Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

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

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

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

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

Report—Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Escambia County, Florida

Map Unit: 2—Duckston sand, frequently flooded

Component: Duckston (90%)

The Duckston component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a moderately saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 14 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Diregо (5%)

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

Component: Corolla (5%)

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

Map Unit: 3—Corolla-Duckston sands, gently undulating, flooded

Component: Corolla (50%)

The Corolla component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on dunes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The soil has a moderately saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 13 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Duckston (35%)

The Duckston component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a moderately saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 14 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Newhan (10%)

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

Component: Diregо (5%)

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

Map Unit: 4—Pickney sand

Component: Pickney (85%)

The Pickney component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 7 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pelham (5%)

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

Component: Pottsburg (5%)

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

Component: Allanton (5%)

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

Map Unit: 5—Croatan and Pickney soils, depressional

Component: Croatan (45%)

The Croatan component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material over loamy marine or fluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 43 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pickney (40%)

The Pickney component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 7 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Dorovan (15%)

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

Map Unit: 6—Direго muck, tidal

Component: Direго (90%)

The Direго component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is very frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 43 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 40 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Duckston (10%)

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

Map Unit: 7—Kureb sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Kureb (80%)

The Kureb component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits or sandy fluvial or marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Resota (10%)

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

Component: Mandarin (5%)

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

Component: Corolla (3%)

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

Component: Newhan (2%)

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

Map Unit: 8—Newhan-Corolla complex, rolling, rarely flooded

Component: Newhan (55%)

The Newhan component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 15 percent. This component is on dunes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The soil has a moderately saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 14 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Corolla (35%)

The Corolla component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 3 percent. This component is on dunes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The soil has a moderately saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 13 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Duckston (10%)

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

Map Unit: 9—Leon sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Leon (80%)

The Leon component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods, marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. Irrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon, hydric (5%)

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

Component: Pottsburg (4%)

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

Component: Hurricane (4%)

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

Component: Mandarin (3%)

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

Component: Pickney (2%)

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

Component: Rutlege (2%)

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

Map Unit: 10—Beaches

Component: Beaches (90%)

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

Component: Corolla (5%)

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

Component: Newhan (3%)

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

Component: Duckston (2%)

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

Map Unit: 11—Hurricane sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Hurricane (90%)

The Hurricane component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during January, February, March, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. Irrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (3%)

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

Component: Leon (3%)

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

Component: Lutterloh (2%)

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

Component: Pottsburg, non-hydric (2%)

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

Map Unit: 12—Croatan muck, depressional

Component: Croatan (85%)

The Croatan component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material over loamy marine or fluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 43 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Dorovan (10%)

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

Component: Grady (5%)

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

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

Component: Lakeland (85%)

The Lakeland component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Troup (5%)

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

Component: Bonifay (5%)

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

Component: Foxworth (3%)

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

Component: Poarch (2%)

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

Map Unit: 14—Allanton-Pottsburg complex

Component: Allanton (60%)

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

Component: Pottsburg (30%)

The Pottsburg component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pickney (5%)

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

Component: Pelham (5%)

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

Map Unit: 15—Resota sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Resota (85%)

The Resota component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Hurricane (5%)

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

Component: Kureb (5%)

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

Component: Lakeland (3%)

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

Component: Leon (2%)

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

Map Unit: 16—Arents-Urban land complex

Component: Arents (50%)

The Arents component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on fills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Urban land (40%)

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

Map Unit: 17—Kureb sand, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Kureb (85%)

The Kureb component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits or sandy fluvial or marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lakeland (7%)

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

Component: Resota (5%)

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

Component: Hurricane (3%)

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

Map Unit: 18—Pits

Component: Pits (100%)

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

Map Unit: 19—Foxworth sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Foxworth (95%)

The Foxworth component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges, coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R133AY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lakeland (4%)

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

Component: Chipley (1%)

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

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

Component: Lakeland (90%)

The Lakeland component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on — Error in Exists On —. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Troup (5%)

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

Component: Blanton (3%)

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

Component: Bonifay (2%)

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

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

Component: Lakeland (80%)

The Lakeland component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Troup (10%)

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

Component: Poarch (8%)

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

Component: Iuka (2%)

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

Map Unit: 22—Urban land

Component: Urban land (85%)

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

Component: Arents (5%)

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

Component: Foxworth (5%)

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

Component: Lakeland (5%)

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

Map Unit: 24—Poarch sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Poarch (90%)

The Poarch component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 1. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Perdido (3%)

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

Component: Notcher (3%)

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

Component: Bonifay (2%)

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

Component: Escambia (2%)

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

Map Unit: 25—Poarch sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Poarch (85%)

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

Component: Notcher (5%)

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

Component: Bonifay (5%)

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

Component: Perdido (3%)

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

Component: Bama (2%)

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

Map Unit: 26—Poarch sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Poarch (85%)

The Poarch component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Perdido (5%)

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

Component: Notcher (5%)

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

Component: Bonifay (5%)

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

Map Unit: 27—Escambia fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Escambia (80%)

The Escambia component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Robertsdale (5%)

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

Component: Albany (5%)

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

Component: Poarch (5%)

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

Component: Bonifay (5%)

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

Map Unit: 28—Grady loam

Component: Grady (90%)

The Grady component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Croatan (5%)

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

Component: Escambia (5%)

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

Map Unit: 29—Perdido sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Perdido (85%)

The Perdido component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 1. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Red Bay (5%)

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

Component: Lucy (5%)

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

Component: Bama (5%)

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

Map Unit: 30—Perdido sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Perdido (80%)

The Perdido component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Red Bay (5%)

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

Component: Poarch (5%)

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

Component: Bama (5%)

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

Component: Lucy (5%)

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

Map Unit: 31—Perdido sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Perdido (85%)

The Perdido component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Red Bay (5%)

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

Component: Poarch (5%)

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

Component: Bama (5%)

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

Map Unit: 32—Troup sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Troup (80%)

The Troup component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R133AY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Blanton (10%)

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

Component: Foxworth (5%)

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

Component: Lakeland (5%)

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

Map Unit: 33—Troup sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Troup (88%)

The Troup component makes up 88 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on coastal plains, ridges. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R133AY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lakeland (4%)

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

Component: Lucy (4%)

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

Component: Bonifay (4%)

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

Map Unit: 34—Troup sand, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Troup (85%)

The Troup component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on marine terraces, coastal plains, ridges. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonifay (5%)

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

Component: Fuquay (4%)

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

Component: Lakeland (3%)

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

Component: Lucy (3%)

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

Map Unit: 35—Lucy loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Lucy (85%)

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

Component: Red Bay (5%)

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

Component: Perdido (5%)

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

Component: Troup (5%)

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

Map Unit: 36—Lucy loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Lucy (85%)

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

Component: Troup (5%)

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

Component: Red Bay (5%)

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

Component: Perdido (5%)

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

Map Unit: 38—Bonifay loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Bonifay (80%)

The Bonifay component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Blanton (4%)

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

Component: Fuquay (4%)

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

Component: Troup (4%)

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

Component: Lakeland (4%)

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

Component: Albany (4%)

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

Map Unit: 39—Bonifay loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Bonifay (80%)

The Bonifay component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Troup (5%)

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

Component: Poarch (5%)

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

Component: Lucy (5%)

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

Component: Lakeland (5%)

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

Map Unit: 40—Eunola fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Component: Eunola (85%)

The Eunola component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (5%)

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

Component: Izagora (5%)

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

Component: Yemassee (5%)

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

Map Unit: 41—Malbis sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Malbis (85%)

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

Component: Poarch (5%)

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

Component: Notcher (5%)

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

Component: Bama (5%)

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

Map Unit: 42—Malbis sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Malbis (85%)

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

Component: Poarch (5%)

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

Component: Notcher (5%)

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

Component: Bama (5%)

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

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

Component: Albany (80%)

The Albany component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonifay (5%)

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

Component: Pelham (5%)

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

Component: Foxworth (5%)

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

Component: Escambia (5%)

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

Map Unit: 44—Corolla-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Component: Corolla (50%)

The Corolla component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on dunes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The soil has a moderately saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 13 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Urban land (35%)

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

Component: Newhan (5%)

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

Component: Duckston (5%)

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

Map Unit: 45—Troup and Perdido soils, 8 to 35 percent slopes, severely eroded

Component: Troup, severely eroded (50%)

The Troup, severely eroded component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 35 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Perdido, severely eroded (35%)

The Perdido, severely eroded component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lakeland (5%)

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

Component: Bonifay (5%)

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

Component: Lucy (5%)

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

Map Unit: 46—Garcon-Bigbee-Yemassee complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Component: Garcon (35%)

The Garcon component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bigbee (30%)

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

Component: Yemassee (20%)

The Yemassee component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Weston (5%)

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

Component: Pelham (5%)

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

Component: Albany (5%)

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

Map Unit: 47—Hurricane and Albany soils, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Component: Hurricane, occasionally flooded (45%)

The Hurricane, occasionally flooded component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany, occasionally flooded (35%)

The Albany, occasionally flooded component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Eunola (5%)

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

Component: Garcon (5%)

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

Component: Pelham (5%)

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

Component: Weston (5%)

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

Map Unit: 48—Pelham-Yemassee complex, occasionally flooded

Component: Pelham (60%)

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

Component: Yemassee (20%)

The Yemassee component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon (5%)

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

Component: Weston (5%)

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

Component: Garcon (5%)

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

Component: Fluvaquents (5%)

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

Map Unit: 49—Dorovan muck and Fluvaquents, frequently flooded

Component: Dorovan (45%)

The Dorovan component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 50 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Fluvaquents (40%)

The Fluvaquents component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy fluvial sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pelham (5%)

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

Component: Mantachie (5%)

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

Component: Bigbee (5%)

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

Map Unit: 50—Bigbee-Garcon-Fluvaquents complex, flooded

Component: Bigbee (35%)

The Bigbee component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Fluvaquents (20%)

The Fluvaquents component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy fluvial sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Garcon (20%)

The Garcon component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Yemassee (5%)

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

Component: Weston (5%)

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

Component: Pelham (5%)

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

Component: Dorovan (5%)

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

Component: Albany (5%)

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

Map Unit: 51—Pelham loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Pelham (85%)

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

Component: Escambia (5%)

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

Component: Albany (5%)

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

Component: Weston (5%)

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

Map Unit: 52—Robertsdale sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Component: Robertsdale (85%)

The Robertsdale component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Notcher (5%)

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

Component: Malbis (5%)

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

Component: Escambia (5%)

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

Map Unit: 54—Troup-Poarch complex, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Troup (45%)

The Troup component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Poarch (35%)

The Poarch component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lakeland (5%)

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

Component: Bonifay (5%)

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

Component: Fluvaquents (5%)

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

Component: Maubila (3%)

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

Component: Iuka (2%)

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

Map Unit: 55—Troup-Poarch complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Troup (45%)

The Troup component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Poarch (35%)

The Poarch component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonifay (5%)

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

Component: Notcher (5%)

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

Component: Lakeland (5%)

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

Component: Albany (3%)

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

Component: Escambia (2%)

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

Map Unit: 56—Troup-Poarch complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Troup (45%)

The Troup component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Poarch (35%)

The Poarch component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Notcher (5%)

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

Component: Lakeland (5%)

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

Component: Bonifay (5%)

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

Component: Maubila (3%)

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

Component: Iuka (2%)

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

Map Unit: 57—Cowarts-Troup complex, 12 to 18 percent slopes

Component: Cowarts (45%)

The Cowarts component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 18 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Troup (35%)

The Troup component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 18 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lucy (5%)

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

Component: Perdido (5%)

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

Component: Maubila (5%)

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

Component: Notcher (3%)

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

Component: Iuka (2%)

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

Map Unit: 58—Eunola fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Component: Eunola (85%)

The Eunola component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Izagora (5%)

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

Component: Garcon (5%)

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

Component: Yemassee (3%)

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

Component: Fluvaquents (2%)

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

Map Unit: 59—Notcher fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Notcher (90%)

The Notcher component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 38 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 1. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Grady (2%)

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

Component: Poarch (2%)

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

Component: Robertsdale (2%)

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

Component: Bama (2%)

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

Component: Escambia (2%)

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

Map Unit: 60—Notcher fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Notcher (85%)

The Notcher component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 38 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bama (4%)

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

Component: Poarch (3%)

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

Component: Malbis (3%)

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

Component: Escambia (3%)

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

Component: Robertsdale (2%)

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

Map Unit: 61—Notcher fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Notcher (85%)

The Notcher component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 38 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Poarch (5%)

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

Component: Perdido (5%)

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

Component: Bonifay (3%)

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

Component: Iuka (2%)

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

Map Unit: 62—Bama fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Bama (90%)

The Bama component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, High stream terraces. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 1. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Heidel (3%)

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

Component: Smithdale (3%)

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

Component: Benndale (2%)

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

Component: Lucedale (1%)

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

Component: Greenville (1%)

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

Map Unit: 63—Bama fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Bama (90%)

The Bama component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on high, stream terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. Irrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Heidel (5%)

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

Component: Smithdale (3%)

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

Component: Malbis (2%)

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

Map Unit: 64—Red Bay fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Red Bay (85%)

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

Component: Bama (5%)

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

Component: Perdido (4%)

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

Component: Lucy (3%)

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

Component: Emory (2%)

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

Component: Grady (1%)

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

Map Unit: 65—Red Bay fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Red Bay (87%)

The Red Bay component makes up 87 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on — Error in Exists On —. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lucy (5%)

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

Component: Orangeburg (5%)

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

Component: Bama (3%)

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

Map Unit: 66—Red Bay fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Red Bay (85%)

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

Component: Perdido (5%)

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

Component: Bama (5%)

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

Component: Lucy (3%)

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

Component: Iuka (2%)

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

Map Unit: 67—Notcher-Maubila complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Notcher (50%)

The Notcher component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 38 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Maubila (35%)

The Maubila component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges, coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Cowarts (5%)

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

Component: Bonifay (3%)

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

Component: Poarch (3%)

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

Component: Perdido (2%)

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

Component: Albany (2%)

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

Map Unit: 68—Notcher-Maubila complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Notcher (50%)

The Notcher component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 38 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Maubila (35%)

The Maubila component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonifay (5%)

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

Component: Cowarts (5%)

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

Component: Perdido (3%)

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

Component: Albany (2%)

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

Map Unit: 69—Notcher-Maubila complex, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Notcher (45%)

The Notcher component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 38 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Maubila (35%)

The Maubila component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges, coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Cowarts (7%)

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

Component: Bonifay (5%)

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

Component: Perdido (5%)

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

Component: Iuka (3%)

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

Map Unit: 70—Izagora fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Component: Izagora (80%)

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

Component: Garcon (5%)

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

Component: Eunola (5%)

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

Component: Yemassee (5%)

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

Component: Weston (3%)

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

Component: Fluvaquents (2%)

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

Map Unit: 71—Iuka fine sandy loam, frequently flooded

Component: Iuka (80%)

The Iuka component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and sandy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Escambia (5%)

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

Component: Albany (5%)

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

Component: Fluvaquents (5%)

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

Map Unit: 72—Yemassee fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Component: Yemassee (85%)

The Yemassee component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Eunola (5%)

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

Component: Weston (3%)

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

Component: Izagora (3%)

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

Component: Garcon (2%)

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

Component: Fluvaquents (2%)

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

Map Unit: 73—Grady loam, drained

Component: Grady, drained (90%)

The Grady, drained component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Escambia (8%)

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

Component: Grady, ponded (2%)

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

Map Unit: 74—Lucy loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Lucy (85%)

The Lucy component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on coastal plains on broad interstream divides. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. Irrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Orangeburg (4%)

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

Component: Troup (4%)

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

Component: Bonneau (3%)

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

Component: Benevolence (2%)

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

Component: Fuquay (2%)

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

Map Unit: 75—Weston fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Weston (85%)

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

Component: Pelham (5%)

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

Component: Yemassee (5%)

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

Component: Izagora (5%)

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

Map Unit: 76—Mantachie-Fluvaquents-Bigbee complex, frequently flooded

Component: Mantachie (50%)

The Mantachie component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Fluvaquents (20%)

The Fluvaquents component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy fluvial sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bigbee (15%)

The Bigbee component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (5%)

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

Component: Izagora (5%)

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

Component: Weston (3%)

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

Component: Dorovan (2%)

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

Map Unit: 77—Arents-Water complex, undulating

Component: Arents, undulating (65%)

The Arents, undulating component makes up 65 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 15 percent. This component is on fills, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Water (25%)

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

Component: Eunola (3%)

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

Component: Albany (3%)

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

Component: Yemassee (2%)

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

Component: Izagora (2%)

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

Map Unit: 78—Emory fine sandy loam, ponded

Component: Emory (85%)

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

Component: Perdido (5%)

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

Component: Red Bay (5%)

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

Component: Bama (5%)

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

Map Unit: 99—Water

Component: Water (100%)

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

Map Unit: 100—Waters of the Gulf of Mexico

Component: Water (100%)

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

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Escambia County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 28, 2015