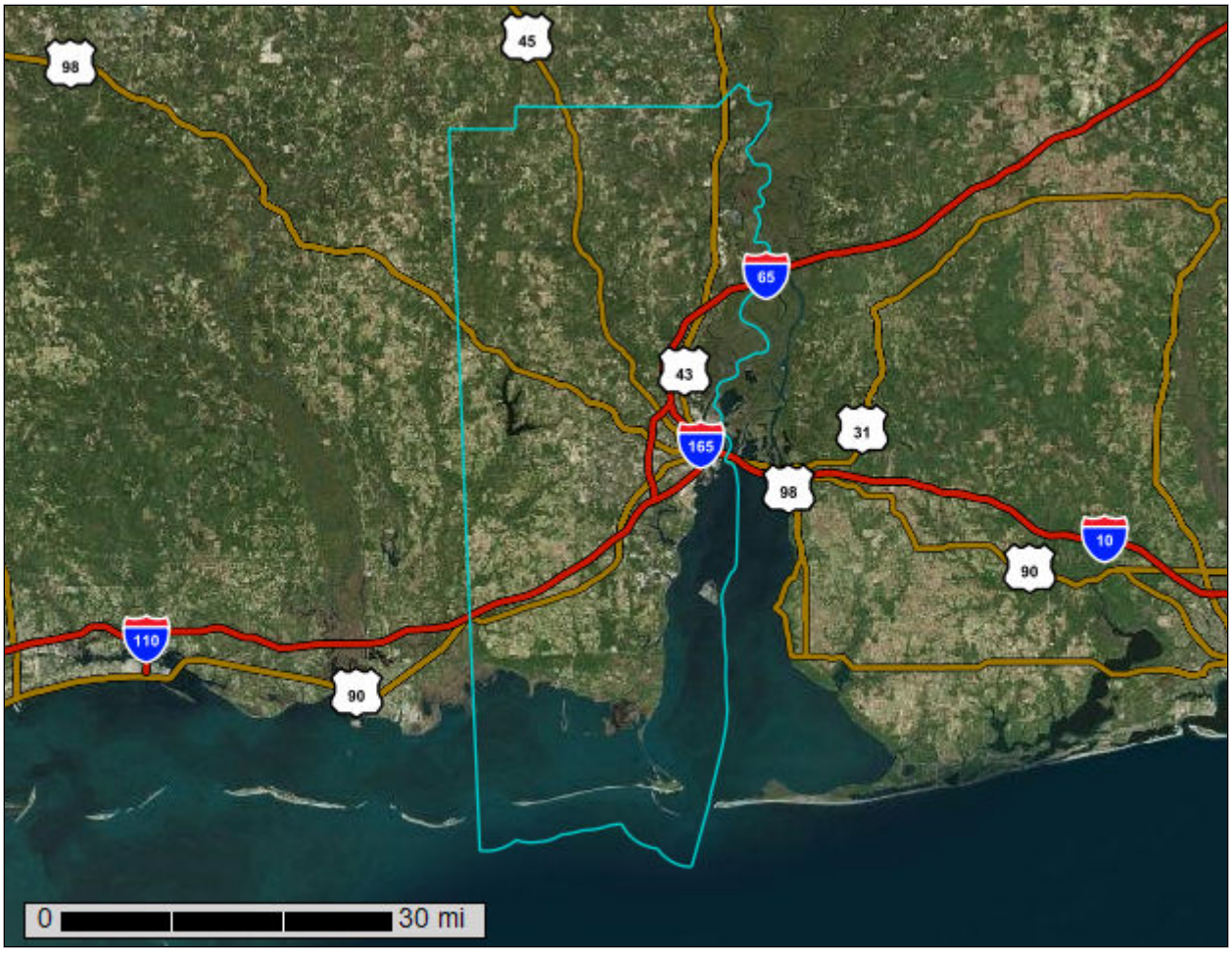
United States Department of Agriculture

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 Mobile 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.

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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.

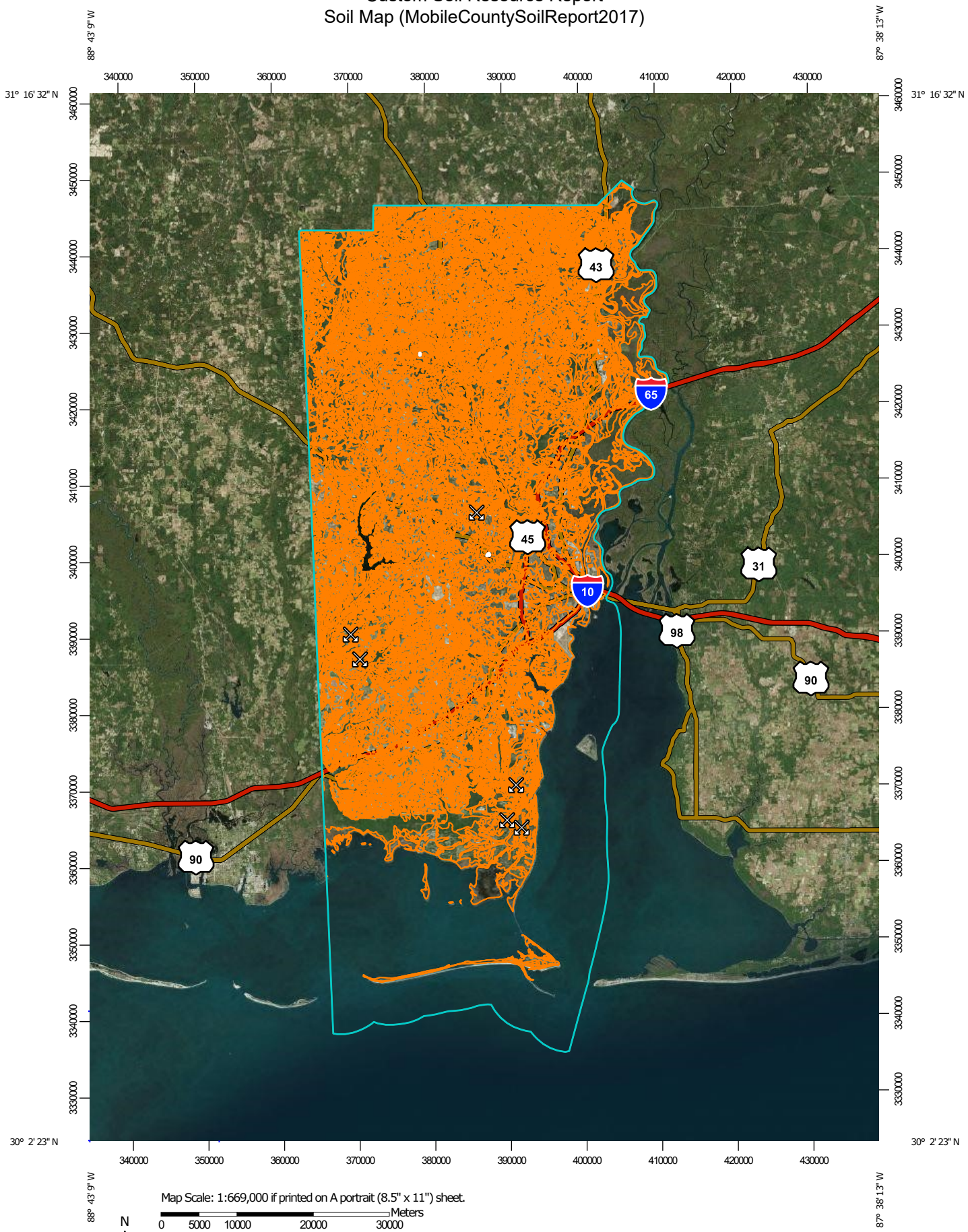
Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree 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.



Map Scale: 1:669,000 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters
0 5000 10000 20000 30000

Feet
0 30000 60000 120000 180000

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: Mobile County, Alabama
Survey Area Data: Version 14, 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 (MobileCountySoilReport2017)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
AcD	Annemaine-Cahaba complex, 5 to 12 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	1,732.1	0.2%
AH	Axis and Handsboro soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes	9,699.9	0.9%
AlB	Alaga fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	1,599.3	0.2%
AtA	Atmore fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	7,088.1	0.7%
AtC	Atmore fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	1,402.2	0.1%
AUL	Anthroportic Udorthents, sanitary landfill, 2 to 25 percent slopes	829.6	0.1%
BaA	Bama fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	14,386.7	1.4%
BaB	Bama fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	10,501.0	1.0%
BaC	Bama fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	2,810.0	0.3%
BbC	Bama-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	1,077.6	0.1%
BcC	Beaches, 0 to 8 percent slopes, gulf coast	447.6	0.0%
BeA	Benndale fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	12,127.9	1.1%
BeB	Benndale fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	15,114.2	1.4%
BeC	Benndale fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	6,426.6	0.6%
BJK	Bibb, Johnston and Kinston soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	3,251.5	0.3%
BlB	Blanton loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	1,351.6	0.1%
BlC	Blanton loamy fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	1,345.7	0.1%
BuC	Benndale-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	16,005.5	1.5%
ByA	Bayou fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	8,946.2	0.8%
CaB	Cahaba fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	941.7	0.1%

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
CdA	Chowan-Dorovan complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes, ponded	774.3	0.1%
ChB	Chatom fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	4,637.4	0.4%
ClB	Chrysler-Lenoir complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, rarely flooded	1,322.1	0.1%
CmA	Chowan-Maurepas-Levy complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	15,118.0	1.4%
CoB	Cortelyou fine sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes, rarely flooded	1,603.7	0.2%
CtD	Chatom-Toinette-Rutan complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes	15,465.9	1.5%
CwB	Cowpen loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	218.4	0.0%
CwD	Cowpen loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	1,075.1	0.1%
DaA	Daleville loam, frequently ponded, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1,806.6	0.2%
DJA	Dorovan and Johnston soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	7,847.8	0.7%
DSA	Daleville and Smithton soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	6,386.9	0.6%
EsA	Escambia fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6,681.4	0.6%
EsB	Escambia fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	2,475.5	0.2%
EsC	Escambia fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	712.5	0.1%
EuA	Escambia-Urban land complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	4,008.8	0.4%
FlA	Fluvaquents silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	1,282.2	0.1%
FnE	Fripp-Newhan complex, 5 to 30 percent slopes, rarely flooded, gulf	74.8	0.0%
FrB	Fruitdale sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	2,476.6	0.2%
FtD	Fruitdale-Toinette-Rutan complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes	11,937.0	1.1%
GrB	Gritney fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	1,217.4	0.1%
HaA	Harleston fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	12,067.1	1.1%

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
HbA	Harleston-Urban land complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	8,457.3	0.8%
HeA	Heidel fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	12,176.6	1.2%
HeB	Heidel fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	28,235.5	2.7%
HeC	Heidel fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	6,683.6	0.6%
IjB	Izagora-Jedburg complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	10,945.4	1.0%
IrB	Irvington fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	55.2	0.0%
IrC	Irvington fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	212.4	0.0%
JBA	Johnston, Bibb and Pamlico soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	36,247.7	3.4%
JOA	Johnston, Bibb and Smithton soils, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	11,598.5	1.1%
JPA	Johnston, Pamlico and Dorovan soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	15,867.4	1.5%
LaA	Lafitte muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes	4,130.3	0.4%
LbC	Lucedale-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	129.4	0.0%
LeA	Levy silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	8,587.3	0.8%
LuA	Lucedale sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3,106.1	0.3%
MaA	Malbis fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	7,956.2	0.8%
MaB	Malbis fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	8,014.0	0.8%
MaD	Malbis fine sandy loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes	7,488.1	0.7%
MbC	Malbis-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	2,149.4	0.2%
MbF2	Maubila-Olla-Rattlesnake Forks complex, 8 to 35 percent slopes, moderately eroded	47,106.9	4.5%
MiB	McLaurin fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	300.3	0.0%
MiC	McLaurin fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	93.9	0.0%
MW	Miscellaneous Water	1,405.7	0.1%

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
NdC	Newhan-Duckston complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, rarely flooded, gulf	839.9	0.1%
NJA	Nugent and Jena soils, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	7,652.0	0.7%
NtA	Notcher fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6,931.7	0.7%
NtB	Notcher fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	5,609.7	0.5%
NtC	Notcher fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	1,444.5	0.1%
OsA	Osier loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	811.2	0.1%
PcA	Pactolus loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	3,547.1	0.3%
PiD	Pits and Udorthents, 0 to 15 percent slopes	4,189.9	0.4%
PoA	Poarch fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3,434.3	0.3%
PoB	Poarch fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	2,828.9	0.3%
PoD	Poarch loamy fine sand, 5 to 15 percent slopes	844.7	0.1%
PU	Psamments and Anthroportic Udorthents, loamy, 0 to 15 percent slopes	1,926.4	0.2%
RaB	Rattlesnake Forks loamy fine sand, 1 to 5 percent slopes	6,750.5	0.6%
RaC	Rattlesnake Forks loamy fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	7,376.5	0.7%
RbE	Rattlesnake Forks-Blanton complex, 8 to 25 percent slopes	12,456.9	1.2%
RoA	Robertsdale loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	2,353.7	0.2%
RuB	Rutan sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	2,411.4	0.2%
RuD	Rutan sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes	842.9	0.1%
SaA	Saucier fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	7,169.3	0.7%
SaB	Saucier fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	386.9	0.0%
SbC	Saucier-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	1,669.0	0.2%
SDA	Smithton, Daleville and Bethera soils, occasionally ponded, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2,326.5	0.2%

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
SdB	Shubuta fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	459.8	0.0%
ShA	Smithton fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	5,032.6	0.5%
SmB	Smithdale sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	233.4	0.0%
SmD	Smithdale fine sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes	1,604.2	0.2%
SnA	Smithton-Urban land complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	6,058.9	0.6%
StA	Stallings (gulf)-Bayou complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	20,511.0	1.9%
SuB	Susquehanna fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	201.1	0.0%
SuC	Susquehanna fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	92.6	0.0%
SuD	Susquehanna fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	218.3	0.0%
TBB	Tibbie and Pinebarren soils, 1 to 5 percent slopes	314.5	0.0%
ToB	Toinette loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	28.0	0.0%
UbA	Urban land, 0 to 8 percent slopes	16,670.1	1.6%
UdC	Urban land-Duckston-Newhan complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, rarely flooded, gulf	536.8	0.1%
UfA	Udifluvents-Fluvaquents complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	1,858.6	0.2%
ULI	Urban land-anthroportic udorthents complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, industrial	11,561.6	1.1%
UuA	Urbo-Una complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	8,148.6	0.8%
UuB	Urbo-Mooreville-Una complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	3,334.9	0.3%
W	Water	269,669.8	25.5%
WaB	Wadley loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	49,991.3	4.7%
WaC	Wadley loamy fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	15,417.3	1.5%
WhC	Wadley-Heidel complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes	16,153.4	1.5%
WhD	Wadley-Heidel complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	47,156.9	4.5%

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
WhE	Wadley-Heidel complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	39,474.7	3.7%
WuC	Wadley-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	15,253.3	1.4%
WuD	Wadley-Urban land complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	4,543.5	0.4%
Totals for Area of Interest		**1,055,550.5**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions (MobileCountySoilReport2017)

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.

Mobile County, Alabama

AcD—Annemaine-Cahaba complex, 5 to 12 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5rg
Elevation: 0 to 40 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

Annemaine and similar soils: 45 percent
Cahaba and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Annemaine

Setting

Landform: Flood-plain steps
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey over loamy and sandy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 4 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt1 - 8 to 21 inches: clay
Bt2 - 21 to 31 inches: clay loam
BC - 31 to 38 inches: sandy loam
C - 38 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well 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 18 to 20 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneOccasional
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 7.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Cahaba

Setting

Landform: Flood-plain steps
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 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: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
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: NoneOccasional
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): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Una

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

AH—Axis and Handsboro soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5q9
Elevation: 0 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

Axis and similar soils: 80 percent
Handsboro and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Axis

Setting

Landform: Tidal marshes, salt marshes
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy with a mixture of highly decomposed organic matter estuarine deposits and/or coarse-loamy estuarine deposits

Typical profile

Ag - 0 to 7 inches: mucky sandy clay loam
Aseg - 7 to 12 inches: fine sandy loam
Cseg - 12 to 20 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg1 - 20 to 40 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg2 - 40 to 51 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg3 - 51 to 57 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg4 - 57 to 71 inches: stratified fine sandy loam to clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Very frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Strongly saline (16.0 to 45.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 200.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Handsboro

Setting

Landform: Salt marshes, tidal marshes
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Highly decomposed herbaceous material and thin mineral layer and/or highly decomposed herbaceous material stratified with thin loamy estuarine deposits

Typical profile

Ag - 0 to 2 inches: mucky silt loam
Oase1 - 2 to 37 inches: muck
Cseg1 - 37 to 39 inches: loam
Oase2 - 39 to 43 inches: muck
Cseg2 - 43 to 45 inches: loam
Oase3 - 45 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
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.16 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 4 inches
Frequency of flooding: Very frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Slightly saline to strongly saline (6.0 to 32.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 150.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 23.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Lafitte

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Marshes
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

AlB—Alaga fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vxxs
Elevation: 10 to 250 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

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

Description of Alaga

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
C - 6 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 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: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F133BY005TX - Loamy Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

AtA—Atmore fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vy03
Elevation: 30 to 250 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

Atmore and similar soils: 85 percent

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

Description of Atmore

Setting

Landform: Flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
Eg - 3 to 13 inches: fine sandy loam
Btg - 13 to 44 inches: fine sandy loam
Btvg - 44 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 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 8.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

AtC—Atmore fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2wtyt
Elevation: 30 to 250 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

Atmore and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Atmore

Setting

Landform: Drainhead complexes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
Eg - 3 to 13 inches: fine sandy loam
Btg - 13 to 44 inches: fine sandy loam
Btvg - 44 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 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 8.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Pinebarren

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit, toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
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

AUL—Anthroportic Udorthents, sanitary landfill, 2 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5qw
Elevation: 150 to 260 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Anthroportic udorthents, sanitary landfill, and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Anthroportic Udorthents, Sanitary Landfill

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits over human-transported material

Typical profile

^Au - 0 to 10 inches: sandy loam
^Cu - 10 to 32 inches: sandy loam
2^Cu - 32 to 80 inches: stratified very cobbly-artifactual very cobbly-artifactual sandy clay loam to sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to moderately low (0.01 to 0.14 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: Very low (about 0.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

BaA—Bama fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v5lb
Elevation: 60 to 390 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 60 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 211 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Bama

Setting

Landform: Ridges on fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, tread
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
BE - 7 to 12 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 12 to 72 inches: sandy clay loam
BC - 72 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 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: 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: Moderate (about 8.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

BaB—Bama fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2s69h
Elevation: 60 to 390 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 52 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 211 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Bama

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
BE - 7 to 12 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt1 - 12 to 24 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 24 to 87 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 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): 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: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F133AC100AL
Forage suitability group: Unnamed (G133AP340FL)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G133AP340FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

BaC—Bama fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2wtyv
Elevation: 50 to 350 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: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Bama

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt1 - 7 to 24 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 24 to 87 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 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): 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: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Forage suitability group: Unnamed (G133AP340FL)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G133AP340FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

BbC—Bama-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5r7
Elevation: 100 to 200 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

Bama and similar soils: 55 percent
Urban land: 25 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bama

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
BE - 7 to 12 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt1 - 12 to 24 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 24 to 87 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 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): 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: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Forage suitability group: Unnamed (G133AP340FL)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G133AP340FL)

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

BcC—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

BeA—Benndale fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2sywg
Elevation: 30 to 380 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
Benndale and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Benndale

Setting
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Coarse-loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile
Ap - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt1 - 5 to 33 inches: loam
Bt2 - 33 to 68 inches: fine sandy loam
BC - 68 to 73 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 2 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 (0.60 to 2.00 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 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Atmore

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

BeB—Benndale fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2sywh
Elevation: 30 to 380 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

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

Description of Benndale

Setting

Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Coarse-loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt1 - 5 to 33 inches: loam
Bt2 - 33 to 68 inches: fine sandy loam
BC - 68 to 73 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 (0.60 to 2.00 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 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Atmore

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

BeC—Benndale fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2sywj
Elevation: 30 to 380 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: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Benndale

Setting

Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, nose slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Coarse-loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt1 - 5 to 33 inches: loam
Bt2 - 33 to 68 inches: fine sandy loam
BC - 68 to 73 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 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): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 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 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Atmore

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

BJK—Bibb, Johnston and Kinston soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5rk
Elevation: 50 to 170 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

Bibb and similar soils: 35 percent
Johnston and similar soils: 30 percent
Kinston and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bibb

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Coarse-loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg1 - 5 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg2 - 9 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low (0.01 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 2 to 5 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
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: Moderate (about 7.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 5w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Kinston

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loam
Bg - 5 to 30 inches: loam
Cg1 - 30 to 50 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg2 - 50 to 80 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 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 high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 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 9.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Johnston

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Coarse-loamy alluvium

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 5 inches: muck
A1 - 5 to 30 inches: mucky fine sandy loam
A2 - 30 to 45 inches: mucky loam
Cg - 45 to 80 inches: stratified loamy fine sand to very fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 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: 2.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.0 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): 7w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Pamlico
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

BIB—Blanton loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2vy04
Elevation: 50 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 56 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 54 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 215 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

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

Description of Blanton

Setting
Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy fine sand
E - 5 to 52 inches: loamy sand
Bt - 52 to 78 inches: sandy loam
Btg - 78 to 84 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 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 low to moderately high (0.14 to 1.42 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 72 to 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 8.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3s
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): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

BIC—Blanton loamy fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x54l
Elevation: 50 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 56 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 54 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 215 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Blanton

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy fine sand
E - 5 to 52 inches: loamy sand
Bt - 52 to 78 inches: sandy loam
Btg - 78 to 84 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 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 low to moderately high (0.14 to 1.42 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 72 to 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: Low (about 5.2 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 (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

BuC—Benndale-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5rj
Elevation: 0 to 300 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

Benndale and similar soils: 55 percent
Urban land: 30 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Benndale

Setting

Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, nose slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Coarse-loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt1 - 5 to 33 inches: loam
Bt2 - 33 to 68 inches: fine sandy loam
BC - 68 to 73 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 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): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 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 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Urban Land

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

Minor Components

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

ByA—Bayou fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2vy0v
Elevation: 0 to 250 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 57 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 215 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Bayou and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bayou

Setting
Landform: Swales, flatwoods, depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile
A - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam

Eg - 9 to 18 inches: sandy loam
Btg1 - 18 to 43 inches: sandy loam
Btg2 - 43 to 66 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 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 high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 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: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Johnston

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

Pamlico

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

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

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vy06
Elevation: 180 to 380 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: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Cahaba

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
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: 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: 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

Bibb

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

CdA—Chowan-Dorovan complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes, ponded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5qq
Elevation: 0 to 10 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

Chowan and similar soils: 45 percent
Dorovan and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chowan

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, backswamps
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Silty alluvium over herbaceous organic material and/or woody organic material

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
Cg - 6 to 27 inches: silty clay 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
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 5.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 18.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Dorovan

Setting

Landform: Depressions on swamps
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Highly decomposed acid loamy woody organic material

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 3 inches: mucky peat
Oa - 3 to 74 inches: muck
Cg - 74 to 92 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 26.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Levy

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Backswamps, flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Maurepas

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Backswamps, flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Arat

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Swamps
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

ChB—Chatom fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5rt
Elevation: 30 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 57 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 215 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Chatom

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Fine-loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock over miocene-aged clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 3 to 11 inches: very fine sandy loam
Bt1 - 11 to 27 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 27 to 73 inches: sandy clay loam
2B/C - 73 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 41 to 80 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.14 to 1.42 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 27 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)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Atmore

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Terraces, flats, interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, head slope, tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

ClB—Chrysler-Lenoir complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5qn
Elevation: 20 to 200 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

Chrysler and similar soils: 45 percent
Lenoir and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chrysler

Setting

Landform: Flood-plain steps
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Clayey fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: loam
Bt1 - 7 to 17 inches: clay
Bt2 - 17 to 80 inches: clay 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 low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 39 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneRare
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 9.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Lenoir

Setting

Landform: Flood-plain steps
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Clayey fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 2 inches: silt loam
AB - 2 to 6 inches: loam
Bt - 6 to 12 inches: clay loam
Btg - 12 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 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneRare
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 10.3 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): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

CmA—Chowan-Maurepas-Levy complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5qr
Elevation: 0 to 10 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 57 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 215 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Chowan and similar soils: 40 percent
Maurepas and similar soils: 30 percent
Levy and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chowan

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, backswamps
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Silty alluvium over herbaceous organic material and/or woody organic material

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
Cg - 6 to 27 inches: silty clay 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
Runoff class: Negligible
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: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 5.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 18.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Maurepas

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, backswamps
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Parent material: Highly decomposed woody organic material over fluid clayey alluvium

Typical profile

Oa1 - 0 to 10 inches: muck
Oa2 - 10 to 64 inches: muck
Cg - 64 to 80 inches: mucky clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
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: Nonsaline to moderately saline (0.0 to 8.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 5.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 22.4 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 Levy

Setting

Landform: Backswamps, flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Parent material: Clayey alluvium

Typical profile

Ag - 0 to 6 inches: silty clay loam
Cg1 - 6 to 45 inches: clay
Cg2 - 45 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
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to moderately saline (0.0 to 8.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 10.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Lafitte

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Marshes
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Dorovan

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

CoB—Cortelyou fine sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5rw
Elevation: 20 to 200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 57 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 215 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Cortelyou

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Holocene sandy and loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 3 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt1 - 8 to 23 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt2 - 23 to 52 inches: fine sandy loam
C - 52 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 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 low to moderately high (0.14 to 1.42 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
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 7.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/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): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

CtD—Chatom-Toinette-Rutan complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5rv
Elevation: 50 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 57 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 215 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Chatom and similar soils: 35 percent
Toinette and similar soils: 30 percent
Rutan and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chatom

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Fine-loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock over miocene-aged clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 3 to 11 inches: very fine sandy loam
Bt1 - 11 to 27 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 27 to 73 inches: sandy clay loam
2B/C - 73 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 41 to 80 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.14 to 1.42 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 27 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)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Toinette

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Thick beds of loamy and sandy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 4 inches: loamy fine sand
E - 4 to 31 inches: loamy sand
BE - 31 to 38 inches: sandy loam
Bt - 38 to 51 inches: sandy loam
BC - 51 to 58 inches: sandy loam
C - 58 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.14 to 1.42 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 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Rutan

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Thick beds of loamy over sandy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: sandy loam

BE - 7 to 19 inches: sandy loam
Bt - 19 to 42 inches: fine sandy loam
BC - 42 to 53 inches: loamy sand
C - 53 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.14 to 1.42 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 6.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Atmore

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions, interfluves, drainhead complexes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, head slope, tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Bibb

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

CwB—Cowpen loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5rx
Elevation: 30 to 250 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 55 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 54 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Cowpen and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Cowpen

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Reworked clayey fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock over miocene age sediments clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 4 inches: loam
Bt - 4 to 26 inches: clay
Btg - 26 to 47 inches: clay
2Btg1 - 47 to 61 inches: clay
2Btg2 - 61 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: High
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 17 to 37 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 7.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Atmore

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

Tibbie

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, side slope, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Pinebarren

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, side slope, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

CwD—Cowpen loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5ry
Elevation: 40 to 250 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

Cowpen and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Cowpen

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Reworked clayey fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock over miocene age sediments clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 4 inches: loam
Bt - 4 to 26 inches: clay
Btg - 26 to 47 inches: clay
2Btg1 - 47 to 61 inches: clay
2Btg2 - 61 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: High
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 17 to 37 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 7.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Tibbie

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, side slope, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Pinebarren

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, side slope, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Atmore

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

DaA—Daleville loam, frequently ponded, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5r6
Elevation: 20 to 150 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

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

Description of Daleville

Setting

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

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 4 inches: loam
Eg - 4 to 8 inches: loam
Btg1 - 8 to 16 inches: clay loam
Btg2 - 16 to 80 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 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 (0.01 to 0.14 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)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Bethera

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

DJA—Dorovan and Johnston soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5s1
Elevation: 10 to 250 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 57 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Dorovan and similar soils: 50 percent
Johnston and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Dorovan

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Highly decomposed acid loamy woody organic material

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 3 inches: mucky peat
Oa - 3 to 74 inches: muck
Cg - 74 to 92 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.14 to 1.42 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: 4.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 26.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 7w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Johnston

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Coarse-loamy alluvium

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 5 inches: muck
A1 - 5 to 30 inches: mucky fine sandy loam
A2 - 30 to 45 inches: mucky loam
Cg - 45 to 80 inches: stratified loamy fine sand to very fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 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: 2.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 7w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

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

Pamlico

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

DSA—Daleville and Smithton soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5r3
Elevation: 20 to 200 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

Daleville and similar soils: 50 percent
Smithton and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Daleville

Setting

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

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 2 inches: loam

Eg - 2 to 14 inches: loam
Btg1 - 14 to 26 inches: clay loam
Btg2 - 26 to 84 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low (0.01 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 11 inches
Frequency of flooding: OccasionalNone
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 10.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Smithton

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Eg - 7 to 17 inches: fine sandy loam
Btg1 - 17 to 47 inches: loam
Btg2 - 47 to 72 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.14 to 1.42 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: OccasionalNone
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 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

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

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

EsA—Escambia fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2vy05
Elevation: 30 to 300 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: Prime farmland if drained

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

Description of Escambia

Setting
Landform: Interfluves on fluviomarine terraces, flats on fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, tread, rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile
Ap - 0 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 10 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 15 to 24 inches: fine sandy loam

Btv1 - 24 to 45 inches: loam
Btv2 - 45 to 59 inches: loam
Btvg - 59 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
Runoff class: High
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: 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: Moderate (about 8.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Atmore

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

EsB—Escambia fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2wtyw
Elevation: 30 to 300 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: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Escambia

Setting

Landform: Interfluves on fluviomarine terraces, flats on fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, tread, rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 10 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 15 to 24 inches: fine sandy loam
Btv1 - 24 to 45 inches: loam
Btv2 - 45 to 59 inches: loam
Btvg - 59 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
Runoff class: High
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: 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: Moderate (about 8.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Atmore

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Drainhead complexes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

EsC—Escambia fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5s2
Elevation: 30 to 270 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

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

Description of Escambia

Setting

Landform: Interfluves on fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 10 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 15 to 24 inches: fine sandy loam
Btv1 - 24 to 45 inches: loam
Btv2 - 45 to 59 inches: loam
Btvg - 59 to 80 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 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 high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 18 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: Moderate (about 8.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Atmore
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Drainhead complexes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

EuA—Escambia-Urban land complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2x5s3
Elevation: 0 to 80 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
Escambia and similar soils: 57 percent
Urban land: 30 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Escambia

Setting
Landform: Flats on fluviomarine terraces, interfluves on fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, tread, rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile
Ap - 0 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 10 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 15 to 24 inches: fine sandy loam
Btv1 - 24 to 45 inches: loam
Btv2 - 45 to 59 inches: loam
Btvg - 59 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
Runoff class: High
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: 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: Moderate (about 8.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Urban Land

Setting

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

Minor Components

Atmore

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

FlA—Fluvaquents silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5s4
Elevation: 0 to 10 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

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

Description of Fluvaquents

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Silty over clayey alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
Cg - 7 to 80 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 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 high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone
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: High (about 9.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

FnE—Fripp-Newhan complex, 5 to 30 percent slopes, rarely flooded, gulf

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5qj
Elevation: 0 to 30 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 60 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 215 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Fripp and similar soils: 55 percent
Newhan and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fripp

Setting

Landform: Foredunes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Eolian sands

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
C1 - 4 to 9 inches: fine sand
C2 - 9 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 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 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 7s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Newhan

Setting

Landform: Foredunes
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian sands

Typical profile

A - 0 to 2 inches: fine sand
C1 - 2 to 50 inches: fine sand
C2 - 50 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 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 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 8s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
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

FrB—Fruitdale sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vxxt
Elevation: 30 to 300 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

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

Description of Fruitdale

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Miocene-age loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: sandy loam
E - 7 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt1 - 19 to 44 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 44 to 71 inches: sandy clay loam

BC - 71 to 80 inches: fine 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 (0.57 to 1.42 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 44 to 72 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: High (about 10.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Atmore

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Interfluves, depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, interfluve, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

FtD—Fruitdale-Toinette-Rutan complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vy0c
Elevation: 30 to 300 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

Fruitdale and similar soils: 50 percent
Toinette and similar soils: 20 percent
Rutan and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fruitdale

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: sandy loam
E - 7 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt1 - 19 to 44 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 44 to 71 inches: sandy clay loam
BC - 71 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 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): Moderately high (0.57 to 1.42 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 44 to 72 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: High (about 10.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Toinette

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Thick beds of loamy and sandy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 4 inches: loamy fine sand
E - 4 to 31 inches: loamy sand
BE - 31 to 38 inches: sandy loam
Bt - 38 to 51 inches: sandy loam
BC - 51 to 58 inches: sandy loam
C - 58 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 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): 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 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Rutan

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, nose slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Thick beds of loamy over sandy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: sandy loam
BE - 7 to 19 inches: sandy loam
Bt - 19 to 42 inches: fine sandy loam
BC - 42 to 53 inches: loamy sand
C - 53 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 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 7.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Atmore

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainhead complexes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, toeslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, side slope, base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

GrB—Gritney fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5s5
Elevation: 20 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 54 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 210 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Gritney and similar soils: 80 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Gritney

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Clayey fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 5 to 11 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 11 to 51 inches: clay
CB - 51 to 69 inches: clay
Cg - 69 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

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

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.01 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 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: 4.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Forage suitability group: Unnamed (G133AP340FL)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G133AP340FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

HaA—Harleston fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2t42d
Elevation: 0 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 52 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 215 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Harleston and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Harleston

Setting
Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile
A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 4 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
BE - 9 to 13 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt1 - 13 to 24 inches: sandy loam
Bt2 - 24 to 43 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt3 - 43 to 80 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
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 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 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/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): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Smithton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

HbA—Harleston-Urban land complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5rz
Elevation: 0 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: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Harleston and similar soils: 55 percent
Urban land: 30 percent

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

Description of Harleston

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Coarse-loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 4 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
BE - 9 to 13 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt1 - 13 to 24 inches: sandy loam
Bt2 - 24 to 43 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt3 - 43 to 80 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
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 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 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Smithton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways on flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

HeA—Heidel fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vxxw
Elevation: 40 to 380 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

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

Description of Heidel

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, nose slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

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: 0 to 2 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): 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): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Hydric soil rating: No

HeB—Heidel fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vxxv
Elevation: 40 to 380 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

Heidel and similar soils: 80 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Heidel

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, nose slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

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: 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): 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): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

HeC—Heidel fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5rb
Elevation: 40 to 380 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: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

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 fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

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: 5 to 8 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): 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): Head slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

IjB—Izagora-Jedburg complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5r4
Elevation: 10 to 270 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

Izagora and similar soils: 50 percent
Jedburg and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Izagora

Setting

Landform: Flood-plain steps
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy and clayey fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 4 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt1 - 7 to 35 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 35 to 80 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well 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 14 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: OccasionalNone
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 9.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F133AC120AL
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Jedburg

Setting

Landform: Flood-plain steps
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 4 inches: loam
BA - 4 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 10 to 24 inches: loam
Btg1 - 24 to 42 inches: clay loam
Btg2 - 42 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 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 high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneOccasional
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 9.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F133AC120AL
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Urbo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

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): Head slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Daleville

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

IrB—Irvington fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5rm
Elevation: 30 to 380 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 59 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Irvington

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits over clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 6 to 13 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 13 to 19 inches: loam
Btx - 19 to 25 inches: loam

Btvx - 25 to 76 inches: loam
2BC - 76 to 81 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 16 to 22 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Medium
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: 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 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Atmore

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

IrC—Irvington fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5rn
Elevation: 30 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 55 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 54 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Irvington

Setting

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

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 6 to 13 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 13 to 19 inches: loam
Btx - 19 to 25 inches: loam
Btvx - 25 to 76 inches: loam
2BC - 76 to 81 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 16 to 22 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Medium
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: 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 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Atmore

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

JBA—Johnston, Bibb and Pamlico soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5qy
Elevation: 50 to 170 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 57 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Johnston and similar soils: 35 percent
Bibb and similar soils: 30 percent
Pamlico and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Johnston

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Coarse-loamy alluvium

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 5 inches: muck
A1 - 5 to 30 inches: mucky fine sandy loam
A2 - 30 to 45 inches: mucky loam
Cg - 45 to 80 inches: stratified loamy fine sand to very fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 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: 2.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 7w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Pamlico

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Highly decomposed acid woody organic material over sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 38 inches: muck
2Cg - 38 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 14.17 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: 4.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 18.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 7w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Forage suitability group: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Bibb

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Coarse-loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg1 - 5 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg2 - 9 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low (0.01 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 2 to 5 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
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: Moderate (about 7.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 5w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Dorovan

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

JOA—Johnston, Bibb and Smithton soils, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5qz
Elevation: 50 to 170 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

Bibb and similar soils: 35 percent
Smithton and similar soils: 30 percent
Johnston and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bibb

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Coarse-loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg1 - 5 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg2 - 9 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low (0.01 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 2 to 5 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
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: Moderate (about 7.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 5w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Smithton

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Eg - 7 to 17 inches: fine sandy loam
Btg1 - 17 to 47 inches: loam
Btg2 - 47 to 72 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.14 to 1.42 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneOccasional
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 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Johnston

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Coarse-loamy alluvium

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 5 inches: muck
A1 - 5 to 30 inches: mucky fine sandy loam
A2 - 30 to 45 inches: mucky loam
Cg - 45 to 80 inches: stratified loamy fine sand to very fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 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: 2.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 7w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

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

JPA—Johnston, Pamlico and Dorovan soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5q8
Elevation: 0 to 80 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 57 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Johnston and similar soils: 37 percent
Pamlico and similar soils: 28 percent
Dorovan and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Johnston

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Coarse-loamy alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 36 inches: mucky loam
C - 36 to 46 inches: loamy sand
Cg - 46 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Rare
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 2.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 7w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Pamlico

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Highly decomposed acid woody organic material over sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa1 - 0 to 5 inches: muck
Oa2 - 5 to 38 inches: muck
2Cg - 38 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 18.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 7w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Forage suitability group: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Dorovan

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Highly decomposed acid loamy woody organic material

Typical profile

Oa1 - 0 to 50 inches: muck
Oa2 - 50 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
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.14 to 1.42 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: 4.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 26.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 7w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

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

Osier

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

LaA—Lafitte muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5qm
Elevation: 0 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

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

Description of Lafitte

Setting

Landform: Marshes
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Highly decomposed grassy organic material over fluid clayey alluvium

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 7 inches: mucky peat
Oa - 7 to 63 inches: muck
2Cg - 63 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
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.01 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 high (about 26.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

LbC—Lucedale-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5r8
Elevation: 100 to 200 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

Lucedale and similar soils: 60 percent

Urban land: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Lucedale

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-loamy marine deposits

Typical profile
Ap - 0 to 8 inches: sandy loam
Bt - 8 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 8 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 low to moderately high (0.14 to 1.42 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: High (about 9.9 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

LeA—Levy silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2x5qs
Elevation: 0 to 20 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 57 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 211 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Levy and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Levy

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, backswamps
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Parent material: Clayey alluvium

Typical profile

Ag - 0 to 6 inches: silty clay loam
Cg1 - 6 to 45 inches: clay
Cg2 - 45 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
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to moderately saline (0.0 to 8.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 10.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Una

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Backswamps, flood plains, overflow stream channels, swales
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Chowan

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Backswamps, flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Maurepas

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains, backswamps
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

LuA—Lucedale sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x59f
Elevation: 200 to 330 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

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

Description of Lucedale

Setting

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

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: sandy loam
Bt - 8 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
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.14 to 1.42 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: High (about 9.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 1
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
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

MaA—Malbis fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w8xv
Elevation: 40 to 340 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

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

Description of Malbis

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 7 to 26 inches: loam
Btv - 26 to 71 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 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 (0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 39 to 48 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: High (about 9.0 inches)

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

MaB—Malbis fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2w8xx
Elevation: 30 to 380 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
Malbis and similar soils: 80 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Malbis

Setting
Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile
Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 7 to 26 inches: loam
Btv - 26 to 71 inches: sandy clay 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 (0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 39 to 48 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: High (about 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

MaD—Malbis fine sandy loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w8xy
Elevation: 30 to 340 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

Malbis and similar soils: 80 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Malbis

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 7 to 26 inches: loam
Btv - 26 to 71 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 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 (0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 39 to 48 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: High (about 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

MbC—Malbis-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5r2
Elevation: 0 to 340 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

Malbis and similar soils: 60 percent
Urban land: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Malbis

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 7 to 26 inches: loam
Btv - 26 to 71 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 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 (0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 39 to 48 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: High (about 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Urban Land

Setting

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

MbF2—Maubila-Olla-Rattlesnake Forks complex, 8 to 35 percent slopes, moderately eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5s7
Elevation: 50 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 57 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 215 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Maubila and similar soils: 45 percent
Olla and similar soils: 25 percent
Rattlesnake forks and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Maubila

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Tertiary age clayey fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 3 inches: flaggy loam
Bt1 - 3 to 9 inches: clay loam
Bt2 - 9 to 34 inches: clay
BC - 34 to 52 inches: clay loam
C - 52 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 35 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.01 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 7 to 13 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 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 7e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Olla

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Tertiary age loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 3 to 14 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt1 - 14 to 19 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 19 to 24 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt3 - 24 to 33 inches: loam
BC - 33 to 49 inches: clay
C - 49 to 80 inches: stratified sandy clay to clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 35 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 31 to 38 inches to abrupt textural change
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low (0.01 to 0.14 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: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 7e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rattlesnake Forks

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy fine sand
E - 5 to 33 inches: loamy sand
E and Bt - 33 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 35 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 low to moderately high (0.14 to 1.42 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 7.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 7e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Atmore

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Interfluves, drainhead complexes, depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, interfluve, tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

MiB—McLaurin fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2syw1
Elevation: 40 to 380 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

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

Description of Mclaurin

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
BE - 6 to 14 inches: sandy loam
Bt - 14 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 (0.60 to 2.00 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 7.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

MiC—McLaurin fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t42c
Elevation: 50 to 380 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 57 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Mclaurin

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, nose slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
BE - 6 to 14 inches: sandy loam
Bt - 14 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 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): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 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 7.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

MW—Miscellaneous Water

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hhk8
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

NdC—Newhan-Duckston complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, rarely flooded, gulf

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5ql
Elevation: 0 to 30 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 60 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 215 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Newhan and similar soils: 60 percent
Duckston and similar soils: 35 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Newhan

Setting

Landform: Dunes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Eolian sands

Typical profile

A - 0 to 2 inches: fine sand
C1 - 2 to 50 inches: fine sand
C2 - 50 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 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 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 8s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Duckston

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 18 inches: sand
Ab - 18 to 28 inches: stratified sand to loamy sand
Cg - 28 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
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: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 7w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

NJA—Nugent and Jena soils, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5s9
Elevation: 30 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 57 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 225 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Nugent and similar soils: 47 percent
Jena and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Nugent

Setting

Landform: Point bars, natural levees
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
C1 - 8 to 60 inches: loamy sand
C2 - 60 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 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: Low (about 3.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 5w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Jena

Setting

Landform: Bars on flood plains, natural levees on flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Coarse-loamy alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw - 6 to 35 inches: fine sandy loam
C1 - 35 to 43 inches: loamy fine sand
C2 - 43 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 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 low to moderately high (0.14 to 1.42 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 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: Moderate (about 7.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
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

Kinston

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

NtA—Notcher fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5rp
Elevation: 50 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 57 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 54 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 215 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Notcher

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy over clayey fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
BE - 5 to 10 inches: loam
Btc - 10 to 24 inches: loam
Btvc1 - 24 to 30 inches: gravelly loam
Btvc2 - 30 to 61 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam
2Bt - 61 to 80 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 22 to 28 inches to plinthite
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.01 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 22 to 28 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: 4.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 1e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Forage suitability group: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Daleville

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

NtB—Notcher fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5rr
Elevation: 30 to 380 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 57 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 54 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 215 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Notcher

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy over clayey fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
BE - 5 to 10 inches: loam
Btc - 10 to 24 inches: loam
Btvc1 - 24 to 30 inches: gravelly loam
Btvc2 - 30 to 61 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam
2Bt - 61 to 80 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 22 to 28 inches to plinthite
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.01 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 22 to 28 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: 4.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Forage suitability group: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Atmore

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drainhead complexes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

NtC—Notcher fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5rs
Elevation: 30 to 380 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 57 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 54 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 215 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Notcher

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy over clayey fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
BE - 5 to 10 inches: loam
Btc - 10 to 24 inches: loam
Btvc1 - 24 to 30 inches: gravelly loam
Btvc2 - 30 to 61 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam
2Bt - 61 to 80 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 22 to 28 inches to plinthite
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.01 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 22 to 28 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: 4.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Forage suitability group: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Atmore

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

OsA—Osier loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5st
Elevation: 70 to 170 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 57 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Osier and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Osier

Setting

Landform: Flood-plain steps
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Sandy alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: loamy sand
Cg1 - 6 to 43 inches: loamy sand
Cg2 - 43 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 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 high to very high (1.42 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneOccasional
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 5.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 5w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Smithton

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flats, drainageways
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Johnston

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

PcA—Pactolus loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5sv
Elevation: 70 to 170 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 57 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 270 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pactolus and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pactolus

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: loamy sand
C - 3 to 24 inches: loamy sand
Cg - 24 to 60 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 22 to 41 inches
Frequency of flooding: RareNone
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 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Smithton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats, drainageways
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Osier

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Pamlico

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G152AA645FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

PiD—Pits and Udorthents, 0 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5sb
Elevation: 50 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 52 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 220 to 260 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pits: 65 percent
Udorthents and similar soils: 35 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pits

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

C - 0 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 8s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8s
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Udorthents

Setting

Landform: Coastal plains
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy and sandy mine spoil or earthy fill

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sandy loam
C - 6 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 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: Moderate (about 8.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

PoA—Poarch fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t42k
Elevation: 30 to 340 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

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

Description of Poarch

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 7 to 12 inches: loam
Bt - 12 to 32 inches: loam
Btv1 - 32 to 66 inches: loam
Btv2 - 66 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
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 39 to 60 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: High (about 10.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Atmore

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats, interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, head slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

PoB—Poarch fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t42h
Elevation: 30 to 340 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

Poarch and similar soils: 85 percent

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

Description of Poarch

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 7 to 12 inches: loam
Bt - 12 to 32 inches: loam
Btv1 - 32 to 66 inches: loam
Btv2 - 66 to 80 inches: fine 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: About 39 to 60 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: High (about 10.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

PoD—Poarch loamy fine sand, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5sc
Elevation: 40 to 280 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

Poarch and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Poarch

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: loamy fine sand
E - 7 to 22 inches: fine sandy loam
Btv - 22 to 72 inches: fine sandy loam
CB - 72 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 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 (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 39 to 72 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 7.2 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: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Atmore

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

PU—Psamments and Anthroportic Udorthents, loamy, 0 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5q5
Elevation: 10 to 50 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 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

Psamments and similar soils: 50 percent
Anthroportic udorthents, transported and leveled soil material, and similar soils: 45 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Psamments

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Human-transported material over loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

C1 - 0 to 6 inches: loamy sand
C2 - 6 to 57 inches: loamy sand
2Btb - 57 to 80 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.14 to 1.42 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 39 to 72 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: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Anthroportic Udorthents, Transported And Leveled Soil Material

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Human-transported material over loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

^Au - 0 to 10 inches: sandy loam
^Cu - 10 to 43 inches: sandy loam
2Btb - 43 to 80 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 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): Low to moderately low (0.01 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 39 to 51 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 7.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Minor Components

Smithton

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

RaB—Rattlesnake Forks loamy fine sand, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vxxx
Elevation: 30 to 300 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

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

Description of Rattlesnake Forks

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy fine sand
E - 5 to 33 inches: loamy sand
E and Bt - 33 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 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): 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: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

RaC—Rattlesnake Forks loamy fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vxxy
Elevation: 30 to 300 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

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

Description of Rattlesnake Forks

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy fine sand
E - 5 to 33 inches: loamy sand
E and Bt - 33 to 80 inches: sand

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): 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: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

RbE—Rattlesnake Forks-Blanton complex, 8 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5sd
Elevation: 50 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 57 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 215 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rattlesnake forks and similar soils: 55 percent
Blanton and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rattlesnake Forks

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy fine sand
E - 5 to 33 inches: loamy sand
E and Bt - 33 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 25 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 low to moderately high (0.14 to 1.42 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 7.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Blanton

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy fine sand
E - 5 to 52 inches: loamy sand
Bt - 52 to 78 inches: sandy loam
Btg - 78 to 84 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 25 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 low to moderately high (0.14 to 1.42 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 72 to 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 8.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
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): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

RoA—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

RuB—Rutan sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2vxxz
Elevation: 30 to 300 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
Rutan and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rutan

Setting
Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Thick beds of loamy over sandy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile
Ap - 0 to 7 inches: sandy loam
BE - 7 to 19 inches: sandy loam
Bt - 19 to 42 inches: fine sandy loam
BC - 42 to 53 inches: loamy sand
C - 53 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities
Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low

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 7.5 inches)

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

RuD—Rutan sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2x5sg
Elevation: 30 to 280 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
Rutan and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rutan

Setting
Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Thick beds of loamy over sandy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile
Ap - 0 to 7 inches: sandy loam
BE - 7 to 19 inches: sandy loam
Bt - 19 to 42 inches: fine sandy loam
BC - 42 to 53 inches: loamy sand
C - 53 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities
Slope: 5 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: High
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 7.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Atmore

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

SaA—Saucier fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w8xw
Elevation: 20 to 330 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

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

Description of Saucier

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits over clayey fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
BA - 5 to 12 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 12 to 26 inches: loam
Btv - 26 to 38 inches: loam
2Btv - 38 to 48 inches: silty clay loam
2Bt - 48 to 72 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 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 low to moderately high (0.04 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 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)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Atmore

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

SaB—Saucier fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w8xz
Elevation: 20 to 380 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

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

Description of Saucier

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits over clayey fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
BA - 5 to 12 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 12 to 26 inches: loam
Btv - 26 to 38 inches: loam
2Btv - 38 to 48 inches: silty clay loam
2Bt - 48 to 72 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 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 low to moderately high (0.04 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 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)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Atmore

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

SbC—Saucier-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5r9
Elevation: 0 to 330 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

Saucier and similar soils: 60 percent
Urban land: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Saucier

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits over clayey fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
BA - 5 to 12 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 12 to 26 inches: loam
Btv - 26 to 38 inches: loam
2Btv - 38 to 48 inches: silty clay loam
2Bt - 48 to 72 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 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 low to moderately high (0.04 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 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)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Urban Land

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

SDA—Smithton, Daleville and Bethera soils, occasionally ponded, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2x5rf
Elevation: 20 to 200 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
Smithton and similar soils: 50 percent
Daleville and similar soils: 30 percent
Bethera and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Smithton

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

Typical profile
A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Eg - 7 to 17 inches: fine sandy loam
Btg1 - 17 to 47 inches: loam
Btg2 - 47 to 72 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 2 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 (0.14 to 1.42 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Occasional
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 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Daleville

Setting

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

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: loam
Eg - 6 to 16 inches: loam
Btg1 - 16 to 26 inches: clay loam
Btg2 - 26 to 84 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 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 (0.01 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Occasional
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 10.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Bethera

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: loam
BEg - 6 to 12 inches: loam
Btg - 12 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 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 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Occasional
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 9.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Bibb

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

SdB—Shubuta fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5sh
Elevation: 10 to 440 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 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

Shubuta and similar soils: 80 percent

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

Description of Shubuta

Setting

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

Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
A2 - 4 to 6 inches: sandy loam
Bt1 - 6 to 20 inches: clay loam
Bt2 - 20 to 80 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 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): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.01 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: High (about 10.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
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

ShA—Smithton fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5sk
Elevation: 20 to 200 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

Smithton and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Smithton

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Eg - 7 to 17 inches: fine sandy loam
Btg1 - 17 to 47 inches: loam
Btg2 - 47 to 72 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.14 to 1.42 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneOccasional
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 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Bibb

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

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

SmB—Smithdale sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5sj
Elevation: 150 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 52 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

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

Description of Smithdale

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sandy loam
Bt1 - 5 to 58 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 58 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: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.14 to 1.42 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: High (about 9.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

SmD—Smithdale fine sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t42r
Elevation: 40 to 520 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

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

Description of Smithdale

Setting

Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, nose slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 3 to 11 inches: fine sandy loam
BE - 11 to 16 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 16 to 57 inches: sandy clay loam
BC - 57 to 71 inches: sandy loam
C - 71 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 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): 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)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0
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: 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

SnA—Smithton-Urban land complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5ss
Elevation: 20 to 200 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

Smithton and similar soils: 55 percent
Urban land: 30 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Smithton

Setting

Landform: Flood-plain steps

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Eg - 7 to 17 inches: fine sandy loam
Btg1 - 17 to 47 inches: loam
Btg2 - 47 to 72 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.14 to 1.42 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: OccasionalNone
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 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

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

Johnston

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

StA—Stallings (gulf)-Bayou complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5qb
Elevation: 0 to 30 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

Stallings, gulf, and similar soils: 45 percent
Bayou and similar soils: 40 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Stallings, Gulf

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Coarse-loamy fluviomarine deposits over loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 7 to 22 inches: fine sandy loam
Btg - 22 to 61 inches: sandy clay loam
2Btg - 61 to 80 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
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 6 to 14 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: High (about 9.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Description of Bayou

Setting

Landform: Depressions, flatwoods, swales
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
Eg - 9 to 18 inches: sandy loam
Btg1 - 18 to 43 inches: sandy loam
Btg2 - 43 to 66 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 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 high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
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: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

SuB—Susquehanna fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w9wy
Elevation: 30 to 380 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: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Susquehanna

Setting

Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Silty clay fluviomarine deposits over clayey fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 3 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Btss - 7 to 23 inches: clay
Btssg - 23 to 42 inches: clay
2Btssg - 42 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Medium
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: 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: High (about 9.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

SuC—Susquehanna fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w8yp
Elevation: 30 to 380 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: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Susquehanna

Setting

Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Silty clay fluviomarine deposits over clayey fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 3 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Btss - 7 to 23 inches: clay
Btssg - 23 to 42 inches: clay
2Btssg - 42 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Medium
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: 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: High (about 9.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

SuD—Susquehanna fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5r5
Elevation: 30 to 380 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

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

Description of Susquehanna

Setting

Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Silty clay fluviomarine deposits over clayey fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 3 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Btss - 7 to 23 inches: clay
Btssg - 23 to 42 inches: clay
2Btssg - 42 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Medium
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: 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: High (about 9.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

TBB—Tibbie and Pinebarren soils, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5sl
Elevation: 30 to 300 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

Tibbie and similar soils: 40 percent
Pinebarren and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

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

Description of Tibbie

Setting

Landform: Flats on fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy alluvium over miocene-age loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock over clayey fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 5 to 21 inches: fine sandy loam
BE - 21 to 24 inches: fine sandy loam
Btv - 24 to 42 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam
2BC - 42 to 60 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam
2Cg - 60 to 80 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
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: 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 7.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Pinebarren

Setting

Landform: Flats on fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, summit, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Reworked coarse-loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock over miocene-age clayey fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 2 inches: loamy fine sand
E - 2 to 6 inches: loamy fine sand

Bt - 6 to 21 inches: fine sandy loam
Btv - 21 to 27 inches: sandy clay loam
Btvg - 27 to 35 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam
Cg - 35 to 46 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam
2Btv - 46 to 62 inches: gravelly clay
2Cg - 62 to 80 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
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: 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 7.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Atmore

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

ToB—Toinette loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5sm
Elevation: 20 to 330 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

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

Description of Toinette

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Thick beds of loamy and sandy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 4 inches: loamy fine sand
E - 4 to 31 inches: loamy sand
BE - 31 to 38 inches: sandy loam
Bt - 38 to 51 inches: sandy loam
BC - 51 to 58 inches: sandy loam
C - 58 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.70 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: Very high (about 12.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

UbA—Urban land, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5b2
Elevation: 0 to 480 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 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

Urban land: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to manufactured layer
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to low (0.00 to 0.01 in/hr)

Minor Components

Smithton

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

UdC—Urban land-Duckston-Newhan complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, rarely flooded, gulf

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5qk
Elevation: 10 to 30 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 60 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

Urban land: 45 percent
Duckston and similar soils: 30 percent
Newhan and similar soils: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Urban Land

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Runoff class: Very high
Frequency of flooding: Rare

Description of Duckston

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 18 inches: sand
Ab - 18 to 28 inches: stratified sand to loamy sand
Cg - 28 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
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: Low (about 3.4 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 Newhan

Setting

Landform: Foredunes
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian sands

Typical profile

A - 0 to 2 inches: fine sand
C1 - 2 to 50 inches: fine sand

C2 - 50 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 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 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

UfA—Udifluvents-Fluvaquents complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5qt
Elevation: 0 to 20 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 57 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 211 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Udifluvents, loamy, and similar soils: 55 percent
Fluvaquents, clayey, and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Udifluvents, Loamy

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loam
C1 - 5 to 28 inches: silt loam
C2 - 28 to 80 inches: silt 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 59 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 10.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Fluvaquents, Clayey

Setting

Landform: Natural levees
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Silty over clayey alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
Cg - 7 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 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 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneFrequent
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: Moderate (about 8.8 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

Una

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Swales, overflow stream channels, backswamps
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Arat

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

ULI—Urban land-anthroportic udorthents complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, industrial

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5q7
Elevation: 0 to 80 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 215 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Urban land, buildings and paved area: 50 percent
Anthroportic udorthents, transported and leveled soil material, and similar soils: 45 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Urban Land, Buildings And Paved Area

Setting

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

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Anthroportic Udorthents, Transported And Leveled Soil Material

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Human-transported material over loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

^Au - 0 to 10 inches: sandy loam
^Cu - 10 to 43 inches: sandy loam
2Btb - 43 to 80 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to moderately low (0.01 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 39 to 51 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 7.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Minor Components

Smithton

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

UuA—Urbo-Una complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5qp

Elevation: 0 to 20 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 57 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 211 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Urbo and similar soils: 50 percent
Una and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Urbo

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, flood-plain steps
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser
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 1 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: Overflow stream channels, swales, backswamps, flood plains
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 1 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: FrequentNone
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: 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

Minor Components

Levy

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Flood plains, backswamps
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Chowan

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flood plains, backswamps
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

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

Description of Urbo

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, flood-plain steps
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 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

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

W—Water

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c37l
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

WaB—Wadley loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x59m
Elevation: 10 to 570 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 57 to 68 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: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wadley

Setting

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

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: 0 to 5 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: Moderate (about 8.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

WaC—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

WhC—Wadley-Heidel complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5r0
Elevation: 50 to 300 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: Ridges, 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: 2 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): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Heidel

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces, ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, nose slope, crest
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
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: 2 to 8 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): 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): Head slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

WhD—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

WhE—Wadley-Heidel complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5r1
Elevation: 100 to 270 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: 15 to 25 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): 6s
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: 15 to 25 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): 6e
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

WuC—Wadley-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5qg
Elevation: 50 to 260 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: 55 percent
Urban land: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wadley

Setting

Landform: Ridges, 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: 0 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): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

WuD—Wadley-Urban land complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x5qh
Elevation: 50 to 210 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
Urban land: 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: Medium
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

Minor Components

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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

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