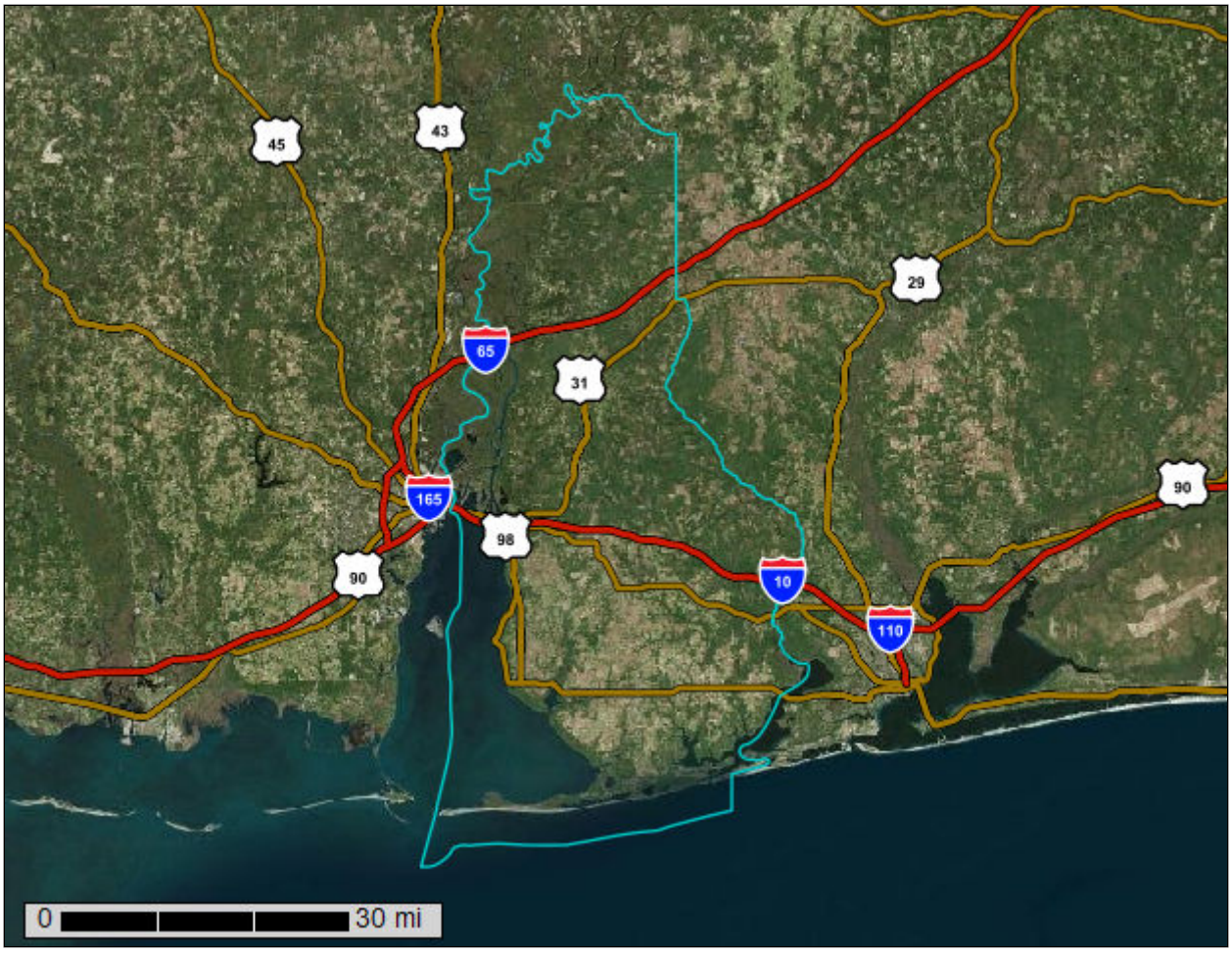
United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Baldwin County, Alabama



August 25, 2021

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require

alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Contents

How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

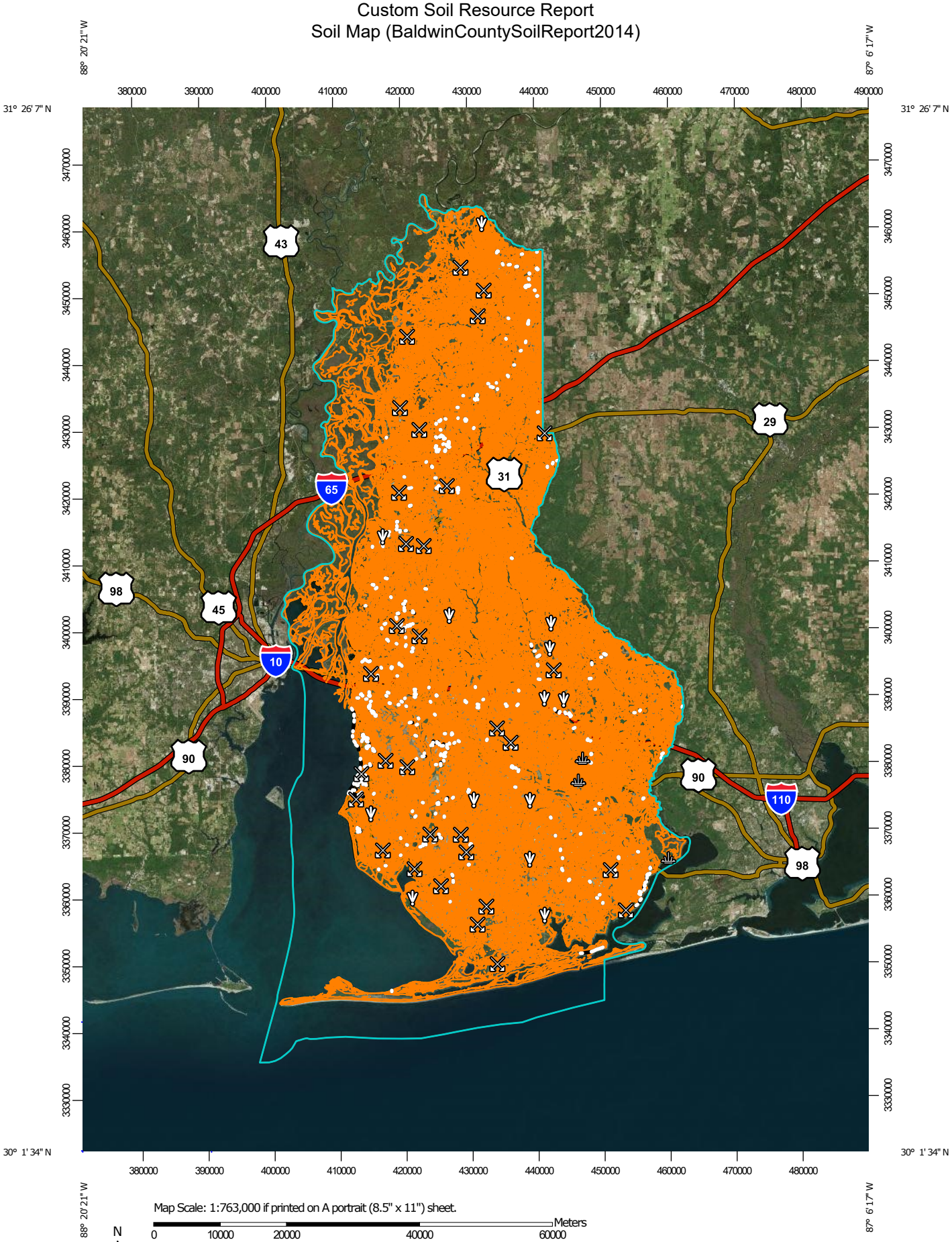
After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map (BaldwinCountySoilReport2014)



Map Scale: 1:763,000 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters
0 10000 20000 40000 60000

Feet
0 35000 70000 140000 210000

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 16N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Baldwin County, Alabama
Survey Area Data: Version 12, May 29, 2020

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jan 1, 1999—Dec 31, 2003

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend (BaldwinCountySoilReport2014)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Ar	Arents	20.6	0.0%
Bb	Bibb and Mantachie soils, local alluvium	6,515.0	0.5%
BoB	Bowie fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	14,339.2	1.1%
BoB2	Bowie fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	247.5	0.0%
BoC	Bowie fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	8,159.0	0.6%
BoD	Bowie fine sandy loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes	128.7	0.0%
BtB	Bowie fine sandy loam, thin solum, 2 to 5 percent slopes	4,953.6	0.4%
BtC	Bowie fine sandy loam, thin solum, 5 to 8 percent slopes	2,593.2	0.2%
BwC	Bowie, Lakeland, and Cuthbert soils, 5 to 8 percent slopes	7,229.9	0.6%
BwD	Bowie, Lakeland, and Cuthbert soils, 8 to 12 percent slopes	47,436.5	3.7%
BwD2	Bowie, Lakeland, and Cuthbert soils, 8 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	3,340.5	0.3%
BwF2	Bowie, Lakeland, and Cuthbert soils, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	22,996.2	1.8%
CaB	Cahaba fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, occasional flooding	936.9	0.1%
CgA	Carnegie very fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1,878.4	0.1%
CgB	Carnegie very fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	7,636.9	0.6%
CgB2	Carnegie very fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	2,741.1	0.2%
CgC	Carnegie very fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	2,819.9	0.2%
CgC2	Carnegie very fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	2,364.8	0.2%
CgD	Carnegie very fine sandy loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes	641.7	0.0%
CgD2	Carnegie very fine sandy loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	514.0	0.0%

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Co	Beaches, 0 to 8 percent slopes, gulf coast	4,446.6	0.3%
CtB	Cuthbert fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	4,009.1	0.3%
CtC	Cuthbert fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	4,200.7	0.3%
CtD	Cuthbert fine sandy loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes	1,313.3	0.1%
CtE	Cuthbert fine sandy loam, 12 to 17 percent slopes	442.7	0.0%
CuC	Cuthbert, Bowie, and Sunsweet soils, 5 to 8 percent slopes	919.9	0.1%
CuD	Cuthbert, Bowie, and Sunsweet soils, 8 to 12 percent	18,074.0	1.4%
CuE2	Cuthbert, Bowie, and Sunsweet soils, 12 to 17 percent slopes, eroded	12,073.7	0.9%
DAM	Dam	12.6	0.0%
EuB	Eustis loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	29,059.6	2.2%
EuC	Wadley loamy fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	7,354.5	0.6%
EuD	Wadley-Heidel complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	2,007.3	0.2%
FaA	Faceville fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	10,275.1	0.8%
FaB	Faceville fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	5,060.3	0.4%
FaB2	Faceville fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	907.4	0.1%
FaC	Faceville fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	861.7	0.1%
FaC2	Faceville fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	341.8	0.0%
FsB	Flint silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	1,978.4	0.2%
FwB	Flint, Wahee, and Leaf silt loams, 0 to 5 percent slopes	4,940.6	0.4%
GoA	Goldsboro fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	11,274.2	0.9%
GoB	Goldsboro fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	6,910.8	0.5%
GoC	Goldsboro fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	2,302.4	0.2%
Gr	Grady soils	10,555.7	0.8%
GvA	Greenville loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	8,887.2	0.7%
GvB	Greenville loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	635.2	0.0%

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
GvB2	Greenville loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	327.3	0.0%
GvC2	Greenville loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	288.9	0.0%
Gw	Gullied land	141.3	0.0%
Hb	Hyde, Bayboro, and Muck soils	73,327.6	5.7%
IrA	Irvington loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	5,987.0	0.5%
IrB	Irvington loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	783.5	0.1%
Iu	Iuka silt loam	17,197.7	1.3%
IzA	Izagora very fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1,566.0	0.1%
IzB	Izagora very fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	2,192.9	0.2%
KaA	Kalmia fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	979.2	0.1%
KaB	Kalmia fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	1,136.9	0.1%
KlB	Klej loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	21,439.9	1.7%
KlC	Klej loamy fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	1,126.8	0.1%
LaB	Lakeland loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	90,962.8	7.0%
LaC	Lakeland loamy fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	28,917.8	2.2%
LaD	Lakeland loamy fine sand, 8 to 12 percent slopes	8,378.0	0.6%
LaE	Lakeland loamy fine sand, 12 to 17 percent slopes	604.8	0.0%
LkB	Lakewood sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	4,596.5	0.4%
Lm	Leaf silt loam	757.4	0.1%
Ls	Leon sand	4,751.0	0.4%
Lv	Local alluvial land	4,533.5	0.4%
LyA	Lynchburg fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6,004.7	0.5%
LyB	Lynchburg fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	3,860.7	0.3%
LyC	Lynchburg fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	1,038.0	0.1%
Ma	Made land	958.2	0.1%
MgA	Magnolia fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3,698.2	0.3%
MgB	Magnolia fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	852.4	0.1%

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
MgB2	Magnolia fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	638.8	0.0%
MgC2	Magnolia fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	371.1	0.0%
Mn	Urbo-Mooreville-Una complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	26,046.6	2.0%
MrA	Marlboro very fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	29,724.8	2.3%
MrB	Marlboro very fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	3,632.5	0.3%
MrB2	Marlboro very fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	453.9	0.0%
MW	Miscellaneous water	59.2	0.0%
My	Myatt very fine sandy loam	11,351.3	0.9%
NoA	Norfolk fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	20,905.8	1.6%
NoB	Norfolk fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	22,628.4	1.7%
NoB2	Norfolk fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	605.0	0.0%
NoC	Norfolk fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	4,033.1	0.3%
Ok	Okenee soils	1,477.5	0.1%
OrA	Orangeburg fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	4,113.6	0.3%
OrB	Orangeburg fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	2,752.4	0.2%
OrB2	Orangeburg fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	342.6	0.0%
OrC	Orangeburg fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	1,147.0	0.1%
OrD2	Orangeburg fine sandy loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	872.1	0.1%
PmB	Plummer loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	35,102.1	2.7%
PmC	Plummer loamy sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes	1,763.9	0.1%
Pt	Pits, sand or gravel	310.6	0.0%
RaA	Rains fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	15,033.4	1.2%
RaB	Rains fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	16,518.4	1.3%
RaC	Rains fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	903.5	0.1%
RbA	Red Bay fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	7,567.8	0.6%

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
RbB	Red Bay fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	1,960.3	0.2%
Re	Riverwash	134.4	0.0%
Rr	Robertsdale loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	5,252.1	0.4%
RuA	Ruston fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	7,784.9	0.6%
RuB	Ruston fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	14,754.1	1.1%
RuB2	Ruston fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	1,125.0	0.1%
RuC	Ruston fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	4,127.4	0.3%
RuC2	Ruston fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	634.5	0.0%
RuD	Ruston fine sandy loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes	758.4	0.1%
Sa	Sandy alluvial land	3,336.4	0.3%
SbA	Savannah very fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3,076.7	0.2%
ScA	Scranton loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	9,438.7	0.7%
ScB	Scranton loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	4,562.7	0.4%
SsB	St. Lucie sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	2,708.0	0.2%
St	St. Lucie-Leon-Muck complex	3,340.9	0.3%
SuB2	Sunsweet fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	5,837.9	0.5%
SuC2	Sunsweet fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	8,368.1	0.6%
SuD2	Sunsweet fine sandy loam, 8 to 17 percent slopes, eroded	7,687.5	0.6%
Sw	Swamp	2,225.5	0.2%
Td	Tidal marsh	20,750.5	1.6%
TfA	Tifton very fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	8,954.4	0.7%
TfB	Tifton very fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	13,048.3	1.0%
TfB2	Tifton very fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	2,592.8	0.2%
TfC	Tifton very fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	2,010.5	0.2%
TfC2	Tifton very fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	951.2	0.1%
W	Water	272,806.4	21.1%
WaA	Wahee silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1,183.1	0.1%

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
WaB	Wahee silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	1,526.5	0.1%
Wc	Wet clayey alluvial land	54,290.3	4.2%
Wm	Wet loamy alluvial land	47,122.6	3.6%
Totals for Area of Interest		**1,293,452.8**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions (BaldwinCountySoilReport2014)

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, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

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

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

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

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

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

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

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

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

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

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

Baldwin County, Alabama

Ar—Arents

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jdxl
Elevation: 0 to 50 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Arents

Setting

Landform: Flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mine spoil or earthy fill

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

Bb—Bibb and Mantachie soils, local alluvium

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0dy
Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bibb and similar soils: 40 percent
Mantachie and similar soils: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bibb

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Stratified sandy and silty alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: silt loam
H2 - 4 to 60 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Mantachie

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 11 inches: silt loam
H2 - 11 to 61 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneFrequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: No

BoB—Bowie fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0dz
Elevation: 50 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bowie, (malbis), and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bowie, (malbis)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 12 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 12 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 19 to 25 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 25 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 to 48 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

BoB2—Bowie fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0f0
Elevation: 50 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bowie, (malbis), and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bowie, (malbis)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 19 inches: loam
H3 - 19 to 25 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 25 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 to 48 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

BoC—Bowie fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0f1
Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bowie, (malbis), and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bowie, (malbis)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam

H2 - 8 to 33 inches: clay loam
H3 - 33 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 to 48 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

BoD—Bowie fine sandy loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0f2
Elevation: 50 to 700 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bowie, (cowarts), and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bowie, (cowarts)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 19 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 19 to 25 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 25 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

BtB—Bowie fine sandy loam, thin solum, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0f3
Elevation: 50 to 700 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bowie, (cowarts), and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bowie, (cowarts)

Setting
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 19 to 25 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 25 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities
Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

BtC—Bowie fine sandy loam, thin solum, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: c0f4

Elevation: 50 to 700 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bowie, (cowarts), and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bowie, (cowarts)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 19 to 25 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 25 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

BwC—Bowie, Lakeland, and Cuthbert soils, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0f5
Elevation: 0 to 700 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bowie, (cowarts), and similar soils: 31 percent
Lakeland, (troup), and similar soils: 30 percent
Cuthbert, (esto), and similar soils: 29 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bowie, (cowarts)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 19 to 25 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 25 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Lakeland, (troup)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 8 to 53 inches: loamy sand
H3 - 53 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Cuthbert, (esto)

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy over clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 13 inches: clay loam
H3 - 13 to 62 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

BwD—Bowie, Lakeland, and Cuthbert soils, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0f6
Elevation: 0 to 700 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bowie, (cowarts), and similar soils: 31 percent
Lakeland, (troup), and similar soils: 30 percent
Cuthbert, (esto), and similar soils: 29 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bowie, (cowarts)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam

H3 - 19 to 25 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 25 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Lakeland, (troup)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 8 to 53 inches: loamy sand
H3 - 53 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Cuthbert, (esto)

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy over clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 13 inches: clay loam
H3 - 13 to 62 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

BwD2—Bowie, Lakeland, and Cuthbert soils, 8 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0f7
Elevation: 0 to 700 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bowie, (cowarts), and similar soils: 31 percent
Lakeland, (troup), and similar soils: 30 percent
Cuthbert, (esto), and similar soils: 29 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bowie, (cowarts)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 19 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 19 to 25 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 25 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Lakeland, (troup)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 8 to 53 inches: loamy sand
H3 - 53 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 12 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Cuthbert, (esto)

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy over clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 13 inches: clay loam
H3 - 13 to 62 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

BwF2—Bowie, Lakeland, and Cuthbert soils, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0f8
Elevation: 0 to 700 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bowie, (cowarts), and similar soils: 31 percent
Lakeland, (troup), and similar soils: 30 percent
Cuthbert, (esto), and similar soils: 29 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bowie, (cowarts)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 19 to 25 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 25 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Lakeland, (troup)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 8 to 53 inches: loamy sand
H3 - 53 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Cuthbert, (esto)

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy over clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 13 inches: clay loam
H3 - 13 to 62 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

CaB—Cahaba fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, occasional flooding

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vy07
Elevation: 10 to 50 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 57 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 215 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Cahaba and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 3 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Cahaba

Setting

Landform: Flood-plain steps
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam

B/A - 5 to 8 inches: loam
Bt - 8 to 38 inches: sandy clay loam
C - 38 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: OccasionalNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Urbo

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: Yes

CgA—Carnegie very fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0fb
Elevation: 100 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Carnegie, (freemanville), and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Carnegie, (freemanville)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: very fine sandy loam
H2 - 10 to 17 inches: loam
H3 - 17 to 72 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

CgB—Carnegie very fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0fc
Elevation: 50 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Carnegie, (freemanville), and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Carnegie, (freemanville)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: very fine sandy loam
H2 - 10 to 17 inches: loam
H3 - 17 to 72 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

CgB2—Carnegie very fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0fd
Elevation: 50 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Carnegie, (freemanville), and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Carnegie, (freemanville)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: very fine sandy loam
H2 - 10 to 17 inches: loam
H3 - 17 to 72 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

CgC—Carnegie very fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0ff
Elevation: 50 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Carnegie, (freemanville), and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Carnegie, (freemanville)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: very fine sandy loam
H2 - 10 to 17 inches: loam
H3 - 17 to 72 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

CgC2—Carnegie very fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0fg
Elevation: 50 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Carnegie, (freemanville), and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Carnegie, (freemanville)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam
H2 - 5 to 17 inches: loam
H3 - 17 to 72 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

CgD—Carnegie very fine sandy loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0fh
Elevation: 50 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Carnegie, (freemanville), and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Carnegie, (freemanville)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: very fine sandy loam
H2 - 10 to 17 inches: loam
H3 - 17 to 72 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

CgD2—Carnegie very fine sandy loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0fj
Elevation: 50 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Carnegie, (freemanville), and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Carnegie, (freemanville)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam
H2 - 5 to 17 inches: loam
H3 - 17 to 72 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Co—Beaches, 0 to 8 percent slopes, gulf coast

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5rh
Elevation: 0 to 20 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 57 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 215 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Beaches: 80 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Beaches

Setting

Landform: Beaches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 39 to 47 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Maximum salinity: Slightly saline to strongly saline (4.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 13.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8s
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Duckston

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

CtB—Cuthbert fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0fl
Elevation: 50 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Cuthbert, (esto), and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Cuthbert, (esto)

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy over clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 13 inches: clay loam
H3 - 13 to 62 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

CtC—Cuthbert fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0fm
Elevation: 50 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Cuthbert, (esto), and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Cuthbert, (esto)

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy over clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 13 inches: clay loam
H3 - 13 to 62 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

CtD—Cuthbert fine sandy loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0fn
Elevation: 50 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Cuthbert, (esto), and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Cuthbert, (esto)

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy over clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 13 inches: clay loam
H3 - 13 to 62 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 12 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

CtE—Cuthbert fine sandy loam, 12 to 17 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0fp
Elevation: 50 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Cuthbert, (esto), and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Cuthbert, (esto)

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy over clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 13 inches: clay loam
H3 - 13 to 62 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 17 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

CuC—Cuthbert, Bowie, and Sunsweet soils, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0fq
Elevation: 50 to 700 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Cuthbert, (esto), and similar soils: 40 percent
Bowie, (cowarts), and similar soils: 30 percent
Sunsweet and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Cuthbert, (esto)

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy over clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 13 inches: clay loam
H3 - 13 to 62 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Bowie, (cowarts)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 19 to 25 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 25 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Sunsweet

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 11 inches: clay
H3 - 11 to 60 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

CuD—Cuthbert, Bowie, and Sunsweet soils, 8 to 12 percent

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0fr
Elevation: 50 to 700 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Cuthbert, (esto), and similar soils: 40 percent
Bowie, (cowarts), and similar soils: 30 percent
Sunsweet and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Cuthbert, (esto)

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy over clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 13 inches: clay loam
H3 - 13 to 62 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Bowie, (cowarts)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 19 to 25 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 25 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Sunsweet

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 11 inches: clay
H3 - 11 to 60 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

CuE2—Cuthbert, Bowie, and Sunsweet soils, 12 to 17 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0fs
Elevation: 50 to 700 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Cuthbert, (esto), and similar soils: 40 percent
Bowie, (cowarts), and similar soils: 30 percent
Sunsweet and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Cuthbert, (esto)

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy over clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 13 inches: clay loam
H3 - 13 to 62 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 17 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Bowie, (cowarts)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 19 to 25 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 25 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 17 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Sunsweet

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 11 inches: clay
H3 - 11 to 60 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 17 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

DAM—Dam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jdxm
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Dams: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

EuB—Eustis loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: c0ft
Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Eustis, (troup), and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Eustis, (troup)

Setting
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Coarse-textured fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 8 to 53 inches: loamy fine sand
H3 - 53 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

EuC—Wadley loamy fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5qf
Elevation: 10 to 570 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 57 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 215 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wadley and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wadley

Setting

Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy and loamy loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: loamy fine sand
E - 6 to 73 inches: fine sand
Bt - 73 to 83 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

EuD—Wadley-Heidel complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5qd
Elevation: 50 to 570 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 57 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 215 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wadley and similar soils: 60 percent
Heidel and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wadley

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: loamy fine sand
E - 6 to 73 inches: fine sand
Bt - 73 to 83 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Heidel

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, nose slope, crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 4 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt1 - 8 to 30 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt2 - 30 to 92 inches: sandy loam
C - 92 to 100 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

FaA—Faceville fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0fx
Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Faceville, (bama), and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Faceville, (bama)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Red clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 7 to 41 inches: loam
H3 - 41 to 74 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

FaB—Faceville fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0fy
Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Faceville, (bama)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Red clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 7 to 41 inches: loam
H3 - 41 to 74 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

FaB2—Faceville fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0fz
Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Faceville, (bama), and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Faceville, (bama)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Red clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 7 to 41 inches: loam
H3 - 41 to 74 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

FaC—Faceville fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0g0
Elevation: 30 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Faceville, (bama), and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Faceville, (bama)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Red clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 7 to 41 inches: loam
H3 - 41 to 74 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

FaC2—Faceville fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0g1
Elevation: 30 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Faceville, (bama), and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Faceville, (bama)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Red clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 7 to 41 inches: loam
H3 - 41 to 74 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

FsB—Flint silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0g2
Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Flint, (annemaine), and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Flint, (annemaine)

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
H2 - 7 to 16 inches: clay
H3 - 16 to 37 inches: clay
H4 - 37 to 49 inches: sandy clay loam
H5 - 49 to 90 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneOccasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

FwB—Flint, Wahee, and Leaf silt loams, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0g3
Elevation: 10 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Flint, (annemaine), and similar soils: 36 percent
Wahee and similar soils: 34 percent
Leaf and similar soils: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Flint, (annemaine)

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
H2 - 7 to 16 inches: clay
H3 - 16 to 37 inches: clay
H4 - 37 to 49 inches: sandy clay loam
H5 - 49 to 90 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneOccasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Wahee

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: loam
H2 - 7 to 56 inches: clay
H3 - 56 to 65 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: OccasionalNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Leaf

Setting

Landform: Swales
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Clayey fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 2 inches: silt loam
H2 - 2 to 72 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 12.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

GoA—Goldsboro fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0g4
Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Goldsboro, (poarch), and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Goldsboro, (poarch)

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Fine-loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 10 to 32 inches: loam
H3 - 32 to 66 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

GoB—Goldsboro fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0g5
Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Goldsboro, (poarch), and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Goldsboro, (poarch)

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Fine-loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 10 to 32 inches: loam
H3 - 32 to 66 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

GoC—Goldsboro fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0g6
Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Goldsboro, (poarch), and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Goldsboro, (poarch)

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Fine-loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 10 to 32 inches: loam
H3 - 32 to 66 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Gr—Grady soils

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0g7
Elevation: 100 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Grady and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Grady

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 10 to 33 inches: clay loam
H3 - 33 to 65 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

GvA—Greenville loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0g8
Elevation: 30 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Greenville, (lucedale), and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Greenville, (lucedale)

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: loam
H2 - 9 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

GvB—Greenville loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0g9
Elevation: 30 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Greenville, (lucedale)

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: loam
H2 - 9 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

GvB2—Greenville loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0gb
Elevation: 30 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Greenville, (lucedale)

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loam
H2 - 8 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

GvC2—Greenville loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0gc
Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Greenville, (lucedale), and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Greenville, (lucedale)

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loam
H2 - 8 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Gw—Gullied land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0gd
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Gullied land: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Gullied Land

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8e
Hydric soil rating: No

Hb—Hyde, Bayboro, and Muck soils

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0gf
Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hyde, (johnson), and similar soils: 40 percent
Dorovan and similar soils: 30 percent
Bayboro, (pamlico), and similar soils: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hyde, (johnson)

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 18 inches: loam
H2 - 18 to 54 inches: loamy sand
H3 - 54 to 72 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Dorovan

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Highly decomposed woody organic material over sandy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 3 inches: mucky peat
Oa - 3 to 74 inches: muck
H3 - 74 to 99 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 13.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Bayboro, (pamlico)

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 30 inches: muck
H2 - 30 to 60 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 14.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

IrA—Irvington loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0gg
Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Irvington and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Irvington

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loam
H2 - 8 to 33 inches: loam
H3 - 33 to 61 inches: clay loam
H4 - 61 to 82 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

IrB—Irvington loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0gh
Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Irvington and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 2 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Irvington

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loam
H2 - 8 to 33 inches: loam
H3 - 33 to 61 inches: clay loam
H4 - 61 to 82 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Grady

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

lu—luka silt loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0gj
Elevation: 0 to 600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

luka, (urbo), and similar soils: 40 percent
luka, (mooreville), and similar soils: 30 percent
luka, (una), and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of luka, (urbo)

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Coarse-loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 11 inches: silt loam
H2 - 11 to 71 inches: silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneFrequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of luka, (mooreville)

Setting

Landform: Sloughs
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Coarse-loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
H2 - 6 to 50 inches: sandy clay loam
H3 - 50 to 60 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneFrequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of luka, (una)

Setting

Landform: Sloughs
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Coarse-loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 6 to 60 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

IzA—Izagora very fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0gk
Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Izagora and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Izagora

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy and clayey fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 15 inches: very fine sandy loam
H2 - 15 to 46 inches: loam
H3 - 46 to 91 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

IzB—Izagora very fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0gl
Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Izagora and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Izagora

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy and clayey fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 15 inches: very fine sandy loam
H2 - 15 to 46 inches: loam
H3 - 46 to 91 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

KaA—Kalmia fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0gm
Elevation: 30 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kalmia, (suffolk), and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Kalmia, (suffolk)

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy over sandy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 13 to 38 inches: sandy clay loam
H3 - 38 to 65 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

KaB—Kalmia fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0gn
Elevation: 30 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Kalmia, (suffolk)

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy over sandy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 13 to 38 inches: sandy clay loam
H3 - 38 to 65 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

KlB—Klej loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0gp
Elevation: 10 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Klej, (pactolus)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 8 to 40 inches: loamy fine sand
H3 - 40 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

KlC—Klej loamy fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0gq
Elevation: 10 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Klej, (pactolus), and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Klej, (pactolus)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 8 to 40 inches: loamy fine sand
H3 - 40 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

LaB—Lakeland loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0gr
Elevation: 50 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lakeland, (alaga), and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

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

Description of Lakeland, (alaga)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 8 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

LaC—Lakeland loamy fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0gs
Elevation: 50 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lakeland, (alaga), and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Lakeland, (alaga)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 8 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

LaD—Lakeland loamy fine sand, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0gt
Elevation: 50 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lakeland, (alaga), and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Lakeland, (alaga)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 8 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

LaE—Lakeland loamy fine sand, 12 to 17 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0gv
Elevation: 50 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lakeland, (alaga), and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Lakeland, (alaga)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 8 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 17 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

LkB—Lakewood sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0gw
Elevation: 0 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Lakewood, (kershaw)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Bayboro, (pamlico)

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Lm—Leaf silt loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0gx
Elevation: 20 to 50 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Leaf and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Leaf

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Clayey fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 2 inches: silt loam
H2 - 2 to 72 inches: silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 12.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Ls—Leon sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0gy
Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Leon, (non-hydric), and similar soils: 46 percent
Leon, (hydric), and similar soils: 44 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Leon, (non-hydric)

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 2 inches: sand
H2 - 2 to 30 inches: sand
H3 - 30 to 40 inches: sand
H4 - 40 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Leon, (hydric)

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 2 inches: muck
H2 - 2 to 15 inches: sand
H3 - 15 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Bayboro, (pamlico)

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Lv—Local alluvial land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0gz
Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Iuka and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Iuka

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Coarse-loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: sandy loam
H2 - 13 to 22 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 22 to 60 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: OccasionalNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

LyA—Lynchburg fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0h0
Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Lynchburg, (escambia)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 10 to 35 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 35 to 72 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.3 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Rains, (atmore)
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Grady
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

LyB—Lynchburg fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: c0h1
Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Lynchburg, (escambia), and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Lynchburg, (escambia)

Setting
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 10 to 35 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 35 to 72 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities
Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.3 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Rains, (atmore)
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Grady
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

LyC—Lynchburg fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: c0h2
Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lynchburg, (escambia), and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Lynchburg, (escambia)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 10 to 35 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 35 to 72 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Ma—Made land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0h3
Elevation: 0 to 80 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Psamments and similar soils: 50 percent
Udorthents and similar soils: 40 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Psamments

Setting

Landform: Flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: sand
H2 - 6 to 60 inches: coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 48 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Slightly saline to strongly saline (4.0 to 32.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Udorthents

Setting

Landform: Flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mine spoil or earthy fill

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8e
Hydric soil rating: No

MgA—Magnolia fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0h4
Elevation: 30 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Magnolia, (bama), and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Magnolia, (bama)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 7 to 41 inches: loam

H3 - 41 to 74 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

MgB—Magnolia fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0h5
Elevation: 30 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Magnolia, (bama)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 7 to 41 inches: loam
H3 - 41 to 74 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

MgB2—Magnolia fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0h6
Elevation: 30 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Magnolia, (bama)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 7 to 41 inches: loam
H3 - 41 to 74 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

MgC2—Magnolia fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0h7
Elevation: 50 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Magnolia, (bama), and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Magnolia, (bama)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 7 to 41 inches: loam
H3 - 41 to 74 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Mn—Urbo-Mooreville-Una complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svnf
Elevation: 0 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 60 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 211 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Urbo and similar soils: 40 percent
Una and similar soils: 20 percent
Mooreville and similar soils: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Urbo

Setting

Landform: Flood-plain steps, flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Clayey alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: silty clay loam
Bw - 4 to 14 inches: silty clay
Bg - 14 to 30 inches: clay
Bssg - 30 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 12 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Una

Setting

Landform: Backswamps, overflow stream channels, swales
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Clayey alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: silty clay loam
Bg1 - 4 to 24 inches: silty clay
Bg2 - 24 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneFrequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Mooreville

Setting

Landform: Natural levees, flood-plain splays, flood-plain steps
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
Bw - 8 to 52 inches: loam
C - 52 to 80 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

MrA—Marlboro very fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0h9
Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Marlboro, (malbis), and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Marlboro, (malbis)

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: very fine sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 26 inches: loam
H3 - 26 to 54 inches: sandy clay loam

H4 - 54 to 71 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 to 48 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

MrB—Marlboro very fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0hb
Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Marlboro, (malbis)

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: very fine sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 26 inches: loam
H3 - 26 to 54 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 54 to 71 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 to 48 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

MrB2—Marlboro very fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0hc

Elevation: 50 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Marlboro, (malbis)

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: very fine sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 26 inches: loam
H3 - 26 to 54 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 54 to 71 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 to 48 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

MW—Miscellaneous water

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jdxn
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

My—Myatt very fine sandy loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0hd
Elevation: 100 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Myatt, (smithton), and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Myatt, (smithton)

Setting

Landform: Flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: very fine sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 10 to 38 inches: fine sandy loam

H4 - 38 to 60 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: OccasionalNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

NoA—Norfolk fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0hf
Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Norfolk, (benndale), and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Norfolk, (benndale)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 33 inches: loam
H3 - 33 to 68 inches: loam
H4 - 68 to 73 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

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

Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

NoB—Norfolk fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0hg
Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Norfolk, (benndale)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 33 inches: loam
H3 - 33 to 68 inches: loam
H4 - 68 to 73 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

NoB2—Norfolk fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0hh
Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Norfolk, (benndale)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 33 inches: loam
H3 - 33 to 68 inches: loam
H4 - 68 to 73 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

NoC—Norfolk fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0hj
Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Norfolk, (benndale), and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Norfolk, (benndale)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 33 inches: loam
H3 - 33 to 68 inches: loam
H4 - 68 to 73 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Ok—Okenee soils

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0hk
Elevation: 10 to 30 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Okenee, (hyde), and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Okenee, (hyde)

Setting

Landform: Swales
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 16 inches: loam
H2 - 16 to 54 inches: loam
H3 - 54 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

OrA—Orangeburg fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0hl
Elevation: 30 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Orangeburg, (heidel), and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Orangeburg, (heidel)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 15 to 46 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 46 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

OrB—Orangeburg fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0hm
Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Orangeburg, (heidel)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 15 to 46 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 46 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

OrB2—Orangeburg fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0hn
Elevation: 50 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Orangeburg, (heidel)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 15 to 46 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 46 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

OrC—Orangeburg fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0hp
Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Orangeburg, (heidel), and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Orangeburg, (heidel)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 15 to 46 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 46 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

OrD2—Orangeburg fine sandy loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0hq
Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Orangeburg, (heidel), and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Orangeburg, (heidel)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 15 to 46 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 46 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

PmB—Plummer loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0hr
Elevation: 10 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Plummer and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Plummer

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy over loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 50 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 50 to 72 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

PmC—Plummer loamy sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0hs
Elevation: 10 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Plummer and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Plummer

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy over loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 50 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 50 to 72 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 123 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Pt—Pits, sand or gravel

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jdxp
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pits, sand or gravel: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

RaA—Rains fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0ht
Elevation: 0 to 310 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rains, (atmore), and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rains, (atmore)

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 48 inches: loam
H3 - 48 to 70 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

RaB—Rains fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0hv
Elevation: 0 to 310 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rains, (atmore), and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rains, (atmore)

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 48 inches: loam
H3 - 48 to 70 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

RaC—Rains fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0hw
Elevation: 20 to 250 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rains, (atmore), and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rains, (atmore)

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 48 inches: loam
H3 - 48 to 70 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

RbA—Red Bay fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0hx
Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Red bay, (lucedale), and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Red Bay, (lucedale)

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Unconsolidated loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 15 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

RbB—Red Bay fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0hy
Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Red bay, (lucedale), and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Red Bay, (lucedale)

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Unconsolidated loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 15 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Re—Riverwash

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0hz
Elevation: 50 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Riverwash, (bigbee): 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Riverwash, (bigbee)

Setting

Landform: Point bars
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy & gravelly alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 17 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 17 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 inches
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Rr—Robertsdale loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5sf
Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 57 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 215 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Robertsdale and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Robertsdale

Setting

Landform: Depressions on fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
Btc - 4 to 12 inches: sandy clay loam
Btvg - 12 to 46 inches: clay loam
Btvx - 46 to 67 inches: clay loam
C - 67 to 80 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 7 to 23 inches to plinthite
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 15 to 17 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Daleville

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood-plain steps
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

RuA—Ruston fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0j1
Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ruston, (heidel), and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Ruston, (heidel)

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Pleistocene loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 13 to 46 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 46 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

RuB—Ruston fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0j2
Elevation: 0 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Ruston, (heidel)

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Pleistocene loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 13 to 46 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 46 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

RuB2—Ruston fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0j3
Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Ruston, (heidel)

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Pleistocene loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 13 to 46 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 46 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Bibb
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

RuC—Ruston fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: c0j4
Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Ruston, (heidel), and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ruston, (heidel)

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Pleistocene loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 13 inches: fine sandy loam

H2 - 13 to 46 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 46 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

RuC2—Ruston fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0j5
Elevation: 30 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ruston, (heidel), and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ruston, (heidel)

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Pleistocene loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 13 to 46 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 46 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

RuD—Ruston fine sandy loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0j6
Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ruston, (heidel), and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ruston, (heidel)

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Pleistocene loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 13 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 13 to 46 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 46 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities
Slope: 8 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Sa—Sandy alluvial land

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: c0j7

Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bigbee and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bigbee

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Sandy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 17 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 17 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneFrequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

SbA—Savannah very fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0j8
Elevation: 30 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Savannah, (saucier), and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Savannah, (saucier)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: very fine sandy loam
H2 - 7 to 48 inches: loam
H3 - 48 to 60 inches: silty clay loam
H4 - 60 to 72 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 48 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

ScA—Scranton loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0j9
Elevation: 0 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Scranton, (stilson), and similar soils: 50 percent
Scranton, (albany), and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Scranton, (stilson)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 24 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 24 to 43 inches: sandy clay loam
H3 - 43 to 72 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Scranton, (albany)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 48 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 48 to 56 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 56 to 88 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

ScB—Scranton loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0jb
Elevation: 0 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Scranton, (stilson), and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Scranton, (stilson)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 24 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 24 to 43 inches: sandy clay loam
H3 - 43 to 72 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

SsB—St. Lucie sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0jc
Elevation: 0 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

St. lucie, (kershaw), and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of St. Lucie, (kershaw)

Setting

Landform: Flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 3 inches: sand
H2 - 3 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Leon, (hydric)

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

St—St. Lucie-Leon-Muck complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0jd
Elevation: 0 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

St. lucie, (fripp), and similar soils: 40 percent
Leon, (duckston), and similar soils: 35 percent
Corolla and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of St. Lucie, (fripp)

Setting

Landform: Flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 5 inches: sand
H2 - 5 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities
Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.4 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Leon, (duckston)

Setting
Landform: Swales
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 8 inches: sand
H2 - 8 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Moderately saline to strongly saline (8.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 20.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Corolla

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Sandy beach sand derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 72 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Slightly saline to strongly saline (4.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 20.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Bayboro, (pamlico)

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

SuB2—Sunsweet fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0jf
Elevation: 50 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Sunsweet, (esto), and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Sunsweet, (esto)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 13 inches: clay loam
H3 - 13 to 62 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

SuC2—Sunsweet fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0jg
Elevation: 50 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Sunsweet, (esto), and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Sunsweet, (esto)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 13 inches: clay loam
H3 - 13 to 62 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

SuD2—Sunsweet fine sandy loam, 8 to 17 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0jh
Elevation: 50 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Sunsweet, (esto), and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Sunsweet, (esto)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 13 inches: clay loam
H3 - 13 to 62 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 17 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Sw—Swamp

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0jj
Elevation: 0 to 600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Chowan and similar soils: 40 percent
Dorovan and similar soils: 30 percent
Levy and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chowan

Setting

Landform: Backswamps
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock over highly decomposed organic material

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 3 inches: silt loam
H2 - 3 to 74 inches: loam
2Oa - 74 to 99 inches: muck

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Dorovan

Setting

Landform: Backswamps
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Highly decomposed woody organic material over sandy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 30 inches: mucky peat
Oa - 30 to 60 inches: muck

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 13.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Levy

Setting

Landform: Backswamps
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Clayey alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silty clay
H2 - 8 to 44 inches: silty clay
H3 - 44 to 60 inches: silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 20.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Mantachie, (mooreville)

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Mantachie, (urbo)

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Td—Tidal marsh

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0jk
Elevation: 0 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lafitte, (brackish marsh), and similar soils: 70 percent
Axis, (salt marsh), and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Lafitte, (brackish Marsh)

Setting

Landform: Tidal flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Herbaceous plant remains over mineral soils

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 75 inches: muck
H2 - 75 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Slightly saline to moderately saline (4.0 to 8.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 10.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 19.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Axis, (salt Marsh)

Setting

Landform: Tidal flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: mucky sandy loam
H2 - 7 to 40 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 40 to 72 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Slightly saline to moderately saline (4.0 to 8.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Levy

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Backswamps
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

TfA—Tifton very fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0jl

Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Tifton, (notcher), and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Tifton, (notcher)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 15 inches: very fine sandy loam
H2 - 15 to 44 inches: sandy clay loam
H3 - 44 to 76 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 48 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

TfB—Tifton very fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0jm
Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Tifton, (notcher)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 15 inches: very fine sandy loam
H2 - 15 to 44 inches: sandy clay loam
H3 - 44 to 76 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 48 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

TfB2—Tifton very fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0jn
Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Tifton, (notcher)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 15 inches: very fine sandy loam
H2 - 15 to 44 inches: sandy clay loam
H3 - 44 to 76 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 48 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Grady

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

TfC—Tifton very fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0jp
Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Tifton, (notcher), and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Tifton, (notcher)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 15 inches: very fine sandy loam
H2 - 15 to 44 inches: sandy clay loam
H3 - 44 to 76 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 48 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

TfC2—Tifton very fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0jq
Elevation: 30 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Tifton, (notcher), and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Tifton, (notcher)

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: very fine sandy loam
H2 - 7 to 44 inches: sandy clay loam
H3 - 44 to 76 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 48 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

W—Water

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0jr
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

WaA—Wahee silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0js
Elevation: 10 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wahee and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wahee

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
H2 - 7 to 56 inches: clay
H3 - 56 to 80 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

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

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: OccasionalNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Leaf

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Swales
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

WaB—Wahee silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0jt
Elevation: 10 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wahee and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wahee

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam

H2 - 7 to 56 inches: clay
H3 - 56 to 80 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: OccasionalNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Wc—Wet clayey alluvial land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0jv
Elevation: 0 to 70 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Maurepas and similar soils: 40 percent
Chowan and similar soils: 30 percent
Levy and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Maurepas

Setting

Landform: Backswamps
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Decomposed woody organic material

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 72 inches: muck

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 20.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Chowan

Setting

Landform: Backswamps
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock over highly decomposed organic material

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
H2 - 6 to 27 inches: loam
2Oa - 27 to 80 inches: muck

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 12.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Levy

Setting

Landform: Backswamps
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Clayey alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silty clay
H2 - 8 to 44 inches: silty clay
H3 - 44 to 80 inches: silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 20.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Dorovan

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Wm—Wet loamy alluvial land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c0jw
Elevation: 0 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 217 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Johnston

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Coarse-loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 30 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 30 to 60 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Pamlico

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Decomposed herbaceous organic material over sandy alluvium

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 30 inches: muck
H2 - 30 to 60 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 14.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Levy

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Backswamps
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Dorovan

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

References

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO). 2004. Standard specifications for transportation materials and methods of sampling and testing. 24th edition.

American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). 2005. Standard classification of soils for engineering purposes. ASTM Standard D2487-00.

Cowardin, L.M., V. Carter, F.C. Golet, and E.T. LaRoe. 1979. Classification of wetlands and deep-water habitats of the United States. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service FWS/OBS-79/31.

Federal Register. July 13, 1994. Changes in hydric soils of the United States.

Federal Register. September 18, 2002. Hydric soils of the United States.

Hurt, G.W., and L.M. Vasilas, editors. Version 6.0, 2006. Field indicators of hydric soils in the United States.

National Research Council. 1995. Wetlands: Characteristics and boundaries.

Soil Survey Division Staff. 1993. Soil survey manual. Soil Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 18. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_054262

Soil Survey Staff. 1999. Soil taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. 2nd edition. Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 436. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_053577

Soil Survey Staff. 2010. Keys to soil taxonomy. 11th edition. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_053580

Tiner, R.W., Jr. 1985. Wetlands of Delaware. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Wetlands Section.

United States Army Corps of Engineers, Environmental Laboratory. 1987. Corps of Engineers wetlands delineation manual. Waterways Experiment Station Technical Report Y-87-1.

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National forestry manual. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/home/?cid=nrcs142p2_053374

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National range and pasture handbook. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/landuse/rangepasture/?cid=stelprdb1043084

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National soil survey handbook, title 430-VI. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/scientists/?cid=nrcs142p2_054242

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2006. Land resource regions and major land resource areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 296. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_053624

United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. 1961. Land capability classification. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 210. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_052290.pdf