

Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

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

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

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

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

Report—Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Marion County Area, Florida

Map Unit: 2—Adamsville sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Adamsville (85%)

The Adamsville component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pompano (4%)

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

Component: Candler (4%)

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

Component: Pomona, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Tavares (3%)

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

Map Unit: 3—Anclote sand, depressional

Component: Anclote (80%)

The Anclote component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Terra Ceia (4%)

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

Component: Tomoka (4%)

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

Component: Placid, depressional (4%)

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

Component: Holopaw (4%)

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

Component: Bluff (4%)

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

Map Unit: 4—Anclote-Tomoka complex, depressional

Component: Anclote (45%)

The Anclote component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Tomoka (40%)

The Tomoka component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 60 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Terra Ceia (15%)

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

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

Component: Apopka (85%)

The Apopka component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Jumper (5%)

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

Component: Tavares (5%)

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

Component: Candler (5%)

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

Map Unit: 6—Apopka sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Apopka (85%)

The Apopka component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Candler (4%)

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

Component: Jumper (4%)

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

Component: Sparr (4%)

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

Component: Tavares (3%)

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

Map Unit: 7—Udalfic Arents, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Udalfic Arents (85%)

The Udalfic Arents component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on fills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Udorthents (15%)

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

Map Unit: 8—Udalfic Arents, 15 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Udalfic Arents (88%)

The Udalfic Arents component makes up 88 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 60 percent. This component is on fills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Udorthents (12%)

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

Map Unit: 9—Arredondo sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Arredondo (80%)

The Arredondo component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Gainesville (4%)

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

Component: Hague (4%)

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

Component: Candler (4%)

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

Component: Sparr (3%)

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

Component: Kendrick (3%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (1%)

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

Component: Sinkhole (1%)

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

Map Unit: 10—Arredondo sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Arredondo (85%)

The Arredondo component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Candler (5%)

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

Component: Kendrick (4%)

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

Component: Hague (4%)

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

Component: Sinkhole (1%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (1%)

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

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

Component: Pedro (50%)

The Pedro component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 6 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Arredondo (39%)

The Arredondo component makes up 39 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Candler (4%)

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

Component: Lochloosa (4%)

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

Component: Sparr (3%)

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

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

Component: Arredondo (60%)

The Arredondo component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Urban land (30%)

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

Component: Candler (4%)

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

Component: Gainesville (3%)

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

Component: Kendrick (3%)

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

Map Unit: 13—Astatula sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Astatula (90%)

The Astatula component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Candler, very deep loamy substratum (5%)

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

Component: Tavares (5%)

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

Map Unit: 14—Astatula sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Astatula (90%)

The Astatula component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Candler, very deep loamy substratum (5%)

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

Component: Tavares (5%)

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

Map Unit: 16—Blichton sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (75%)

The Blichton, non-hydric component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Blichton, hydric (10%)

The Blichton, hydric component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lochloosa (5%)

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

Component: Kanapaha, non-hydric (5%)

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

Component: Flemington (5%)

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

Map Unit: 17—Blichton sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (75%)

The Blichton, non-hydric component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Blichton, hydric (10%)

The Blichton, hydric component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Flemington (4%)

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

Component: Kanapaha, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Lochloosa (3%)

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

Component: Sparr (3%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (1%)

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

Component: Sinkhole (1%)

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

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

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (40%)

The Blichton, non-hydric component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Urban land (30%)

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

Component: Blichton, hydric (10%)

The Blichton, hydric component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Flemington, non-hydric (7%)

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

Component: Kanapaha, non-hydric (7%)

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

Component: Sparr (6%)

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

Map Unit: 19—Bluff sandy clay, frequently flooded

Component: Bluff (75%)

The Bluff component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 8 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Anclote (7%)

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

Component: Terra Ceia (6%)

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

Component: Tomoka (6%)

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

Component: Paisley (6%)

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

Map Unit: 20—Boardman loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Boardman, non-hydric (65%)

The Boardman, non-hydric component makes up 65 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Boardman, hydric (15%)

The Boardman, hydric component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Flemington (4%)

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

Component: Fellowship, hydric (4%)

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

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Wacahoota, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Micanopy (3%)

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

Component: Sinkhole (1%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (1%)

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

Map Unit: 21—Boardman loamy sand, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Boardman, non-hydric (65%)

The Boardman, non-hydric component makes up 65 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Boardman, hydric (15%)

The Boardman, hydric component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Wacahoota, non-hydric (6%)

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

Component: Fellowship, hydric (6%)

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

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (6%)

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

Component: Sinkhole (1%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (1%)

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

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

Component: Candler (90%)

The Candler component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Millhopper (5%)

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

Component: Tavares (5%)

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

Map Unit: 23—Candler sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Candler (80%)

The Candler component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Adamsville (4%)

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

Component: Arredondo (4%)

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

Component: Apopka (4%)

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

Component: Tavares (4%)

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

Component: Pompano (4%)

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

Map Unit: 24—Candler clay, overwash, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Candler, overwash (100%)

The Candler, overwash component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey mine spoil or earthy fill over eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: 25—Eaton loamy sand

Component: Eaton, non-hydric (70%)

The Eaton, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Eaton, hydric (15%)

The Eaton, hydric component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lynne, non-hydric (5%)

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

Component: Eureka, hydric (5%)

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

Component: Martel (5%)

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

Map Unit: 26—Electra sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Electra (80%)

The Electra component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pomona, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Placid (4%)

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

Component: Lynne, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Candler (4%)

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

Component: Astatula (4%)

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

Map Unit: 27—Eureka loamy fine sand

Component: Eureka, hydric (65%)

The Eureka, hydric component makes up 65 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, abrupt textural change, is 5 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Eureka, non-hydric (20%)

The Eureka, non-hydric component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, abrupt textural change, is 5 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Martel (5%)

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

Component: Eaton, non-hydric (5%)

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

Component: Paisley, hydric (5%)

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

Map Unit: 28—Eureka loamy fine sand, depressional

Component: Eureka, hydric (85%)

The Eureka, hydric component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, abrupt textural change, is 6 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Eaton, hydric (5%)

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

Component: Eureka, non-hydric (5%)

The Eureka, non-hydric component makes up 5 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, abrupt textural change, is 5 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Martel (5%)

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

Map Unit: 29—Fellowship loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Fellowship, non-hydric (75%)

The Fellowship, non-hydric component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Fellowship, hydric (10%)

The Fellowship, hydric component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (5%)

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

Component: Micanopy (4%)

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

Component: Flemington (4%)

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

Component: Sinkhole (1%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (1%)

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

Map Unit: 30—Fellowship loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Fellowship, non-hydric (70%)

The Fellowship, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Fellowship, hydric (10%)

The Fellowship, hydric component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Flemington (6%)

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

Component: Micanopy (6%)

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

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (6%)

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

Component: Sinkhole (1%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (1%)

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

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

Component: Fellowship Variant (85%)

The Fellowship Variant component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (7%)

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

Component: Flemington (6%)

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

Component: Sinkhole (1%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (1%)

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

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

Component: Fellowship Variant, non-hydric (70%)

The Fellowship Variant, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Fellowship Variant, hydric (10%)

The Fellowship Variant, hydric component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (9%)

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

Component: Flemington (9%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (1%)

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

Component: Sinkhole (1%)

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

Map Unit: 33—Flemington loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Flemington (85%)

The Flemington component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is rarely ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Kanapaha, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Micanopy (3%)

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

Component: Fellowship, hydric (3%)

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

Component: Sinkhole (1%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (1%)

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

Map Unit: 34—Flemington loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Flemington (80%)

The Flemington component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Fellowship, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Kanapaha, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Micanopy (3%)

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

Component: Lochloosa (3%)

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

Component: Sinkhole (1%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (1%)

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

Map Unit: 35—Gainesville loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Gainesville (85%)

The Gainesville component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Arredondo (4%)

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

Component: Kendrick (4%)

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

Component: Hague (4%)

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

Component: Zuber (3%)

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

Map Unit: 36—Gainesville loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Gainesville (85%)

The Gainesville component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Kendrick (5%)

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

Component: Arredondo (5%)

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

Component: Hague (5%)

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

Map Unit: 37—Hague sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Hague (85%)

The Hague component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Gainesville (4%)

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

Component: Arredondo (4%)

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

Component: Zuber (3%)

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

Component: Kendrick (3%)

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

Component: Sinkhole (1%)

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

Map Unit: 38—Hague sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Hague (85%)

The Hague component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Gainesville (5%)

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

Component: Kendrick (4%)

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

Component: Zuber (4%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (1%)

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

Component: Sinkhole (1%)

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

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

Component: Hague (55%)

The Hague component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Urban land (30%)

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

Component: Kendrick (5%)

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

Component: Arredondo (5%)

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

Component: Zuber (5%)

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

Map Unit: 40—Holopaw sand

Component: Holopaw (80%)

The Holopaw component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Anclote (7%)

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

Component: Paisley (7%)

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

Component: Pomona, non-hydric (6%)

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

Map Unit: 41—Hontoon muck, depressional

Component: Hontoon (88%)

The Hontoon component makes up 88 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Terra Ceia (6%)

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

Component: Tomoka (6%)

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

Map Unit: 42—Jumper fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Jumper (85%)

The Jumper component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 42 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Sparr (5%)

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

Component: Lynne, non-hydric (5%)

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

Component: Apopka (5%)

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

Map Unit: 43—Kanapaha fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Kanapaha, non-hydric (75%)

The Kanapaha, non-hydric component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Kanapaha, hydric (10%)

The Kanapaha, hydric component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flats, coastal plains, marine terraces. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Arredondo (5%)

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

Component: Sparr (4%)

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

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Sinkhole (1%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (1%)

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

Map Unit: 44—Kendrick loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Kendrick (85%)

The Kendrick component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Hague (3%)

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

Component: Arredondo (3%)

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

Component: Gainesville (3%)

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

Component: Zuber (2%)

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

Component: Lochloosa (2%)

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

Component: Sinkhole (1%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (1%)

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

Map Unit: 45—Kendrick loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Kendrick (80%)

The Kendrick component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Arredondo (5%)

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

Component: Hague (5%)

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

Component: Zuber (4%)

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

Component: Lochloosa (4%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (1%)

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

Component: Sinkhole (1%)

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

Map Unit: 46—Lochloosa fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Lochloosa (85%)

The Lochloosa component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Arredondo (3%)

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

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Kendrick (3%)

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

Component: Sparr (2%)

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

Component: Micanopy (2%)

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

Component: Sinkhole (1%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (1%)

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

Map Unit: 47—Lochloosa fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Lochloosa (80%)

The Lochloosa component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Kendrick (5%)

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

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (5%)

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

Component: Micanopy (4%)

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

Component: Sparr (4%)

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

Component: Sinkhole (1%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (1%)

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

Map Unit: 48—Lynne sand

Component: Lynne, non-hydric (65%)

The Lynne, non-hydric component makes up 65 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lynne, hydric (20%)

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

Component: Eureka, hydric (4%)

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

Component: Electra (4%)

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

Component: Eaton, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Pomona, hydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 49—Martel sandy clay loam

Component: Martel (85%)

The Martel component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during May, June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Eaton, hydric (5%)

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

Component: Eureka, hydric (5%)

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

Component: Flemington (5%)

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

Map Unit: 50—Micanopy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Micanopy (80%)

The Micanopy component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lochloosa (6%)

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

Component: Flemington (6%)

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

Component: Zuber (6%)

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

Component: Sinkhole (1%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (1%)

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

Map Unit: 51—Micanopy fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Micanopy (80%)

The Micanopy component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (5%)

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

Component: Flemington (5%)

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

Component: Lochloosa (4%)

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

Component: Zuber (4%)

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

Component: Sinkhole (1%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (1%)

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

Map Unit: 54—Paisley loamy fine sand

Component: Paisley (85%)

The Paisley component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bluff (4%)

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

Component: Eureka, hydric (4%)

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

Component: Eaton, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Holopaw (3%)

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

Map Unit: 57—Pits

Component: Borrow pits (40%)

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

Component: Mine pits (35%)

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

Component: Aquents (25%)

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

Map Unit: 58—Placid sand, depressional

Component: Placid, depressional (80%)

The Placid, depressional component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Adamsville (7%)

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

Component: Pomona, hydric (7%)

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

Component: Pompano, depressional (6%)

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

Map Unit: 59—Placid-Pompano-Pomona complex

Component: Placid (37%)

The Placid component makes up 37 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pompano (31%)

The Pompano component makes up 31 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pomona (26%)

The Pomona component makes up 26 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during May, June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lynne, non-hydric (6%)

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

Map Unit: 61—Pomona sand

Component: Pomona, non-hydric (60%)

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

Component: Pomona, hydric (20%)

The Pomona, hydric component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during May, June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lynne, non-hydric (5%)

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

Component: Pompano (5%)

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

Component: Electra (5%)

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

Component: Placid (5%)

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

Map Unit: 62—Pompano sand

Component: Pompano (85%)

The Pompano component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Placid (8%)

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

Component: Pomona, non-hydric (7%)

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

Map Unit: 63—Pompano fine sand, depressional

Component: Pompano, depressional (80%)

The Pompano, depressional component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Anclote (7%)

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

Component: Placid, depressional (7%)

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

Component: Pomona, hydric (6%)

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

Map Unit: 64—Samsula-Martel complex, depressional

Component: Samsula (38%)

The Samsula component makes up 38 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 60 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Martel Variant (32%)

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

Component: Placid, depressional (15%)

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

Component: Pompano, depressional (15%)

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

Map Unit: 65—Sparr fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Sparr (85%)

The Sparr component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 39 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Arredondo (4%)

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

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Apopka (4%)

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

Component: Jumper (3%)

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

Map Unit: 66—Sparr fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Sparr (80%)

The Sparr component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on seeps on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 39 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Arredondo (5%)

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

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (5%)

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

Component: Apopka (5%)

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

Component: Jumper (5%)

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

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

Component: Sparr (55%)

The Sparr component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 39 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Urban land (30%)

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

Component: Lochloosa (8%)

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

Component: Micanopy (7%)

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

Map Unit: 69—Tavares sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Tavares (85%)

The Tavares component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Candler (4%)

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

Component: Adamsville (4%)

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

Component: Apopka (4%)

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

Component: Pompano (3%)

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

Map Unit: 70—Terra Ceia muck, frequently flooded

Component: Terra Ceia (75%)

The Terra Ceia component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 75 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Anclote (7%)

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

Component: Hontoon (6%)

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

Component: Tomoka (6%)

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

Component: Bluff (6%)

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

Map Unit: 71—Tomoka muck, depressional

Component: Tomoka (80%)

The Tomoka component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 60 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Anclote (5%)

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

Component: Hontoon (5%)

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

Component: Terra Ceia (5%)

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

Component: Bluff (5%)

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

Map Unit: 72—Urban land, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Urban land (80%)

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

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Arredondo (4%)

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

Component: Hague (3%)

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

Component: Kendrick (3%)

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

Component: Candler (3%)

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

Component: Sparr (3%)

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

Map Unit: 73—Wacahoota loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Wacahoota, non-hydric (60%)

The Wacahoota, non-hydric component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on seeps on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Wacahoota, hydric (20%)

The Wacahoota, hydric component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on seeps on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Boardman, non-hydric (5%)

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

Component: Blichton, non-hydric (5%)

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

Component: Fellowship, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Flemington (4%)

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

Component: Sinkhole (1%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (1%)

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

Map Unit: 74—Wacahoota gravelly sand, gravelly subsoil variant, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Wacahoota Variant, non-hydric (60%)

The Wacahoota Variant, non-hydric component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Wacahoota Variant, hydric (20%)

The Wacahoota Variant, hydric component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Fellowship, non-hydric (9%)

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

Component: Kanapaha, non-hydric (9%)

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

Component: Sinkhole (1%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (1%)

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

Map Unit: 75—Wacahoota gravelly sand, gravelly subsoil variant, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Wacahoota Variant, non-hydric (60%)

The Wacahoota Variant, non-hydric component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on seeps on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Wacahoota Variant, hydric (20%)

The Wacahoota Variant, hydric component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on seeps on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Fellowship, non-hydric (6%)

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

Component: Flemington (6%)

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

Component: Kanapaha, non-hydric (6%)

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

Component: Sinkhole (1%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (1%)

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

Map Unit: 77—Zuber loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Zuber (80%)

The Zuber component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Flemington (4%)

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

Component: Kendrick (4%)

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

Component: Hague (4%)

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

Component: Lochloosa (3%)

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

Component: Micanopy (3%)

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

Component: Sinkhole (1%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (1%)

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

Map Unit: 78—Zuber loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Zuber (80%)

The Zuber component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Kendrick (5%)

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

Component: Flemington (5%)

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

Component: Micanopy (4%)

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

Component: Lochloosa (4%)

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

Component: Sinkhole (1%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (1%)

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

Map Unit: 79—Udorthents, excavated

Component: Udorthents (100%)

The Udorthents component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on fills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 72 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 36 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: 80—Shadeville-Otela complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Shadeville (50%)

The Shadeville component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 40 to 72 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Otela (31%)

The Otela component makes up 31 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Adamsville (3%)

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

Component: Micanopy (3%)

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

Component: Mabel (3%)

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

Component: Bushnell (3%)

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

Component: Levyville (3%)

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

Component: Seaboard (2%)

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

Component: Pedro (2%)

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

Map Unit: 82—Otela-Tavares complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Otela (50%)

The Otela component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Tavares (39%)

The Tavares component makes up 39 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lutterloh, limestone substratum (1%)

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

Component: Pedro (1%)

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

Component: Mabel (1%)

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

Component: Moriah (1%)

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

Component: Bushnell (1%)

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

Component: Levyville (1%)

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

Component: Hague (1%)

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

Component: Jonesville (1%)

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

Component: Shadeville (1%)

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

Component: Bonneau (1%)

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

Component: Seaboard (1%)

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

Map Unit: 83—Lutterloh-Moriah complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Lutterloh (53%)

The Lutterloh component makes up 53 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Moriah (37%)

The Moriah component makes up 37 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy, loamy, and clayey marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 40 to 72 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bushnell (2%)

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

Component: Holopaw (1%)

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

Component: Pedro (1%)

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

Component: Micanopy (1%)

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

Component: Mabel (1%)

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

Component: Seaboard (1%)

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

Component: Jonesville (1%)

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

Component: Levyville (1%)

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

Component: Hicoria (1%)

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

Map Unit: 84—Pedro-Jonesville-Shadeville complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Pedro (60%)

The Pedro component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 6 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Jonesville (18%)

The Jonesville component makes up 18 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 24 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Shadeville (16%)

The Shadeville component makes up 16 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 40 to 72 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lutterloh, limestone substratum (1%)

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

Component: Tavares (1%)

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

Component: Candler (1%)

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

Component: Otela (1%)

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

Component: Hickoria, depressional (1%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (1%)

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

Map Unit: 85—Moriah-Bushnell-Mabel, limestone substratum, complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Moriah (34%)

The Moriah component makes up 34 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy, loamy, and clayey marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 40 to 72 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bushnell (29%)

The Bushnell component makes up 29 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Mabel (23%)

The Mabel component makes up 23 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy, loamy, and clayey marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 40 to 72 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Tavares (2%)

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

Component: Lutterloh, limestone substratum (2%)

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

Component: Adamsville (2%)

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

Component: Ft. Green (2%)

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

Component: Otela (2%)

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

Component: Bivans (2%)

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

Component: Hicoria, depressional (2%)

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

Map Unit: 86—Levyville-Shadeville complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Levyville (61%)

The Levyville component makes up 61 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 66 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Shadeville (29%)

The Shadeville component makes up 29 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 40 to 72 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lutterloh, limestone substratum (2%)

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

Component: Bushnell (2%)

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

Component: Otela (1%)

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

Component: Tavares (1%)

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

Component: Moriah (1%)

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

Component: Mabel (1%)

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

Component: Micanopy (1%)

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

Component: Pedro (1%)

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

Map Unit: 87—Orlando fine sand, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Orlando (92%)

The Orlando component makes up 92 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits over fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Adamsville (1%)

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

Component: Sparr (1%)

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

Component: Bonneau (1%)

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

Component: Popash (1%)

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

Component: Apopka (1%)

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

Component: Tavares (1%)

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

Component: Millhopper (1%)

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

Component: Placid, depressional (1%)

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

Map Unit: 88—Orlando fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Orlando (92%)

The Orlando component makes up 92 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits over fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonneau (1%)

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

Component: Popash (1%)

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

Component: Placid, depressional (1%)

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

Component: Adamsville (1%)

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

Component: Sparr (1%)

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

Component: Millhopper (1%)

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

Component: Apopka (1%)

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

Component: Tavares (1%)

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

Map Unit: 99—Water

Component: Water (100%)

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

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Marion County Area, Florida

Survey Area Data: Version 10, Sep 21, 2014