

Map Unit Description

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions in this report, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. All the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement. Soils of a given series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

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

Report—Map Unit Description

Marion County Area, Florida

2—Adamsville sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhdd

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Adamsville and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Adamsville

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand

C - 6 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Minor Components

Pomona, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Candler

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

Pompano

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

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL)

3—Anclote sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhdf
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Anclote

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 20 inches: sand
Cg - 20 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

Minor Components

Bluff

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Holopaw

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

Terra ceia

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL)

Tomoka

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL)

4—Anclote-Tomoka complex, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhdg
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Anclote and similar soils: 45 percent
Tomoka and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Anclote

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 20 inches: sand
Cg - 20 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Tomoka

Setting

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

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 32 inches: muck
Cg - 32 to 43 inches: sand
Cg - 43 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 15.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Terra ceia

Percent of map unit: 15 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

5—Apopka sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhdh

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Apopka and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Apopka

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand

E - 6 to 55 inches: sand

Bt - 55 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

Minor Components

Candler

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Jumper

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

6—Apopka sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhdj

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Apopka and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Apopka

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand
E - 6 to 55 inches: sand
Bt - 55 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL)

Minor Components

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on marine terraces, seeps on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

Jumper

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

Candler

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

7—Udalfic Arents, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhdl

Elevation: 30 to 200 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Udalfic arents and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Udalfic Arents

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Altered marine deposits

Typical profile

C - 0 to 33 inches: sandy clay loam

AEb - 33 to 65 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to very high (0.57 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Minor Components

Udorthents

Percent of map unit: 15 percent
Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

8—Udalfic Arents, 15 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhdm
Elevation: 20 to 200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Udalfic arents and similar soils: 88 percent
Minor components: 12 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Udalfic Arents

Setting

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

Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

C - 0 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 60 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Medium

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

Moderately high to very high (0.57 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Minor Components

Udorthents

Percent of map unit: 12 percent

Landform: Marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

9—Arredondo sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhdk

Elevation: 40 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F

Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Arredondo and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Arredondo

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: sand
E - 7 to 65 inches: sand
Bt1 - 65 to 70 inches: loamy sand
Bt2 - 70 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

Minor Components

Gainesville

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

Candler

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

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

Hague

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Sinkhole

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

10—Arredondo sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhdn

Elevation: 40 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Arredondo

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: sand
E - 7 to 65 inches: sand
Bt1 - 65 to 70 inches: loamy sand
Bt2 - 70 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

Minor Components

Candler

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

Across-slope shape: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL)

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

Hague

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Sinkhole

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

11—Pedro-Arredondo complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhdp

Elevation: 20 to 160 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pedro and similar soils: 50 percent

Arredondo and similar soils: 39 percent

Minor components: 11 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pedro

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 13 inches: fine sand
Bt - 13 to 16 inches: sandy clay loam
2Cr - 16 to 25 inches: weathered bedrock
2R - 25 to 29 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 6 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock; 10 to 30 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB521FL)

Description of Arredondo

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: sand

E - 7 to 65 inches: sand
Bt1 - 65 to 70 inches: loamy sand
Bt2 - 70 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

Minor Components

Candler

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

Lochloosa

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

12—Arredondo-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhdq
Elevation: 40 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Arredondo and similar soils: 60 percent
Urban land: 30 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Arredondo

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: sand
E - 7 to 65 inches: sand
Bt1 - 65 to 70 inches: loamy sand
Bt2 - 70 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

Description of Urban Land

Setting

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

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Candler

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Gainesville

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

13—Astatula sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2r8gx
Elevation: 20 to 190 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Astatula and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Astatula

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: sand

C - 3 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Minor Components

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)

Candler, very deep loamy substratum

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

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

14—Astatula sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2r8gy

Elevation: 20 to 190 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 276 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Astatula and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Astatula

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: sand

C - 3 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

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

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills
(R154XY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic
uplands (G155XB121FL)

Candler, very deep loamy substratum

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills
(R154XY002FL), Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side
slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL)

16—Blichton sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhdt
Elevation: 30 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Blichton, non-hydric, and similar soils: 75 percent
Blichton, hydric, and similar soils: 10 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Blichton, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand
E - 5 to 26 inches: sand
Btg - 26 to 30 inches: sandy loam
Btg - 30 to 77 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 77 to 80 inches: stratified sandy loam to sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to high (0.06 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Description of Blichton, Hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand
E - 5 to 26 inches: sand
Btg - 26 to 30 inches: sandy loam
Btg - 30 to 77 inches: sandy clay loam

Cg - 77 to 80 inches: stratified sandy loam to sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

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

Moderately low to high (0.06 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Minor Components

Flemington

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Kanapaha, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Lochloosa

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

17—Blichton sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhdv
Elevation: 30 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Blichton, non-hydric, and similar soils: 75 percent
Blichton, hydric, and similar soils: 10 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Blichton, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand
E - 5 to 26 inches: sand
Btg - 26 to 30 inches: sandy loam
Btg - 30 to 77 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 77 to 80 inches: stratified sandy loam to sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to high (0.06 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Description of Blichton, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand

E - 5 to 26 inches: sand

Btg - 26 to 30 inches: sandy loam

Btg - 30 to 77 inches: sandy clay loam

Cg - 77 to 80 inches: stratified sandy loam to sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

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

Moderately low to high (0.06 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Minor Components

Flemington

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Kanapaha, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL)

Lochloosa

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

Sinkhole

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

18—Blichton-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhdw
Elevation: 30 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Blichton, non-hydric, and similar soils: 40 percent

Urban land: 30 percent

Blichton, hydric, and similar soils: 10 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Blichton, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand

E - 5 to 26 inches: sand

Btg - 26 to 30 inches: sandy loam

Btg - 30 to 77 inches: sandy clay loam

Cg - 77 to 80 inches: stratified sandy loam to sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

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

Moderately low to high (0.06 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

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

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: No parent material

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

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

Description of Blichton, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand

E - 5 to 26 inches: sand

Btg - 26 to 30 inches: sandy loam

Btg - 30 to 77 inches: sandy clay loam

Cg - 77 to 80 inches: stratified sandy loam to sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

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

Moderately low to high (0.06 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

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

Minor Components

Kanapaha, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Flemington, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

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

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

19—Bluff sandy clay, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhdx

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bluff and similar soils: 75 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

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

Description of Bluff

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 6 inches: sandy clay

A2 - 6 to 17 inches: sandy clay loam

Bg1 - 17 to 29 inches: sandy clay

Bg2 - 29 to 38 inches: sandy clay loam

BCg - 38 to 60 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB345FL)

Minor Components

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Depressions on flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

Paisley

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL)

Terra ceia

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

Tomoka

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL)

20—Boardman loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhdy
Elevation: 30 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Boardman, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Parent material: Sandy and clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy sand
E - 5 to 16 inches: gravelly loamy sand
Btg1 - 16 to 22 inches: gravelly sandy loam
Btg2 - 22 to 34 inches: sandy clay loam
Btg3 - 34 to 45 inches: sandy clay
BCg - 45 to 56 inches: sandy clay
2Cg - 56 to 68 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of hydric uplands (G154XB443FL)

Description of Boardman, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Parent material: Sandy and clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy sand

E - 5 to 16 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Btg1 - 16 to 22 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Btg2 - 22 to 34 inches: sandy clay loam

Btg3 - 34 to 45 inches: sandy clay

BCg - 45 to 56 inches: sandy clay

2Cg - 56 to 68 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

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

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

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of hydric uplands (G154XB443FL)

Minor Components

Fellowship, hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Hills on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Flemington

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Micanopy

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB322FL)

Wacahoota, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on marine terraces, seeps on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of hydric uplands (G154XB443FL)

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

Sinkhole

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

Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

21—Boardman loamy sand, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhdz
Elevation: 30 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Boardman, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Parent material: Sandy and clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy sand
E - 5 to 16 inches: gravelly loamy sand
Btg1 - 16 to 22 inches: gravelly sandy loam
Btg2 - 22 to 34 inches: sandy clay loam
Btg3 - 34 to 45 inches: sandy clay
BCg - 45 to 56 inches: sandy clay
2Cg - 56 to 68 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of hydric uplands (G154XB443FL)

Description of Boardman, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Parent material: Sandy and clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy sand

E - 5 to 16 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Btg1 - 16 to 22 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Btg2 - 22 to 34 inches: sandy clay loam

Btg3 - 34 to 45 inches: sandy clay

BCg - 45 to 56 inches: sandy clay

2Cg - 56 to 68 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 12 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

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

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

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of hydric uplands (G154XB443FL)

Minor Components

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Fellowship, hydric

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Wacahoota, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on marine terraces, seeps on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of hydric uplands (G154XB443FL)

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

Sinkhole

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

22—Candler sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

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

Map Unit Composition

Candler and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Candler

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand

E - 6 to 63 inches: sand

E and Bt - 63 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R155XY002FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL), Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL), Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

Minor Components

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

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

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

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

23—Candler sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhf1

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Candler and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Candler

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand

E - 5 to 67 inches: sand

E and Bt - 67 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL)

Minor Components

Adamsville

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

Pompano

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

Tavares

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

Apopka

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL)

Arredondo

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

24—Candler clay, overwash, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhf2
Elevation: 50 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Candler, Overwash

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Clayey mine spoil or earthy fill over eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

C - 0 to 17 inches: clay
2AE - 17 to 78 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

25—Eaton loamy sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhf3
Elevation: 20 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Eaton, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: loamy sand
E - 6 to 30 inches: loamy sand
Btg1 - 30 to 33 inches: sandy clay loam
Btg2 - 33 to 78 inches: sandy clay
Cg - 78 to 80 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL)

Description of Eaton, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, dip, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: loamy sand

E - 6 to 30 inches: loamy sand

Btg1 - 30 to 33 inches: sandy clay loam

Btg2 - 33 to 78 inches: sandy clay

Cg - 78 to 80 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL)

Minor Components

Eureka, hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL)

Lynne, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL)

Martel

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB345FL)

26—Electra sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhf4
Elevation: 20 to 200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Electra

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: sand
E - 4 to 41 inches: sand
Bh - 41 to 50 inches: sand
E' - 50 to 54 inches: sand
B'tg - 54 to 72 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low

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

Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Minor Components

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

Candler

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

Lynne, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL)

Placid

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pomona, non-hydric

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

27—Eureka loamy fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhf5
Elevation: 20 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Eureka, Hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy fine sand
E - 5 to 13 inches: loamy fine sand
Btg - 13 to 69 inches: sandy clay
BCg - 69 to 80 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 5 to 20 inches to abrupt textural change
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Eureka, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy fine sand
E - 5 to 13 inches: loamy fine sand
Btg - 13 to 69 inches: sandy clay
BCg - 69 to 80 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 5 to 20 inches to abrupt textural change
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Paisley, hydric

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

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL)

Eaton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL)

Martel

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

28—Eureka loamy fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhf6

Elevation: 20 to 130 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Eureka, hydric, and similar soils: 85 percent

Eureka, non-hydric, and similar soils: 5 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Eureka, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy and clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy fine sand

E - 5 to 13 inches: loamy fine sand

Btg - 13 to 69 inches: sandy clay

BCg - 69 to 80 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 6 to 20 inches to abrupt textural change
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB345FL)

Description of Eureka, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy fine sand
E - 5 to 13 inches: loamy fine sand
Btg - 13 to 69 inches: sandy clay
BCg - 69 to 80 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 5 to 20 inches to abrupt textural change
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

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

Minor Components

Eaton, hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, dip, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL)

Martel

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

29—Fellowship loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhf7

Elevation: 30 to 160 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F

Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Fellowship, non-hydric, and similar soils: 75 percent

Fellowship, hydric, and similar soils: 10 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Fellowship, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Hills on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 11 inches: loamy sand

E - 11 to 18 inches: sandy loam

Btg1 - 18 to 25 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam

Btg2 - 25 to 42 inches: sandy clay
2Cg - 42 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Description of Fellowship, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 11 inches: loamy sand
E - 11 to 18 inches: sandy loam
Btg1 - 18 to 25 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam
Btg2 - 25 to 42 inches: sandy clay
2Cg - 42 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Minor Components

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Flemington

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Micanopy

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL)

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Sinkhole

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

30—Fellowship loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhf8
Elevation: 30 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Fellowship, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: loamy sand
E - 9 to 18 inches: sandy loam
Btg1 - 18 to 25 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam
Btg2 - 25 to 42 inches: sandy clay
2Cg - 42 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of hydric uplands (G154XB443FL)

Description of Fellowship, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: loamy sand
E - 9 to 18 inches: sandy loam
Btg1 - 18 to 25 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam
Btg2 - 25 to 42 inches: sandy clay
2Cg - 42 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of hydric uplands (G154XB443FL)

Minor Components

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Micanopy

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB322FL)

Flemington

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Sinkhole

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

31—Fellowship gravelly loamy sand, gravelly subsoil variant, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhf9

Elevation: 30 to 130 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F

Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Fellowship variant and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Fellowship Variant

Setting

Landform: Hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 14 inches: gravelly loamy sand
Btg1 - 14 to 20 inches: very gravelly sandy clay loam
Btg2 - 20 to 36 inches: very gravelly sandy clay
BCg - 36 to 43 inches: sandy clay
Cg - 43 to 70 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Minor Components

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Flemington

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

Sinkhole

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

32—Fellowship gravelly loamy sand, gravelly subsoil variant, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhfb
Elevation: 30 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Fellowship variant, non-hydric, and similar soils: 70 percent
Fellowship variant, hydric, and similar soils: 10 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fellowship Variant, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 14 inches: gravelly loamy sand
Btg1 - 14 to 20 inches: very gravelly sandy clay loam
Btg2 - 20 to 36 inches: very gravelly sandy clay

BCg - 36 to 43 inches: sandy clay

Cg - 43 to 70 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 12 to 24 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of hydric uplands (G154XB443FL)

Description of Fellowship Variant, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 14 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Btg1 - 14 to 20 inches: very gravelly sandy clay loam

Btg2 - 20 to 36 inches: very gravelly sandy clay

BCg - 36 to 43 inches: sandy clay

Cg - 43 to 70 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of hydric uplands (G154XB443FL)

Minor Components

Flemington

Percent of map unit: 9 percent

Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 9 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Sinkhole

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

33—Flemington loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhfc

Elevation: 30 to 160 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F

Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Flemington and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Flemington

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy sand

E - 5 to 9 inches: loamy sand

Btg1 - 9 to 27 inches: clay

Btg2 - 27 to 53 inches: clay

Cg - 53 to 75 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Rare

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Minor Components

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Kanapaha, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Fellowship, hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Hills on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Micanopy

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL)

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Sinkhole

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

34—Flemington loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhfd

Elevation: 30 to 160 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Flemington

Setting

Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy sand
E - 5 to 9 inches: loamy sand
Btg1 - 9 to 27 inches: clay
Btg2 - 27 to 53 inches: clay
Cg - 53 to 75 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Minor Components

Kanapaha, non-hydric

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

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

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Fellowship, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Micanopy

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL)

Lochloosa

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

Sinkhole

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

Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

35—Gainesville loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhff
Elevation: 40 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Gainesville

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy sand
C - 5 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

Minor Components

Hague

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

Zuber

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB311FL)

36—Gainesville loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhfg

Elevation: 40 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Gainesville and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Gainesville

Setting

Landform: Hills on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy sand

C - 5 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

Minor Components

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

Hague

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

37—Hague sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhfh

Elevation: 40 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F

Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Hague and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Hague

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: sand

E - 8 to 24 inches: sand

Bt - 24 to 49 inches: sandy clay loam

BC - 49 to 74 inches: loamy sand

C - 74 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Minor Components

Gainesville

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

Arredondo

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

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

Zuber

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB311FL)

Sinkhole

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

38—Hague sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhfj
Elevation: 40 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Hague

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: sand
E - 8 to 24 inches: sand
Bt - 24 to 49 inches: sandy clay loam
BC - 49 to 74 inches: loamy sand
C - 74 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

Minor Components

Gainesville

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hills on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

Zuber

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of mesic uplands (G154XB312FL)

Sinkhole

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

39—Hague-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhfk
Elevation: 40 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hague and similar soils: 55 percent
Urban land: 30 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hague

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: sand
E - 8 to 24 inches: sand
Bt - 24 to 49 inches: sandy clay loam
BC - 49 to 74 inches: loamy sand
C - 74 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Description of Urban Land

Setting

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

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Zuber

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

40—Holopaw sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhfl
Elevation: 20 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Holopaw

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand
E - 5 to 59 inches: sand
Btg - 59 to 72 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

Minor Components

Paisley

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL)

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

Pomona, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

41—Hontoon muck, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhfm

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hontoon and similar soils: 88 percent

Minor components: 12 percent

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

Description of Hontoon

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 65 inches: muck

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 23.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Terra ceia

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

Tomoka

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

42—Jumper fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhfn
Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Jumper

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 29 inches: sand
Bt1 - 29 to 35 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 35 to 69 inches: sandy clay loam
BCg - 69 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

Minor Components

Apopka

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

Lynne, non-hydric

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

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL)

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

43—Kanapaha fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhfp

Elevation: 30 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F

Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Kanapaha, non-hydric, and similar soils: 75 percent

Kanapaha, hydric, and similar soils: 10 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Kanapaha, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand

E - 7 to 48 inches: fine sand

Btg1 - 48 to 55 inches: fine sandy loam

Btg2 - 55 to 70 inches: sandy clay

BCg - 70 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Kanapaha, Hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand
E - 7 to 48 inches: fine sand
Btg1 - 48 to 55 inches: fine sandy loam
Btg2 - 55 to 70 inches: sandy clay
BCg - 70 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Sinkhole

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

44—Kendrick loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhfq

Elevation: 40 to 160 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Kendrick

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: loamy sand
E - 7 to 26 inches: loamy sand
Bt1 - 26 to 45 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 45 to 79 inches: sandy clay loam
C - 79 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

Minor Components

Gainesville

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

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

Hague

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

Zuber

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB311FL)

Lochloosa

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

Sinkhole

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

Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

45—Kendrick loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhfr
Elevation: 40 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Kendrick

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: loamy sand
E - 7 to 26 inches: loamy sand
Bt1 - 26 to 45 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 45 to 79 inches: sandy clay loam
C - 79 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

Minor Components

Hague

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

Zuber

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of mesic uplands (G154XB312FL)

Lochloosa

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

Sinkhole

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

46—Lochloosa fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhfs
Elevation: 30 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Lochloosa

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand
E - 7 to 28 inches: fine sand
Bt - 28 to 32 inches: fine sandy loam
Btg - 32 to 57 inches: sandy clay loam
BCg - 57 to 69 inches: sandy clay
Cg - 69 to 75 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

Minor Components

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

Micanopy

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL)

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Sinkhole

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

47—Lochloosa fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhft

Elevation: 30 to 160 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F

Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lochloosa and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Lochloosa

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand

E - 5 to 28 inches: fine sand

Bt - 28 to 32 inches: fine sandy loam

Btg - 32 to 57 inches: sandy clay loam

BCg - 57 to 69 inches: sandy clay

Cg - 69 to 75 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

Minor Components

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

Micanopy

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB322FL)

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on marine terraces, seeps on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

Sinkhole

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

48—Lynne sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhfv
Elevation: 20 to 200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Lynne, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand
E - 6 to 20 inches: sand

Bh - 20 to 31 inches: loamy sand
E' - 31 to 33 inches: sand
B'tg1 - 33 to 38 inches: sandy clay loam
B'tg2 - 38 to 67 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Lynne, Hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand
E - 6 to 20 inches: sand
Bh - 20 to 31 inches: loamy sand
E' - 31 to 33 inches: sand
B'tg1 - 33 to 38 inches: sandy clay loam
B'tg2 - 38 to 67 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Eureka, hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL)

Electra

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

Eaton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL)

Pomona, hydric

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

49—Martel sandy clay loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhfw
Elevation: 20 to 130 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Martel

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 19 inches: sandy clay loam
Btg - 19 to 57 inches: sandy clay
Cg - 57 to 72 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB345FL)

Minor Components

Eaton, hydric

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

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL)

Eureka, hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Flemington

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

50—Micanopy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhfx

Elevation: 30 to 160 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F

Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Micanopy and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Micanopy

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and clayey marine deposits; sandy and clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand

E - 5 to 15 inches: fine sand

Bt1 - 15 to 20 inches: sandy clay loam

Bt2 - 20 to 26 inches: sandy clay

Btg - 26 to 57 inches: sandy clay

BCg - 57 to 68 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Medium

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

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

Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL)

Minor Components

Zuber

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB311FL)

Flemington

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Lochloosa

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Sinkhole

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

51—Micanopy fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhfy
Elevation: 30 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Micanopy

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 15 inches: fine sand
Bt1 - 15 to 20 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 20 to 26 inches: sandy clay
Btg - 26 to 57 inches: sandy clay
BCg - 57 to 68 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: High

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

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

Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB322FL)

Minor Components

Flemington

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Lochloosa

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

Zuber

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of mesic uplands (G154XB312FL)

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

Sinkhole

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

54—Paisley loamy fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhg0
Elevation: 10 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Paisley

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: loamy fine sand
E - 4 to 9 inches: loamy fine sand
Btg - 9 to 80 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

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

Runoff class: Very high

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

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL)

Minor Components

Eaton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL)

Eureka, hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL)

Bluff

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Holopaw

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

57—Pits

Map Unit Composition

Borrow pits: 40 percent

Mine pits: 35 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

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

Description of Borrow Pits

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Altered marine deposits

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

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

Description of Mine Pits

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Altered marine deposits

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

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

Minor Components

Aquents

Percent of map unit: 25 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

58—Placid sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhg3
Elevation: 10 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Placid, Depressional

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 19 inches: fine sand
Cg - 19 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

Minor Components

Pomona, hydric

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Pompano, depressional

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

59—Placid-Pompano-Pomona complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhqm

Elevation: 20 to 130 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Placid and similar soils: 37 percent

Pompano and similar soils: 31 percent

Pomona and similar soils: 26 percent

Minor components: 6 percent

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

Description of Placid

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 19 inches: fine sand
Cg - 19 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL)

Description of Pompano

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand
Cg - 5 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Description of Pomona

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand

E - 5 to 26 inches: sand

Bh - 26 to 39 inches: sand

E' - 39 to 51 inches: sand

B'tg - 51 to 72 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

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

Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

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

Minor Components

Lynne, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL)

61—Pomona sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhql
Elevation: 20 to 200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pomona, non-hydric, and similar soils: 60 percent
Pomona, hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pomona, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand
E - 5 to 26 inches: sand
Bh - 26 to 39 inches: sand
E' - 39 to 51 inches: sand
B'tg - 51 to 72 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

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

Description of Pomona, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand

E - 5 to 26 inches: sand

Bh - 26 to 39 inches: sand

E' - 39 to 51 inches: sand

B'tg - 51 to 72 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

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

Minor Components

Placid

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Electra

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

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

Pompano

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

Lynne, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL)

62—Pompano sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhqv
Elevation: 20 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Pompano

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand
Cg - 5 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Placid

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL)

Pomona, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL)

63—Pompano fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhqw
Elevation: 10 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pompano, depressional, and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Pompano, Depressional

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand

Cg - 5 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

Minor Components

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

Pomona, hydric

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL)

64—Samsula-Martel complex, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhqn
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Samsula and similar soils: 38 percent
Martel variant and similar soils: 32 percent
Minor components: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Samsula

Setting

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

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 31 inches: muck
C1 - 31 to 49 inches: sand
C2 - 49 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

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

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

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

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

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

Description of Martel Variant

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy, loamy, and clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 11 inches: muck

A - 11 to 27 inches: sand

E - 27 to 42 inches: sand

Btg - 42 to 73 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

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

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Minor Components

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 15 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

Pompano, depressional

Percent of map unit: 15 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

65—Sparr fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhqq

Elevation: 30 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Sparr and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Sparr

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand

E - 8 to 48 inches: fine sand

Bt - 48 to 56 inches: sandy loam

Btg - 56 to 72 inches: sandy clay

BCg - 72 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

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

Depth to water table: About 18 to 60 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Minor Components

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

Apopka

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Jumper

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

66—Sparr fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhqr
Elevation: 30 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Sparr

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes on marine terraces, seeps on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand
E - 8 to 48 inches: fine sand
Bt - 48 to 56 inches: sandy loam
Btg - 56 to 72 inches: sandy clay
BCg - 72 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Minor Components

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL)

Jumper

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium, talus

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

Apopka

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL)

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

67—Sparr-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhqs

Elevation: 40 to 160 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Sparr and similar soils: 55 percent
Urban land: 30 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Sparr

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand
E - 8 to 48 inches: fine sand
Bt - 48 to 56 inches: sandy loam
Btg - 56 to 72 inches: sandy clay
BCg - 72 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Description of Urban Land

Setting

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

Parent material: No parent material

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

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

Minor Components

Lochloosa

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Micanopy

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

69—Tavares sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhqt

Elevation: 20 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Tavares and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Tavares

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand
C - 6 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high
(19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Apopka

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

Adamsville

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

Candler

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

Pompano

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

70—Terra Ceia muck, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhqx

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Terra ceia and similar soils: 75 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

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

Description of Terra Ceia

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 61 inches: muck

Oe - 61 to 68 inches: mucky peat

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 23.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Minor Components

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

Bluff

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hontoon

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Tomoka

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

71—Tomoka muck, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhqy

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Tomoka

Setting

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

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 32 inches: muck
Cg1 - 32 to 43 inches: sand
Cg2 - 43 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 15.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Bluff

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

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

Terra ceia

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Hontoon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL)

72—Urban land, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhqz

Elevation: 30 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F

Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: No parent material

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

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

Minor Components

Arredondo

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

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

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hague

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Candler

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

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

73—Wacahoota loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhr1

Elevation: 30 to 130 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F

Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Wacahoota, hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Wacahoota, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes on marine terraces, seeps on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy sand

E - 5 to 29 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Btg - 29 to 78 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

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

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

Depth to water table: About 12 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of hydric uplands (G154XB443FL)

Description of Wacahoota, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes on marine terraces, seeps on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy sand

E - 5 to 29 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Btg - 29 to 78 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

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

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of hydric uplands (G154XB443FL)

Minor Components

Boardman, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of hydric uplands (G154XB443FL)

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Flemington

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Fellowship, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of hydric uplands (G154XB443FL)

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Sinkhole

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

74—Wacahoota gravelly sand, gravelly subsoil variant, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhr2

Elevation: 30 to 130 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F

Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wacahoota variant, non-hydric, and similar soils: 60 percent

Wacahoota variant, hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Wacahoota Variant, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: gravelly sand

E - 5 to 31 inches: gravelly sand

Btg1 - 31 to 36 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Btg2 - 36 to 72 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam

Cg - 72 to 78 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

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

Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 12 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Description of Wacahoota Variant, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, seeps on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: gravelly sand

E - 5 to 31 inches: gravelly sand

Btg1 - 31 to 36 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Btg2 - 36 to 72 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam

Cg - 72 to 78 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

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

Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Minor Components

Kanapaha, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 9 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvial, talus

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Fellowship, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 9 percent

Landform: Hills on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvial

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

Sinkhole

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

75—Wacahoota gravelly sand, gravelly subsoil variant, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhr3
Elevation: 30 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wacahoota variant, non-hydric, and similar soils: 60 percent
Wacahoota variant, hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wacahoota Variant, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes on marine terraces, seeps on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: gravelly sand
E - 5 to 31 inches: gravelly sand
Btg1 - 31 to 36 inches: gravelly sandy loam
Btg2 - 36 to 72 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam
Cg - 72 to 78 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of hydric uplands (G154XB443FL)

Description of Wacahoota Variant, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes on marine terraces, seeps on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: gravelly sand
E - 5 to 31 inches: gravelly sand
Btg1 - 31 to 36 inches: gravelly sandy loam
Btg2 - 36 to 72 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam
Cg - 72 to 78 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of hydric uplands (G154XB443FL)

Minor Components

Flemington

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Fellowship, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of hydric uplands (G154XB443FL)

Kanapaha, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL)

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

Sinkhole

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

77—Zuber loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhr5
Elevation: 30 to 160 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Zuber

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: loamy sand
E - 7 to 15 inches: loamy sand
Bt1 - 15 to 20 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 20 to 70 inches: sandy clay
BC - 70 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB311FL)

Minor Components

Hague

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

Kendrick

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

Flemington

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Micanopy

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL)

Lochloosa

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

Sinkhole

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

Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

78—Zuber loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhr6
Elevation: 30 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Zuber

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy sand
E - 5 to 13 inches: loamy sand
Bt1 - 13 to 20 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 20 to 70 inches: sandy clay
BC - 70 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of mesic uplands (G154XB312FL)

Minor Components

Flemington

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

Lochloosa

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

Micanopy

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB322FL)

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Sinkhole

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G154XB999FL)

79—Udorthents, excavated

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vknb
Elevation: 40 to 200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Udorthents

Setting

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

Typical profile

C1 - 0 to 48 inches: variable
C2 - 48 to 50 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 72 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to high (0.06 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 48 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B

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

80—Shadeville-Otela complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vknc
Elevation: 10 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 56 to 64 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 254 to 284 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Shadeville and similar soils: 50 percent
Otela and similar soils: 31 percent
Minor components: 19 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Shadeville

Setting

Landform: Ridges on karstic marine terraces, knolls on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand
E - 8 to 35 inches: fine sand
Bt - 35 to 60 inches: fine sandy loam
Btg - 60 to 64 inches: fine sandy loam
2R - 64 to 68 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 72 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 66 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA221FL)

Description of Otela

Setting

Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces, knolls on karstic marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: fine sand

E - 9 to 60 inches: fine sand

Bt - 60 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

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

Depth to water table: About 48 to 66 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Minor Components

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Levyville

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA311FL)

Bushnell

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces, knolls on karstic marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA521FL)

Mabel

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces, knolls on karstic marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G152AA331FL)

Micanopy

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G152AA331FL)

Seaboard

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flats on karstic marine terraces, rises on karstic marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA521FL)

Pedro

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces, knolls on karstic marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA521FL)

82—Otela-Tavares complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vknf

Elevation: 20 to 350 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 56 to 64 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F

Frost-free period: 254 to 284 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Otela and similar soils: 50 percent

Tavares and similar soils: 39 percent

Minor components: 11 percent

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

Description of Otela

Setting

Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces, knolls on karstic marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand

E - 8 to 68 inches: fine sand

Bt - 68 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

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

Depth to water table: About 48 to 66 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Description of Tavares

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Minor Components

Shadeville

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Ridges on karstic marine terraces, knolls on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA221FL)

Jonesville

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA521FL)

Hague

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA211FL)

Seaboard

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on karstic marine terraces, rises on karstic marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA521FL)

Levyville

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA311FL)

Bushnell

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces, knolls on karstic marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA521FL)

Moriah

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on karstic marine terraces, rises on karstic marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

Mabel

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces, knolls on karstic marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G152AA331FL)

Pedro

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces, knolls on karstic marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA521FL)

Lutterloh, limestone substratum

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Bonneau

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA221FL)

83—Lutterloh-Moriah complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vkng
Elevation: 20 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 56 to 64 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 254 to 284 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lutterloh and similar soils: 53 percent
Moriah and similar soils: 37 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Lutterloh

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand
E - 7 to 57 inches: fine sand
Btg1 - 57 to 69 inches: sandy clay loam
Btg2 - 69 to 80 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Description of Moriah

Setting

Landform: Flats on karstic marine terraces, rises on karstic marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy, loamy, and clayey marine deposits over limestone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand

E - 8 to 35 inches: fine sand

Bt - 35 to 39 inches: sandy clay loam

Btg - 39 to 51 inches: sandy clay

2R - 51 to 55 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 72 inches to lithic bedrock

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Medium

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

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

Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

Minor Components

Bushnell

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces, knolls on karstic marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA521FL)

Mabel

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces, knolls on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G152AA331FL)

Micanopy

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G152AA331FL)

Pedro

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces, knolls on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA521FL)

Seaboard

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on karstic marine terraces, rises on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA521FL)

Jonesville

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA521FL)

Levyville

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA311FL)

Hicoria

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA241FL)

Holopaw

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats, marine terraces, drainageways
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)

84—Pedro-Jonesville-Shadeville complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vknh
Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 56 to 64 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 254 to 284 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pedro and similar soils: 60 percent
Jonesville and similar soils: 18 percent
Shadeville and similar soils: 16 percent
Minor components: 6 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pedro

Setting

Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces, knolls on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand
E - 8 to 11 inches: fine sand
Bt - 11 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam
2Cr - 15 to 21 inches: weathered bedrock
2R - 21 to 25 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 6 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock; 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA521FL)

Description of Jonesville

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: fine sand
E - 9 to 31 inches: fine sand
Bt - 31 to 35 inches: sandy clay loam
2R - 35 to 39 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA521FL)

Description of Shadeville

Setting

Landform: Ridges on karstic marine terraces, knolls on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: fine sand
E - 10 to 23 inches: fine sand
Bt - 23 to 45 inches: sandy clay loam
2R - 45 to 49 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 72 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA221FL)

Minor Components

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Lutterloh, limestone substratum

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Candler

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Ridges on karstic marine terraces, knolls on karstic marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G152AA111FL)

Otela

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces, knolls on karstic marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Hicoria, depressional

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL)

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G152AA999FL)

85—Moriah-Bushnell-Mabel, limestone substratum, complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vknj
Elevation: 10 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 56 to 64 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 254 to 284 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Moriah and similar soils: 34 percent
Bushnell and similar soils: 29 percent
Mabel and similar soils: 23 percent
Minor components: 14 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Moriah

Setting

Landform: Flats on karstic marine terraces, rises on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy, loamy, and clayey marine deposits over limestone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: fine sand
E - 9 to 28 inches: fine sand
Bt - 28 to 52 inches: sandy clay loam
Btg - 52 to 68 inches: clay
2R - 68 to 72 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 72 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

Description of Bushnell

Setting

Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces, knolls on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and clayey marine deposits over limestone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 10 inches: fine sand
Bt1 - 10 to 16 inches: sandy clay
Bt2 - 16 to 26 inches: clay
2R - 26 to 30 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA521FL)

Description of Mabel

Setting

Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces, knolls on karstic marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy, loamy, and clayey marine deposits over limestone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand

E - 7 to 14 inches: fine sand

Bt1 - 14 to 18 inches: sandy clay loam

Bt2 - 18 to 31 inches: clay

Btg - 31 to 53 inches: clay

2R - 53 to 57 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 72 inches to lithic bedrock

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent

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

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G152AA331FL)

Minor Components

Lutterloh, limestone substratum

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Ft. green

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G152AA241FL)

Otela

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces, knolls on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Bivans

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G152AA441FL)

Hicoria, depressional

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL)

86—Levyville-Shadeville complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vknk
Elevation: 20 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 56 to 64 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 254 to 284 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Levyville and similar soils: 61 percent
Shadeville and similar soils: 29 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Levyville

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: loamy fine sand
Bt - 8 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 60 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA311FL)

Description of Shadeville

Setting

Landform: Ridges on karstic marine terraces, knolls on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: fine sand
E - 9 to 26 inches: fine sand
Bt - 26 to 41 inches: fine sandy loam
Btg - 41 to 63 inches: sandy clay loam
2R - 63 to 67 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 72 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA221FL)

Minor Components

Bushnell

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces, knolls on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA521FL)

Lutterloh, limestone substratum

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Moriah

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on karstic marine terraces, rises on karstic marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)

Mabel

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces, knolls on karstic marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G152AA331FL)

Micanopy

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G152AA331FL)

Pedro

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces, knolls on karstic marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA521FL)

Otela

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces, knolls on karstic marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

87—Orlando fine sand, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vkn1

Elevation: 10 to 350 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 56 to 64 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F

Frost-free period: 254 to 284 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Orlando and similar soils: 92 percent

Minor components: 8 percent

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

Description of Orlando

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits over fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 11 inches: fine sand

C - 11 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G152AA111FL)

Minor Components

Apopka

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G152AA111FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Bonneau

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA221FL)

Popash

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

88—Orlando fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vknm
Elevation: 10 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 56 to 64 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 254 to 284 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Orlando and similar soils: 92 percent
Minor components: 8 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Orlando

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits over fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 11 inches: fine sand
C - 11 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G152AA111FL)

Minor Components

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Apopka

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G152AA111FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)

Bonneau

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA221FL)

Popash

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

Placid, depressional

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA145FL)

99—Water

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent

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

Description of Water

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

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

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Marion County Area, Florida

Survey Area Data: Version 10, Sep 21, 2014