 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 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: Troup (7%)

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

Map Unit: 127—Goldsboro loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Goldsboro (74%)

The Goldsboro component makes up 74 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ocilla (12%)

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

Component: Dothan (8%)

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

Component: Lynchburg (6%)

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

Map Unit: 128—Blanton-Bonneau complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Blanton (70%)

The Blanton component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, March, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. 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: Bonneau (30%)

The Bonneau component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on hills 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 well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. 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: 129—Blanton-Bonneau complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Blanton (75%)

The Blanton component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, March, July, August, September. 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: Bonneau (25%)

The Bonneau component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hillslopes 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 well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Washington County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 10, Sep 26, 2014