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

Miccosukee Indian Alligator Alley Reservation, Broward County, Florida

2—Boca fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svz9
Elevation: 0 to 20 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 37 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 72 to 79 degrees F
Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Boca

Setting

Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits over marl derived from limestone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand
E - 3 to 14 inches: fine sand
E/B - 14 to 25 inches: fine sand
Btg - 25 to 30 inches: fine sandy loam
2R - 30 to 40 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 8 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 10 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Everglades Flatwoods (R156AY006FL), Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G156AC241FL)

Minor Components

Hallandale

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Wabasso

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: South florida flatwoods (R155XY003FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

Ft. drum

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

3—Chobee muck, limestone substratum, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 22625
Elevation: 10 to 80 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 68 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 79 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Chobee, Limestone Substratum

Setting

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

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 6 inches: muck
A - 6 to 20 inches: sandy clay loam

Btg - 20 to 42 inches: sandy clay loam
2Cr - 42 to 46 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R156AY010FL), Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G156AC645FL)

Minor Components

Copeland

Percent of map unit: 9 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G156AC345FL)

Gator

Percent of map unit: 9 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 (G156AC645FL)

Lauderhill

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G156AC645FL)

4—Copeland mucky fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 22624
Elevation: 10 to 80 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Copeland and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Copeland

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: mucky fine sand
E - 10 to 18 inches: fine sand
Btg - 18 to 24 inches: sandy clay loam
2Cr - 24 to 28 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R156AY010FL), Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G156AC345FL)

Minor Components

Jupiter

Percent of map unit: 13 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave, convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL)

Chobee, limestone substratum

Percent of map unit: 12 percent
Landform: Drainageways, marine terraces, depressions
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G156AC645FL)

5—Gator muck, limestone substratum, depressional

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 22623
Elevation: 10 to 80 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 68 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 79 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Gator and similar soils: 77 percent
Minor components: 23 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Gator

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 loamy and sandy marine deposits over limestone

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 30 inches: muck

Cg - 30 to 44 inches: sandy clay loam
2Cr - 44 to 48 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 12.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R156AY010FL), Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G156AC645FL)

Minor Components

Chobee, limestone substratum

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Drainageways, marine terraces, depressions
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G156AC645FL)

Copeland

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G156AC345FL)

Lauderhill

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G156AC645FL)

6—Hallandale fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 22622
Elevation: 0 to 40 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 68 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 79 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hallandale and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hallandale

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 over limestone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E/Bw - 4 to 12 inches: fine sand
2Cr - 12 to 16 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 7 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (2.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 0.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Everglades Flatwoods (R156AY006FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL)

Minor Components

Margate

Percent of map unit: 9 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 stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G156AC145FL)

Jupiter

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave, convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL)

Boca

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 over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G156AC245FL)

7—Hallandale fine sand, slough

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 22621
Elevation: 10 to 80 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hallandale, slough, and similar soils: 70 percent
Minor components: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hallandale, Slough

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits over limestone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 2 inches: fine sand
E/B - 2 to 5 inches: fine sand
2Cr - 5 to 9 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (2.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Occasional
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 0.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Scrub Cypress (R156AY013FL), Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G156AC145FL)

Minor Components

Jupiter

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave, convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL)

Hallandale

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 flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL)

Chobee, limestone substratum

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Drainageways, marine terraces, depressions
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G156AC645FL)

8—Jupiter fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 22620
Elevation: 10 to 30 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Jupiter

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave, convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits over limestone

Typical profile

A11 - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
A12 - 4 to 12 inches: fine sand
2Cr - 12 to 16 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (2.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Wetland Hardwood Hammock (R156AY012FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL)

Minor Components

Hallandale

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 flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL)

Margate

Percent of map unit: 10 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 stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G156AC145FL)

9—Lauderhill muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2261z
Elevation: 10 to 80 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 68 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 79 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Lauderhill

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 limestone

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 22 inches: muck
B/C - 22 to 25 inches: marly silt loam
2Cr - 25 to 29 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 80 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G156AC645FL)

Minor Components

Gator

Percent of map unit: 10 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 (G156AC645FL)

Chobee, limestone substratum

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Drainageways, marine terraces, depressions
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G156AC645FL)

10—Margate fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2261y
Elevation: 0 to 40 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 68 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 79 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Margate

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 limestone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 19 inches: fine sand
Bw - 19 to 30 inches: fine sand
2Cr - 30 to 34 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (2.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Occasional
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Everglades Flatwoods (R156AY006FL), Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G156AC145FL)

Minor Components

Hallandale

Percent of map unit: 7 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 flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL)

Jupiter

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave, convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL)

Boca

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G156AC245FL)

11—Ochopee loamy fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 22626
Elevation: 10 to 80 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ochopee, low, and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ochopee, Low

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits over limestone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: loamy fine sand
Bk - 4 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam

2Cr - 6 to 10 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 6 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 45 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 0.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G156AC345FL)

Minor Components

Hallandale

Percent of map unit: 7 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 flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL)

Jupiter

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave, convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156AC141FL)

Chobee, limestone substratum

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Drainageways, marine terraces, depressions
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G156AC645FL)

Gator

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G156AC645FL)

99—Water

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Water

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL)

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Miccosukee Indian Alligator Alley Reservation, Broward County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 4, Sep 9, 2014