Map Unit Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report—Map Unit Description

Ocala National Forest Area, Florida

2—Astatula and Candler sands, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 190 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days

Map Unit Composition

Astatula and similar soils: 75 percent

Candler, very deep loamy substratum, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Astatula

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Sand
3 to 80 inches: Sand

Description of Candler, Very Deep Loamy Substratum

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Sand
5 to 78 inches: Sand
78 to 87 inches: Sand
87 to 118 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Apopka

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

3—Astatula and Candler sands, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 190 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days

Map Unit Composition

Astatula and similar soils: 75 percent
Candler, very deep loamy substratum, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Astatula

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Sand
3 to 80 inches: Sand

Description of Candler, Very Deep Loamy Substratum

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Sand
5 to 78 inches: Sand
78 to 87 inches: Sand
87 to 118 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Apopka

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

4—Astatula and Candler sands, 12 to 20 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 190 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 306 days

Map Unit Composition

Astatula and similar soils: 75 percent
Candler, very deep loamy substratum, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Astatula

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Sand
3 to 80 inches: Sand

Description of Candler, Very Deep Loamy Substratum

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Sand
5 to 78 inches: Sand
78 to 87 inches: Sand
87 to 118 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Apopka

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

5—Astatula sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 190 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

Astatula and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Astatula

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Sand
3 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

Candler, very deep loamy substratum

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

6—Astatula sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 190 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

Astatula and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Astatula

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Sand
3 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

Candler, very deep loamy substratum

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

7—Astatula sand, 12 to 20 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 190 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

Astatula and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Astatula

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Sand
3 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

Candler, very deep loamy substratum
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

8—Astatula sand, sinkhole, 0 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
Elevation: 20 to 190 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition
Astatula and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Astatula

Setting
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, head slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Typical profile

0 to 2 inches: Sand
2 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Candler, very deep loamy substratum

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G155XU127FL)

St. johns

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf, rise
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Okeelanta

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XM850FL)

9—Astatula sand, fire regime, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Astatula, fire regime, and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Astatula, Fire Regime

Setting

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Sand
3 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Candler, very deep loamy substratum

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

Apopka

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

10—Astatula sand, fire regime, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Astatula, fire regime, and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Astatula, Fire Regime

Setting

Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Sand
3 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Candler, very deep loamy substratum

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

Apopka

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

11—Astatula sand, fire regime, 12 to 20 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Astatula, fire regime, and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Astatula, Fire Regime

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hillslopes on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL), Unnamed (G154XU195FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Sand
3 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Candler, very deep loamy substratum

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

Apopka

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

12—Astatula and Tavares sands, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Astatula and similar soils: 50 percent
Tavares and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Astatula

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

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

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Sand
9 to 83 inches: Sand

Description of Tavares

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 71 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Sand
4 to 59 inches: Sand
59 to 89 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Apopka

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

Duette, loamy sand substratum

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G155XU139FL)

13—Astatula and Candler sands, flora rich, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Astatula, flora rich, and similar soils: 55 percent
Candler, flora rich, and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Astatula, Flora Rich

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Sand
4 to 89 inches: Sand

Description of Candler, Flora Rich

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Sand
6 to 63 inches: Sand
63 to 114 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Apopka

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

14—Astatula and Candler sands, flora rich, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Astatula, flora rich, and similar soils: 55 percent
Candler, flora rich, and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Astatula, Flora Rich

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope, base slope, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Sand
4 to 89 inches: Sand

Description of Candler, Flora Rich

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL), Unnamed (G154XS192FL)

Typical profile
0 to 6 inches: Sand
6 to 63 inches: Sand
63 to 114 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Apopka
Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

Tavares
Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU142FL)

Ax—Astor sand

Map Unit Setting
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition
Astor and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Astor

Setting
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Sand
8 to 32 inches: Sand
32 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Sellers

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

Ba—Basinger sand

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Basinger and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Basinger

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Sand
6 to 35 inches: Sand
35 to 64 inches: Sand
64 to 80 inches: Sand

De—Delks sand

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Delks and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Delks

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 30 inches to cemented horizon
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Sand
4 to 27 inches: Sand
27 to 46 inches: Sand
46 to 60 inches: Sandy clay

Do—Dorovan muck

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Dorovan and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Dorovan

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Organic material

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very high (about 23.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XU850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 64 inches: Muck

Minor Components

Sellers

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

Pamlico

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XU850FL)

Du—Duplin loamy sand

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F

Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Duplin and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Duplin

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G154XB331FL), Unnamed (G154XU328FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Loamy sand
5 to 13 inches: Loamy sand
13 to 32 inches: Sandy clay
32 to 64 inches: Sandy loam

Er—Eureka loamy sand, thick-surface variant

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Eureka variant, hydric, and similar soils: 90 percent
Eureka variant, non-hydric, and similar soils: 10 percent

Description of Eureka Variant, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Parent material: Sandy and clayey marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: High (about 9.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL)

Typical profile

0 to 11 inches: Loamy sand
11 to 18 inches: Sand
18 to 64 inches: Clay

Description of Eureka Variant, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: High (about 9.9 inches)

Interpretive groups
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL)

Typical profile
0 to 11 inches: Loamy sand
11 to 18 inches: Sand
18 to 64 inches: Clay

Es—Eureka loamy fine sand

Map Unit Setting
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition
Eureka, hydric, and similar soils: 90 percent
Eureka, non-hydric, and similar soils: 10 percent

Description of Eureka, Hydric

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

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: High (about 9.4 inches)

Interpretive groups
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL), Unnamed (G154XU013FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Loamy fine sand
4 to 11 inches: Loamy fine sand
11 to 20 inches: Sandy clay
20 to 72 inches: Clay

Description of Eureka, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: High (about 9.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL), Unnamed (G154XU013FL)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Loamy fine sand
4 to 11 inches: Loamy fine sand
11 to 20 inches: Sandy clay
20 to 72 inches: Clay

Eu—Eustis sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Eustis and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Eustis

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU140FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Sand
5 to 50 inches: Sand
50 to 80 inches: Loamy sand

Minor Components

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Ev—Everglades muck

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Everglades and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Everglades

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, depressions
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very high (about 23.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XU850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 39 inches: Muck
39 to 80 inches: Mucky peat

Ib—Iberia clay

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Iberia and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Iberia

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Clayey alluvium

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 3.0
Available water capacity: High (about 9.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB345FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Clay
7 to 48 inches: Clay
48 to 64 inches: Clay

Im—Immokalee sand

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Immokalee, non-hydric, and similar soils: 70 percent
Immokalee, hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Immokalee, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU013FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Sand
5 to 34 inches: Sand
34 to 54 inches: Sand
54 to 72 inches: Sand

Description of Immokalee, Hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU013FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Sand
5 to 34 inches: Sand
34 to 54 inches: Sand
54 to 72 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Myakka, hydric

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Ma—Made land

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Made land: 100 percent

Description of Made Land

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Altered marine deposits

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL), Unnamed (G154XU900FL)

Me—Meggett loamy sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 20 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Meggett and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Meggett

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 30 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL), Unnamed (G154XU201FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Loamy sand
5 to 10 inches: Loamy sand
10 to 41 inches: Clay
41 to 60 inches: Sandy clay

Mk—Myakka sand

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Myakka, non-hydric, and similar soils: 80 percent
Myakka, hydric, and similar soils: 10 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Myakka, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Sand
5 to 20 inches: Sand
20 to 29 inches: Sand
29 to 80 inches: Sand

Description of Myakka, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Sand
5 to 20 inches: Sand
20 to 29 inches: Sand
29 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Immokalee, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU013FL)

Ms—Myakka and Sellers soils, ponded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Myakka and similar soils: 40 percent
Sellers and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Myakka

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Sand
5 to 20 inches: Sand
20 to 29 inches: Sand
29 to 80 inches: Sand

Description of Sellers

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 28 inches: Sand
28 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 9 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Immokalee, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU013FL)

St. johns

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Or—Orlando sand

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Orlando and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Orlando

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU138FL)

Typical profile

0 to 27 inches: Sand
27 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Orlando variant

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU138FL)

Os—Orlando sand, wet variant

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition
Orlando variant and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Orlando Variant

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

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU138FL)

Typical profile
0 to 36 inches: Sand
36 to 80 inches: Sand

Pa—Pamlico muck

Map Unit Setting
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition
Pamlico and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Pamlico

Setting
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XU850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 24 inches: Muck
24 to 60 inches: Coarse sand

Pd—Pamlico muck, deep

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Pamlico, deep, and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Pamlico, Deep

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: High (about 10.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XU850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 45 inches: Muck
45 to 60 inches: Coarse sand

PIB—Paola sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Paola and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Paola

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0

Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Typical profile

0 to 1 inches: Sand
1 to 36 inches: Sand
36 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

PID—Paola sand, 8 to 17 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Paola and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Paola

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 17 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of xeric uplands (G154XB113FL), Unnamed (G154XU195FL)

Typical profile

0 to 1 inches: Sand
1 to 36 inches: Sand
36 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Paola

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

PmA—Paola sand, moderately deep water table, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 140 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Paola, moderately deep water table, and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Paola, Moderately Deep Water Table

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Sand
3 to 50 inches: Sand
50 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU127FL)

Po—Pomello sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Pomello and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Pomello

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU127FL)

Typical profile

0 to 1 inches: Sand
1 to 35 inches: Sand
35 to 45 inches: Sand
45 to 70 inches: Sand

Minor Components

St. johns

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Sellers

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Pt—Pits and dumps

Map Unit Composition

Pits and dumps: 100 percent

Description of Pits And Dumps

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

Ra—Rains loamy fine sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 40 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Rains and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Rains

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL)

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Loamy fine sand
7 to 16 inches: Loamy fine sand
16 to 30 inches: Sandy clay loam
30 to 60 inches: Sandy clay loam

Sa—St. Johns sand

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 30 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

St. johns and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of St. Johns

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Typical profile

0 to 11 inches: Sand
11 to 24 inches: Sand
24 to 36 inches: Sand
36 to 60 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU003FL)

Sc—St. Lucie sand

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

St. lucie and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of St. Lucie

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Typical profile

0 to 2 inches: Sand
2 to 80 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Paola

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Unnamed (G154XU192FL)

Pomello

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), Unnamed (G154XU127FL)

Sp—Sellers and Pamlico soils

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Sellers and similar soils: 40 percent
Pamlico and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 30 percent

Description of Sellers

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 28 inches: Sand
28 to 80 inches: Sand

Description of Pamlico

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XU850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 24 inches: Muck
24 to 60 inches: Coarse sand

Minor Components

Astor

Percent of map unit: 15 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

Everglades

Percent of map unit: 15 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces, depressions
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XU850FL)

Ss—Sellers sand

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Sellers and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Sellers

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 28 inches: Sand
28 to 80 inches: Sand

Sw—Submerged marsh

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Organic soil and similar soils: 50 percent
Mineral soil and similar soils: 50 percent

Description of Mineral Soil

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

Typical profile

0 to 28 inches: Sand
28 to 80 inches: Sand

Description of Organic Soil

Setting

Landform: Marshes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Organic material

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XU850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 24 inches: Muck
24 to 60 inches: Coarse sand

Tc—Terra Ceia muck

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Terra ceia and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Terra Ceia

Setting

Landform: Depressions on flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Parent material: Herbaceous organic material

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Very high (about 23.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XU850FL)

Typical profile

0 to 64 inches: Muck

Minor Components

Dorovan

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Unnamed (G154XU850FL)

Sellers

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Unnamed (G154XU800FL)

Wa—Water

Map Unit Composition
Water: 100 percent

Description of Water

Interpretive groups
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

WcA—Wicksburg sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition
Wicksburg and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Wicksburg

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

Properties and qualities
Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2s

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

Typical profile
0 to 6 inches: Sand
6 to 35 inches: Sand
35 to 41 inches: Sandy loam
41 to 78 inches: Sandy clay

WcC—Wicksburg sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition
Wicksburg and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Wicksburg

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

Properties and qualities
Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep side slopes of mesic uplands (G154XB123FL)

Typical profile
0 to 6 inches: Sand
6 to 35 inches: Sand
35 to 41 inches: Sandy loam

41 to 78 inches: Sandy clay

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Ocala National Forest Area, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 13, Dec 30, 2013