SABAL TRAIL PROJECT

DRAFT RESOURCE REPORT 7

Soils

FERC Docket No. PF14-1-000

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RESOURCE REPORT 7 – SOILS	
Filing Requirement	**Location in Environmental Report**
☒ Identify, describe, and group by milepost the soils affected by the proposed pipeline and aboveground facilities. *(§380.12 (i) (1))*	Section 7.2.2 Table 7.2-1 Table 7.2-2
☒ For aboveground facilities that would occupy sites over 5 acres, determine the acreage of prime farmland soils that would be affected by construction and operation. *(§380.12 (i) (2))*	Section 7.4.1 7.2-2
☒ Describe, by milepost, potential impacts on soils. *(§§ 380.12 (i)(3) and (4))*	Sections 7.2 and 7.4 Table 7.2-1 Table 7.2-2
☒ Identify proposed mitigation to minimize impact on soils, and compare with the staff's Upland Erosion Control, Revegetation, and Maintenance Plan. *(§380.12(i)(5))*	Section 7.5

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Application	Certificate Application
BMP	Best Management Practices
Certificate	Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity
E&SCP	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
EDR	Environmental Data Resources, Inc.
FERC Plan	Upland Erosion Control, Revegetation and Maintenance Plan
FERC Procedures	Wetland and Waterbody Construction and Mitigation Procedures
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FGT	Florida Gas Transmission Company, LLC
FSC	Florida Southeast Connection, LLC
Gulfstream	Gulfstream Natural Gas System, LLC
M&R	metering and regulating
MP	milepost
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PAR	permanent access road
Project	Sabal Trail Project
ROW	right-of-way
Sabal Trail	Sabal Trail Transmission, LLC
SPCC Plan	Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan
SSURGO	Soil Survey Geographic Database
TAR	temporary access road
Transco	Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC
U.S.	United States
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WEG	Wind Erodibility Group

7.0 RESOURCE REPORT 7 – SOILS

7.1 Introduction

Sabal Trail Transmission, LLC ("Sabal Trail"), a joint venture between affiliates of Spectra Energy Partners, LP and NextEra Energy, Inc., is seeking a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity ("certificate") from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") pursuant to Section 7 (c) of the Natural Gas Act authorizing the construction and operation of the Sabal Trail Project ("Project").

The Project is a new natural gas transmission pipeline that will be constructed, owned and operated by Sabal Trail, extending from Tallapoosa County, Alabama to a new interconnection hub ("the Central Florida Hub") in Osceola County, Florida. At the Central Florida Hub, the Project will connect with the Florida Southeast Connection Pipeline Project, currently being proposed by Florida Southeast Connection, LLC ("FSC") (FERC Docket No. PF14-2-000). In addition, at or near the Central Florida Hub, the Project will interconnect with Gulfstream Natural Gas System, LLC ("Gulfstream") and Florida Gas Transmission Company, LLC ("FGT"). Sabal Trail will also lease capacity from Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC ("Transco") on facilities Transco is proposing to construct for its Hillabee Expansion Project (FERC Docket No. PF14-6-000). The Project will have an initial capacity of 800,000 dekatherms per day with a proposed in-service date of May 1, 2017. Through a series of phased compressor station expansions to meet the future capacity needs of Sabal Trail's customers, the Project capacity will increase to approximately 1,100,000 dekatherms per day by 2021.

The proposed Project consists of the following facilities:

Pipeline Facilities

The Project includes construction of approximately 462.9 miles of new 36-inch diameter natural gas transmission pipeline (the "Mainline Route"), approximately 13.3 miles of new 36-inch diameter natural gas pipeline ("Hunters Creek Line"), and approximately 22.3 miles of new 24-inch diameter natural gas pipeline (the "Citrus County Line"). A summary of the Project pipeline facilities is provided in Table 1.2-1 (*see* Tables section of Resource Report 1). A location map of the Project pipeline facilities is provided as Figure 1.1-1 (*see* Figures section of Resource Report 1).

- Mainline Route – Originates in Tallapoosa County, Alabama near Transco milepost ("MP") 944 and ends at an interconnection with the Florida Southeast Connection Pipeline Project at the Central Florida Hub in Osceola County, Florida;
- Hunters Creek Line – Connects at the proposed Reunion Compressor Station located at approximately MP 462.9 to FGT's existing 30-inch diameter mainline natural gas pipeline in Orange County, Florida; and
- Citrus County Line – Located in Marion and Citrus Counties, Florida, extending from Sabal Trail's facilities at approximately MP 384.2 to a new electric generation plant proposed by Duke Energy Florida, Inc. to be located in Citrus County, Florida.

Aboveground Facilities

Five new compressor stations are proposed to be constructed along the Mainline Route. Three compressor stations would have a 2017 in-service date, followed by two additional compressor stations with a 2020 in-service date. Expansion work (i.e., additional compression) at two of these five new compressor stations would then be completed with an in-service date of 2021. Natural gas will be the proposed fuel source for the facilities within each compressor station. A summary of the Project aboveground facilities is provided in Table 1.2-2 of Resource Report 1. Aboveground facility plot plans are provided in Appendix 1A, Volume II-B of Resource Report 1. United States ("U.S.") Geological

Survey ("USGS") topographic location excerpts and aerial photography are provided as Figures 1.1-2 and 1.1-3 of Resource Report 1.

- Compressor Stations
  - Alexander City Compressor Station (approximate MP 0.0) – In service 2017. Construction of a compressor station near Alexander City in Tallapoosa County, Alabama. The compressor station will include two Solar Titan 130 and one Solar Titan 250 compressor units;
  - Albany Compressor Station (approximate MP 157.7) – In service 2020. Construction of a compressor station near Albany in Dougherty County, Georgia after the initial Project in-service date. The compressor station will include one Solar Titan 130 compressor unit. An additional Solar Titan 130 compressor unit will be constructed in a later phase of the Project with an in-service date of 2021;
  - Hildreth Compressor Station (approximate MP 292.7) – In service 2017. Construction of a compressor station near Lake City in Suwannee County, Florida, consisting of one Solar Titan 130 compressor unit. An additional Solar Titan 130 compressor unit will be constructed in a later phase of the Project with an in-service date of 2021;
  - Dunnellon Compressor Station (approximate MP 384.2) – In service 2020. Construction of a compressor station near Ocala in Marion County, Florida after the initial in-service date. The compressor station will include one Solar Titan 130 compressor unit; and
  - Reunion Compressor Station (approximate MP 462.9) – In service 2017. Construction of a compressor station near Intercession City in Osceola County, Florida, consisting of one Titan 130 compressor unit and one Solar Mars 100 compressor unit.

In addition, six meter and regulating ("M&R") stations are proposed for the Project.

- M&R Stations
  - Mainline Route M&R Stations
    - Transco Hillabee M&R Station in Tallapoosa County, Alabama (MP 0.0)
    - FGT Suwannee M&R Station in Suwannee County, Florida (MP 296.2)
    - FSC M&R Station in Osceola County, Florida (MP 462.9)
    - Gulfstream M&R Station in Osceola County, Florida (MP 462.9)
  - Hunters Creek Line M&R Station
    - FGT Hunters Creek M&R Station in Orange County, Florida (MP 13.3)
  - Citrus County Line M&R Station
    - Duke Energy Citrus County M&R Station in Citrus County, Florida (MP 22.3)

Proposed Mainline Capacity Lease

Transco Lease – Mainline capacity lease on Transco's existing pipeline facilities extending from Transco's Zone 4 Pool and Transco's interconnections with Midcontinent Express Pipeline, LLC and Gulf South Pipeline Company, LP, all located near Transco MP 784 in Choctaw County, Alabama to the point of interconnection with the proposed Sabal Trail facilities to be located near Transco MP 944 in Tallapoosa County, Alabama.

This draft Resource Report 7 describes the soil resources of the Sabal Trail Project area for the pipeline facilities and the new aboveground facilities. Tables for this resource report are provided in the Tables section appended to this report.

Refer to Resource Report 1, Appendix 1A for the Sabal Trail Project drawings, maps, alignment sheets, and aerials.

7.2 Soils in the Sabal Trail Project Area

The descriptions and characteristics of soils discussed in this Resource Report were compiled from a variety of data sources including soil surveys published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture ("USDA") – Natural Resource Conservation Service ("USDA-NRCS" or "NRCS") and website databases maintained by the USDA-NRCS. Soil surveys referenced in this Resource Report include those for Tallapoosa, Chambers, Lee and Russell counties in Alabama; Stewart, Webster, Terrell, Lee, Dougherty, Mitchell, Colquitt, Brooks and Lowndes counties in Georgia; and Madison, Hamilton, Suwannee, Gilchrist, Alachua, Levy, Marion, Citrus, Sumter, Lake, Polk, Osceola and Orange counties in Florida. Websites used include the USDA-NRCS "Official Series Description" website (USDA, 2010a) and the USDA-NRCS "Soil Data Mart" website (USDA, 2010b).

Soils within the Project area were mapped utilizing the USDA-NRCS digital Soil Survey Geographic Database ("SSURGO"), which includes geospatially referenced Geographic Information System soil map unit polygons at a 1:24,000 scale (USDA, 2010c). The SSURGO contains the most detailed level of soil mapping performed by the NRCS, and corresponds with or supersedes the original county soil survey mapping.

Descriptions of each of the soil series impacted by the Project pipeline facilities are provided Appendix 7A. Descriptions of each of the soil series impacted by the Project aboveground facilities are provided below. Tabular summaries of relevant characteristics of these soils are provided in Tables 7.2-1 and 7.2-2. Specific soil characteristics listed in these tables include: wind and water erosion potential, USDA farmland designation, hydric soil status, drought potential, compaction potential, and depth to bedrock.

7.2.1 Soil Series Descriptions

This section describes general soil characteristics for each state crossed by the Project, followed by descriptions of each soil type crossed by the Project. A summary of the soil types crossed by milepost is provided in Table 7.2-1.

Alabama

The soils in the Piedmont Physiographic Region of Alabama are typically less than 1 meter thick, have less sand and more clay than Coastal Plain soils, and generally have not developed sandy epipedons. Infiltration rates for Piedmont soils are low at six to 15 centimeters/hour. The soil/saprolite, soil/rock, and saprolite/rock boundaries are distinct (can be placed within 10 centimeters) and are characterized by ponding and/or lateral movement of water (Markewich et al, 1990). The soils in the Coastal Plain Physiographic Region of Alabama are geologically young and have not had enough time to form thick soil profiles. The dominant soil order in this region is ultisols, soils with clay accumulations below the surface, which is often red due to iron oxide and low in native fertility (Paleontological Research Institute, 2014). The dominant soil order in this region is ultisols, soils with clay accumulations below the surface, which is often red due to iron oxide and low in native fertility (Paleontological Research Institute, 2014). For more detailed geology information, refer to Section 6.2.2.1 of Resource Report 6.

Georgia

The soils in the Coastal Plain Physiographic Region of Georgia are geologically young and have not had enough time to form thick soil profiles. The dominant soil order in this region is ultisols, soils with clay accumulations below the surface, which is often red due to iron oxide and low in native fertility (Paleontological Research Institute, 2014). The most extensive soil in the Coastal Plain is the Tifton series. Tifton soils formed in loamy sediments of marine origin. They are among the most important agricultural soils in the State. About 27 percent of Georgia's prime farmland is in areas of Tifton soils (Paleontological Research Institute, 2014). For more detailed geology information, refer to Section 6.2.2.2 of Resource Report 6.

Florida

The five soil forming factors (parent material, climate, topography, biological factors, and time) all have played a role in the formation of Florida soils (Shober and Obreza, 2013). Marine forces have impacted most Florida soils as sea levels have fluctuated throughout geologic time, resulting in marine sediments being the most abundant parent material in Florida; however, some soils have formed from decaying organic matter or eroded sediments from the north (Shober and Obreza, 2013). Florida's warm, wet climate acts to speed the breakdown of parent materials to form the soil. Biological factors such as animal and microbial activity and native vegetation also influence the physical and chemical properties of the soil (Shober and Obreza, 2013). Florida's soils have had little geologic time to form, but there is still a great deal of variability throughout the state (Shober and Obreza, 2013). The State of Florida has the largest total acreage of Aquods (wet, sandy soils with an organic stained subsoil layer) on flatwood landforms in the nation (Paleontological Research Institute, 2014). The dominant soil order in Florida is Spodosols; acidic soils in which aluminum and iron oxides accumulate below the surface (Paleontological Research Institute, 2014). For more detailed geology information, refer to Section 6.2.2.3 of Resource Report 6.

7.2.2 Soils Crossed by the Sabal Trail Project

7.2.2.1 Pipeline Facilities

Approximately 610 soil types are crossed by the Sabal Trail pipeline facilities. Of that amount, 547 are crossed by the Mainline Route (119 in Alabama, 224 in Georgia, and 204 in Florida); 27 are crossed by the Hunters Creek Line; and 36 are crossed by the Citrus County Line. Soils map unit descriptions and their associated map unit symbols (shown in parentheses) are provided in Appendix 7A. These soil map units are also included in Table 7.2-2, which identifies specific characteristics of each soil type by milepost.

7.2.2.2 Aboveground Facilities

Soils map unit descriptions and their associated map unit symbols at the proposed compressor stations are provided below. Descriptions of these soil types are provided in Table 7.2-2.

Alexander City Compressor Station

Cecil sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded (CeB2)

The Cecil component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is found on ridges. The parent material consists of saprolite derived from gneiss saprolite derived from granite. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded or ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Cecil sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded (CeC2)

The Cecil component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. This component is on hillslopes. Refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Albany Compressor Station

Albany sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (AdA)

The Albany component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is found on depressions, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Eustis loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (EqB)

The Eustis component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plain, hills. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Grady soils (Grd)

The Grady component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, depressions. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Wagram loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (WeA)

The Wagram component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Hildreth Compressor Station

Alpin fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (29)

The Alpin component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded or ponded. There is no zone of

water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Alpin fine sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes (30)

The Alpin component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Blanton-Alpin-Bonneau complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes (13)

The Blanton component makes up 42 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Alpin component makes up 33 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded or ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Bonneau component makes up 16 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded or ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Dunnellon Compressor Station

Jumper fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (42)

The Jumper component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded or ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 42 inches during July, August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Reunion Compressor Station

Immokalee fine sand (16)

The Immokalee component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded or ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R155XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Placid fine sand, depressional (32)

The Placid, depressional component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R155XY010FL Freshwater Marshes and Ponds ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Transco Hillabee M&R Station

Cecil sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded (CeB2)

The Cecil component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of saprolite derived from gneiss saprolite derived from granite. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Cecil sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded (CeC2)

The Cecil component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. This component is on hillslopes. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

FGT Suwannee M&R Station

Alpin fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (29)

The Alpin component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is

about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Alpin fine sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes (30)

The Alpin component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

FSC M&R Station

Immokalee fine sand (16)

The Immokalee component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R155XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Gulfstream M&R Station

Immokalee fine sand (16)

The Immokalee component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R155XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

FGT Hunters Creek M&R Station

Smyrna fine sand (44)

The Smyrna, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Smyrna, hydric component makes up 26 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of

60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Duke Energy Citrus County M&R Station

Boca fine sand (53)

The Boca, non-hydric component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 24 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded or ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY005FL Cabbage Palm Flatwoods ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Boca, hydric component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 24 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded or ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY005FL Cabbage Palm Flatwoods ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

7.2.3 Access Roads

To the extent feasible, in order to reduce impacts to existing soils and prevent soil loss and erosion, existing public and private roads crossed by the Project will be used as the primary means of accessing the Mainline Route, Hunters Creek Line, and Citrus County Line right-of-ways ("ROWs"). Sabal Trail will also use existing public and private roads to the extent possible to access the proposed aboveground facilities. To date, Sabal Trail has identified 226 private roads that are proposed to be used as temporary access roads ("TARs") to access the ROW for construction of the Mainline Route, Hunters Creek Line, and Citrus County Line.

In addition, seven new TARs are proposed to provide construction access to the Mainline Route ROW. Some of the roads being evaluated for temporary access to the Mainline Route, Hunters Creek Line, and Citrus County Line ROW during construction are also being evaluated for permanent use for ongoing Operations and Maintenance ("O&M") following construction. These roads will be maintained by Sabal Trail's operations personnel. Additional access road locations are currently being evaluated, and Sabal Trail will identify which, if any, of the currently-proposed TARs will be proposed as permanent access roads ("PAR") in the resource reports to be filed with the Project Certificate Application ("Application").

The compressor stations and M&R stations that are not included within the compressor stations are anticipated to require a new PAR for a total of 8 additional PARs. At this time these PARs have not been finalized. However, information and location relative to these proposed PARs will be provided in the resource reports to be filed with the Project Application. Soil disturbance associated with TAR and PAR

construction and maintenance activities will be minimized and mitigated through the application of the Project E&SCP provided in Appendix 1B of Resource Report 1, as further discussed in Section 7.5 below.

Proposed access roads are shown on USGS Quadrangle mapping and Project alignment sheets located in Appendix 1A, Volume II-B of Resource Report 1. Some upgrades (tree trimming, addition of gravel, backblading, *etc*.) may be required in selected areas to improve the existing condition of degraded access roads or to restore access roads after use. The existing access roads are generally built on fill materials and have previously been developed for other land uses. Therefore existing access roads are not described further in this Resource Report.

7.2.4 Pipe Yards and Contractor Ware Yards

The locations of pipe/contractor ware yards have not been finalized at this time. Land requirements for the proposed pipe/contractor ware yards will be provided in Table 1.5-4 of Resource Report 1 to be filed with the Project Application. Soil disturbance related to these proposed facilities will be minimized and mitigated through the application of the Project E&SCP, as further discussed in Section 7.5 below.

7.2.5 Other Aboveground Facilities

Soil disturbance will also occur at new, small aboveground facilities that will be located along the Project route. Soil disturbance related to these facilities will be located within the pipeline permanent easement and will be minimized and mitigated through the application of the Project E&SCP, as further discussed in Section 7.5 below. Therefore, new areas of soil disturbance related to these facilities have already been addressed for the Project pipeline facilities.

7.3 Temporary Easements and Workspaces

A limited amount of grading and vegetation clearing may be needed in certain temporary easements and work spaces as needed to facilitate pipeline construction. Since these areas are predominantly existing open areas or industrial/commercial areas adjacent to the Sabal Trail pipeline ROW or new aboveground facilities, there will be no significant impact to existing soil properties at the temporary easements and work spaces. The temporary easements and work spaces will be restored upon completion of the Project. Disturbance associated with construction activities will be minimized and mitigated through the application of the Project E&SCP. Effects to soil types within the temporary easements and work spaces during construction are included in the calculations of total area effects on soils in Table 7.2-1.

7.4 Construction and Operation Effects

Land clearing and grading, aboveground facility construction, and installation of the pipeline facilities will impact soils within the Sabal Trail Project area. Soil disturbance related to these activities will be minimized and mitigated through the application of the Project E&SCP, as further discussed below. The following sections discuss potential soil effects associated with Project activities including: prime farmland and farmland of unique importance, soil erosion, hydric soils, droughty soils, soil structure and compaction, stony/rock soils, introduction of rock into topsoil, and contaminated soil. Refer to Appendix 7A for a listing of soil properties pertinent to potential soil effects for each soil map unit crossed by the Project pipeline facilities and Section 7.2.2.2 above for the Project aboveground facilities.

7.4.1 Prime Farmland, Farmland of State Importance and Farmland of Unique Importance

The Project crosses lands considered prime farmland, which is defined as: land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops, and is also available for these uses (the land could be cropland, pastureland, rangeland, forest land, or other land, but not urban built-up land or water). It has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture

supply needed to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when treated and managed, including water management, according to acceptable farming methods. In general, prime farmlands have an adequate and dependable water supply from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. Prime farmlands are not excessively erodible or saturated with water for a long period of time, and they either do not flood frequently or are protected from flooding. The Project route is also located on farmland of state importance in Georgia, and farmland of unique importance in Florida; both of which are defined as: land other than prime farmland that is used for production of specific high-value food and fiber crops. Farmland of unique importance has the special combination of soil quality, location, growing season, and moisture supply needed to economically produce sustained high quality or high yields of specific crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Examples of such crops include citrus, tree nuts, olives, fruits, and vegetables (USDA-NRCS, 2000). The soil classifications along The Sabal Trail Project that are within prime farmland, farmland of state importance or within farmland of unique importance are listed in Table 7.2-1. The soil classifications along the Project route that are prime farmland, farmland of state importance or within farmland of unique importance are listed by milepost order in Table 7.2-1. The soil classifications associated with Project above ground facilities that are prime farmland, farmland of state importance or within farmland of unique importance are listed in Table 7.2-2.

Soil disturbance associated with construction activities will be minimized and mitigated through the application of BMPs, as provided in the Project E&SCP in Appendix 1B of Resource Report 1. Measures to be taken to minimize and mitigate soil erosion and sedimentation are discussed below.

Pipeline Facilities

The Project pipeline facilities will cross approximately 127 miles (approximately 1,978.5 acres) of soils classified as Prime Farmland or farmland of unique importance. Of that amount, approximately 123 miles (approximately 1,911.8 acres) are crossed by the Mainline Route (19.5 miles and 334.0 acres in Alabama, 95.6 miles and 1,460.2 acres in Georgia, and 8.0 miles and 117.6 in Florida); 3.89 miles totaling 66.7 acres are crossed by the Hunters Creek Line; and none are crossed by the Citrus County Line.

Proposed Compressor Station Sites

The Alexander City Compressor Station in Alabama has approximately 15.7 acres of mapped prime farmland soil. The dominant existing land use type is open land. The surrounding properties consist of open land and forest/woodland. The Albany Compressor Station in Georgia has approximately 25.0 acres of mapped prime farmland soil. The dominant existing land use type is open land. The surrounding properties consist of open land, agricultural, and forest/woodland. No soil types at any of the compressor station sites in Florida are classified as prime farmland or farmland of unique importance.

Proposed M&R Station Sites

The Transco Hillabee M&R Station in Alabama, which is located within the Alexander City Compressor Station site has approximately 1.3 acres of mapped prime farmland soil. The dominant existing land use type is open land. No soil types at any of the M&R station sites in Florida are classified as prime farmland or farmland of unique importance.

7.4.2 Soil Erosion

The potential for soils to be eroded by water may be evaluated using the soil's "K factor." The K factor represents a relative quantitative index of the susceptibility of bare soil to particle detachment and transport by water. K factor values are primarily based upon soil texture, although organic matter

content, structure size class, and permeability are also pertinent factors (MEPAS, 2010). The higher the K factor value the more susceptible the soil is to water erosion (MEPAS, 2010).

7.4.2.1 Water Erodibility

The potential for soils in the Project area to be eroded by water was determined by averaging K factor values for all soil horizons for each soil type. K factors were obtained from the USDA-NRCS Soil Data Mart (USDA, 2010b). Based on the average K factor, each soil type was grouped into a water erosion class of "Low," "Moderate," and "High." Low values ranged from 0.02 - 0.20, moderate values ranged from 0.20 to 0.40, and high values ranged from 0.40 to 0.69. For map units comprised of a complex of different soil types, the soil type with the most limiting average K factor was used to categorize the map unit into a low, medium, or high class.

A summary of the soils impacted with a high water erosion classification can be found in Tables 7.2-1 and 7.2-2.

The Project pipeline facilities will not affect any soils with a high potential for erosion.

7.4.2.2 Wind Erodibility

Wind Erodibility Groups ("WEG") for soil types within the Project area were obtained from the NRCS Soil Data Mart (USDA, 2010b). WEGs are primarily based upon soil texture, clay content, and rock fragment content (USDA, 2010d). WEGs may range from 1 to 8, with one being the highest potential for wind erosion, and 8 the lowest (USDA, 2010d). WEG data were not available for some map units comprised of paved/developed areas, fill soils, and some tidal marsh soils. Where WEG data was not available, a WEG of 8 was assigned to map units comprised entirely or principally of paved areas or tidal marshes, and a WEG of 5 was assigned to map units comprised of fill materials and natural soils. This is consistent with the WEGs assigned by the NRCS to the other comparable map units in the Project area.

A summary of the soils impacted by the Project pipeline facilities with WEG values can be found in Tables 7.2-1 and 7.2-2. Approximately 369.7 miles (80.0 percent) of the soils along the Mainline Route are considered highly wind erodible. Approximately 18.7 miles (84.0 percent) of the soils along the Hunters Creek Line are considered highly wind erodible. Approximately 5.8 miles (44.0 percent) of the soils along the Citrus County Line are considered highly wind erodible

Overall, the Compressor Stations affect 145 acres of highly wind erodible soil. The M&R Stations affect 7.7 acres of highly wind erodible soil. The Aboveground facilities affect a combined total of 152.7 acres of highly wind erodible soil.

7.4.3 Hydric Soils

Hydric soils include soils developed under sufficiently wet conditions to support the growth and regeneration of hydrophytic vegetation (USDA-NRCS, 2010a). Soils that are sufficiently wet because of artificial measures are included in hydric soils (USDA-NRCS, 2010a). Also, soils in which the hydrology has been artificially modified are hydric if the soil, in an unaltered state, was hydric (UDSA-NRCS, 2010a). Some series designated as hydric have phases that are not hydric depending on water table, flooding, and ponding characteristics (USDA-NRCS, 2010a).

Pipeline Facilities

The Project pipeline facilities will cross approximately 58.3 miles (approximately 721.7 acres) of hydric soils. Of that amount, approximately 50.5 miles (approximately 625.8 acres) are crossed by the Mainline Route (0.9 miles and 10.4 acres in Alabama, 14.4 miles and 214.4 acres in Georgia, and 35.2 miles and 401.0 in Florida); 7.8 miles totaling 95.9 acres are crossed by the Hunters Creek Line; and none are crossed by the Citrus County Line.

Proposed Compressor Station Sites

The Reunion Compressor Station will impact 4.3 acres of hydric soils. No hydric soils are located at the other compressor station sites.

Proposed M&R Station Sites

No hydric soils are located at any of the proposed M&R station sites.

7.4.4 Droughty Soils

Droughty Soils include those that have a texture of sandy loam or coarser and are moderately to excessively well drained. Droughty soils for all facilities are identified in Tables 7.2-1 and 7.2-2.

Pipeline Facilities

The Mainline Route will cross approximately 159.6 miles (approximately 809.9 acres) of droughty soils consisting of approximately 36.3 miles and 593.7 acres in Alabama, 119.0 miles and 156.2 acres in Georgia, and 4.3 miles and 60.0 acres in Florida. No droughty soils are crossed by the Hunters Creek Line or the Citrus County Line.

Proposed New Compressor Stations

The Alexander City Compressor Station site will affect 30.6 acres of droughty soil and the Albany Compressor Station site will affect 16.0 acres of droughty soil. No droughty soils are located at either the Hildreth or Dunnellon Compressor Station sites. The Reunion Compressor Station will impact 4.3 acres of droughty soil.

Proposed M&R Station Sites

The Transco Hillabee M&R station will impact 1.3 acres of droughty soil. No droughty soils are located at any of the other M&R station sites.

7.4.5 Soil Structure and Compaction

Compaction and associated damage to soil structure can inhibit infiltration of rainwater, increase runoff, and impede vegetation root establishment. Given the land use context of much of the area crossed by the Project, many soils along the Project Pipeline route have probably been compacted to some extent due to proximity to existing roadways, utility corridors, poor farming practices and other disturbed areas that are currently paved. The potential for soils in the Project area to become compacted was evaluated based on soil drainage class. Soils that are very poorly drained or poorly drained were classified as having a high potential for compaction. Soils that are somewhat poorly drained to moderately well drained were classified as having a moderate potential for compaction, and soils that are well drained to excessively drained were classified as having a low potential for compaction.

The soil compaction potential for each soil type within the Project area is listed in Tables 7.2-1, and 7.2-2. The hydric soil status and drainage class of soils in the Project area are also provided. Section 7.5.5 provides a description of the measures that will be taken to avoid and minimize damage to soil structure and prevent soil compaction in poorly drained and very poorly drained soils.

Based on the NRCS data, the Project pipeline facilities will cross approximately 100.5 miles of soil with a high potential for compaction. Approximately 6.5 acres of impacts will occur within soils with a high potential for compaction at the Project aboveground facilities sites.

7.4.6 Introduction of Rock into the Topsoil

The potential for introducing rock into the topsoil was evaluated based on bedrock depth, and the presence of fill materials and disturbed soils. USDA data was used to identify soil map units where depth

to bedrock is generally anticipated to be less than 5 feet (60 inches) from the soil surface (USDA, 2010b). A discussion of minimization and mitigation measures for rock material in the topsoil is provided in Section 7.5.6. The depth to bedrock for each soil type within the Project area is listed in Tables 7.2-1 and 7.2-2.

Based on available NRCS soils data, the Project pipeline facilities will cross approximately 20.2 miles of soil with a shallow depth to bedrock. Based on available NRCS soils data, none of the above ground facilities have a shallow depth to bedrock.

7.4.7 Contaminated Soil

Soil contamination along the Project pipeline may result from at least two sources: hazardous material or fuel spills during construction; and/or those occurring prior to construction in pre-existing contaminated areas that are encountered during construction. Contamination from spills or leaks of fuels, lubricants, and coolant from construction equipment could adversely affect soils. The effects of such contamination are typically minor because of the low frequency and volumes of spills and leaks. Sabal Trail has developed a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure ("SPCC") Plan, in compliance with EPA regulations at 40 C.F.R. Part 112, that specifies cleanup procedures in the event of soil contamination from spills or leaks of fuel, lubricants, coolants, or solvents (*see* Appendix 1B in Resource Report 1). Sabal Trail and its contractors will use the SPCC Plan to minimize the potential effects of accidental spills of materials that may contaminate soils, and to ensure that inadvertent spills of fuels, lubricants, or solvents are contained, cleaned up, and disposed of as quickly as possible and in an appropriate manner.

Sabal Trail conducted a corridor database search using Environmental Data Resources, Inc., ("EDR") to identify various facilities with potential and/or actual sources of contamination that may impact nearby soil along the existing and proposed pipeline and aboveground facilities. The search identified various facilities with potential and/or actual sources of contamination that may impact nearby soil along the existing and proposed pipeline and aboveground facilities in Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. Information in the EDR report includes a compilation of data from a variety of available federal, state, and local government databases is provided in Resource Report 8. The EDR report provides a detailed list of potentially contaminated sites within one mile of the pipeline centerline; however, only sites within 0.25 mile of the pipelines were reviewed for their potential to affect pipeline construction.

The review of these databases and files resulted in the identification of numerous sites with documented soil impacts. Numerous soil impacts were identified in the vicinity of the Sabal Trail pipeline facilities. Information relevant to documented impacts that the pipeline will transect, or that the pipeline will be in close proximity to, is provided in Resource Report 8. Of all the 90 reported occurrences along the Project pipeline in the databases queried by EDR, approximately 33 sites are less than 500 feet from the pipeline and six are less than 100 feet from the pipeline which suggests that the likelihood of encountering contaminated soils along the Project route is low.

7.5 Impact Minimization and Mitigation

7.5.1 Existing Conditions

It is Sabal Trail's goal to minimize soil impacts by locating the Project facilities adjacent to existing utility ROWs to the maximum extent feasible. Utilizing existing ROWs will limit new soil disturbance by working within previously developed or disturbed soils and minimizing land use change. A substantial portion of the access roads that will be used during construction and operations of the pipeline facilities already exist. These paved, dirt, and gravel municipal and private roadways will not require substantial clearing, grading, or excavation. Some maintenance may be necessary to existing access roads in order to minimize potential safety and erosion issues.

Techniques that will be used to mitigate potential Project effects on soils are described in the Project E&SCP in Appendix 1B of Resource Report 1, which will be used by Sabal Trail and its contractors as guidance for minimizing soil disturbance and transportation of sediments off the ROW or into sensitive resources (wetlands, streams, and residential areas) during pipeline construction.

7.5.2 USDA Designated Farmland Soils

As determined from SSURGO soil survey mapping and as identified by NRCS soil data mart, Project facilities will cross prime farmland soils, soils designated as statewide importance, and soils designated as unique significance (*see* Tables 7.2-1 and 7.2-2). To the extent possible, when located on these soil types, the Project will be primarily within or along existing utility ROW's and will use access roads that have been previously disturbed or developed.

In addition, the Sabal Trail pipeline has been sited along property lines to the extent possible to minimize the amount of soil disturbance in agricultural and other land uses. Agricultural activities, aside from those associated with tree production which are not allowed in the pipeline permanent ROW are not precluded within the permanent pipeline ROW. Therefore, impacts on farmland of unique importance crossed by the proposed Sabal Trail Project will be limited to the construction phase, and would be relatively minor and short-term. During construction, Sabal Trail will perform topsoil segregation in agricultural lands as needed, which include permanent or rotated croplands, hayfields, or improved pastures, and in other areas at the request of resource agencies or landowners. Sabal Trail will stockpile topsoil separately from subsoil and will replace these soil horizons in the proper order during backfill and final grading. For these reasons, no significant effects to soils identified as prime farmlands, statewide importance, or unique significance are anticipated.

7.5.3 Soil Erosion

Areas affected by construction may experience increased erosion potential due to clearing, grading, trenching, and backfilling. In order to minimize potential effect to soil resources due to potential erosion, Sabal Trail will utilize the Project E&SCP (*see* Appendix 1B of Resource Report 1), which details construction and restoration measures for the upland and adjacent waterbody and wetland areas that would be affected by the construction of the Project. The E&SCP includes the guidance provided in the FERC Plan and has also been developed to include the specific erosion and sedimentation controls required by the States of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida.

As required under the Clean Water Act, Sabal Trail will obtain all applicable federal and state construction stormwater and erosion and sedimentation control permits and approvals. The construction techniques and adherence to the E&SCP, including typical erosion control best management practices, inspection procedures, and monitoring requirements will serve as the basis for minimizing potential effects due to soil erosion during construction and operation of the Project facilities.

Temporary erosion controls will be installed after initial disturbance of the soils, where necessary to minimize erosion, and will be maintained throughout construction. All temporary erosion and sediment controls will be installed in accordance with the Project E&SCP.

The terrain of the Project area is mostly flat, but major rainfall events could result in significant runoff. Sabal Trail will minimize these effects by implementing the provisions of the Project E&SCP, and by adhering to the stipulations of any state or local stormwater permits that may be required. Measures typically would include installation of sediment filtration devices and permanent revegetation of disturbed areas. Sabal Trail's slope stabilization and restoration plans are included in the Project E&SCP.

7.5.4 Hydric and Droughty Soils

Hydric soils occur primarily within wetlands and other wet areas along the Project route while droughty soils occur in drier areas. The Project E&SCP has been adopted for use by Sabal Trail and its contractors

as a guidance manual for minimizing soil disturbance and transportation of sediments off the right of way or into sensitive resources during construction. Adhering to the Project E&SCP will avoid and minimize significant impacts to hydric and droughty soils where they occur.

7.5.5 Soil Structure and Compaction

Construction of the Project could result in loss of soil productivity due to compaction, or damage to soil structure from heavy equipment. Soil structural damage and compaction could also result from pipeline construction during excessively wet periods. In order to minimize potential impact to soil resources, Sabal Trail will utilize the measures contained in the Project E&SCP, which provides detailed construction and restoration measures for the upland and adjacent waterbody and wetland areas that could be affected by the Project.

The Project is sited parallel, as much as practical, to existing linear facilities, roads, and highways, where soils have been previously impacted and this will limit the amount of new soil disturbance. Where the Project does not parallel linear facilities, road, or highways, the construction of these segments will result in greater soil disturbance. The construction through agricultural land will involve special procedures such as topsoil stripping and segregation prior to construction, and decompaction and removal of rock following installation of the pipeline during restoration.

Upon completion of pipeline installation, route surveillance as required by 49 CFR Part 192.613 will be used to monitor the pipeline rights of way. Sabal Trail will ensure that personnel are trained to identify signs of soil movement or subsidence. Should subsidence occur, the affected area of the pipeline will be exposed, repositioned or replaced to a stress-free state, and then properly bedded and backfilled.

7.5.6 Rock Material in the Topsoil

As indicated above, soils with shallow bedrock may be encountered along the Project route. Where residential land will be crossed by the Project pipeline facilities, several measures to prevent incorporation of rock into the topsoil will be implemented in the event that bedrock is encountered within the trench depth. These measures include segregation and protection of topsoil along the trenchline, rock backfill in residential land only to the top of bedrock, and disposal of excess rock fragments in an approved manner so as to not incorporate rock fragments into topsoil layers. Through adherence to these measures, no significant increase to the rock content of the topsoil is anticipated.

7.5.7 Contaminated Soil

Sabal Trail has extensive experience managing contaminated soils and groundwater during construction activities. All soil excavated during construction will be managed in accordance with the Project E&SCP. Sabal Trail continues to evaluate the EDR database results and federal and state files to determine if field sampling will be required prior to construction along any of the Project areas. If contaminated soils are encountered during construction, measures will be implemented to transport and manage excavated soil in designated soil staging areas, to characterize the soils for waste disposal, and to ensure that all soils are managed in accordance with state and federal regulations.

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TABLES

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Sabal Trail Pipeline										
Alabama										
Tallapoosa	Badin-Tatum-Tallapoosa complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded	10.2 - 10.4	3.6	Not Prime Farmland	5	Moderate	Non-Hydric	No	16	Low
Tallapoosa	Badin-Tallapoosa-Fruithurst complex, 3 to 10 percent slopes	9.8 - 9.9	2.68	Not Prime Farmland	5	Moderate	Non-Hydric	No	16	Low
Tallapoosa	Cecil sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded	17.9 - 18 18.1 - 18.1	21.15	All Areas Are Prime Farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
Tallapoosa	Cecil sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded	0.0 - 0.1 0.1 - 0.2 16.6 - 16.8 19.2 - 19.4 20.3 - 20.4	31.76	Not Prime Farmland	3	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
Tallapoosa	Chewacla, Cartecay, and Toccoa soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	0.1 - 0.1 2.4 - 2.4 5.4 - 5.5 5.7 - 5.7 6.1 - 6.2 7.4 - 7.4 7.5 - 7.6 9.1 - 9.1 10.9 - 10.9 10.9 - 11 11.5 - 11.6 12.5 - 12.5 12.8 - 12.9 13.2 - 13.2	23.54	Not Prime Farmland	3	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		14.1 - 14.2								
		15.8 - 15.8								
		15.9 – 16.0								
		16.1 - 16.2								
		16.3 - 16.3								
		16.5 - 16.6								
		19.6 - 19.7								
Tallapoosa	Enon-Wynott complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	13.3 - 13.3	1.08	Not Prime Farmland	6	Low	Non-Hydric	No	38	Low
Tallapoosa	Gwinnett-Lloyd complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded	14.4 - 14.4	40.4	Not Prime Farmland	3	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	45	Low
		14.5 - 14.7								
		14.7 - 14.8								
		14.8 - 14.9								
		15.0 - 15.8								
		15.8 - 15.9								
		16.4 - 16.5								
		18.4 - 18.6								
		18.8 - 19.2								
		19.4 - 19.6								
		19.7 - 19.8								
		19.9 - 20								
		20.2 - 20.3								
Tallapoosa	Gwinnett-Agricola complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes, moderately eroded	14.2 - 14.4	9.56	Not Prime Farmland	3	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	35	Low
		14.4 - 14.5								
		18.3 - 18.4								
		20.1 - 20.2								
Tallapoosa	Lloyd loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded	14.7 - 14.7	9.31	All Areas Are Prime	6	Moderate	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		14.8 - 14.8								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		14.9 – 15.0		Farmland						
		18.6 - 18.8								
		19.8 - 19.9								
		20.4 - 20.4								
Tallapoosa	Louisa-Mountain Park complex, 30 to 50 percent slopes	0.6 - 0.6	8.39	Not Prime Farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	No	17	Low
		0.7 – 1.0								
		1.0 – 1.0								
		7.1 - 7.1								
		7.2 - 7.2								
Tallapoosa	Louisburg-Rion-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very bouldery	5.1 - 5.2	0.24	Not Prime Farmland	3	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
Tallapoosa	Madison fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded	4.0 - 4.2	10.23	All Areas Are Prime Farmland	5	Moderate	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		4.3 - 4.3								
		4.6 - 4.6								
Tallapoosa	Madison fine sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded	0.3 - 0.4	29.05	Not Prime Farmland	5	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		0.5 - 0.5								
		0.6 - 0.6								
		0.6 - 0.7								
		1.0 – 1.0								
		1.0 - 1.1								
		2.5 - 2.6								
		2.7 - 2.8								
		2.9 - 3.1								
		3.1 - 3.2								
		3.5 - 3.6								
		4.6 - 4.8								
		6.2 - 6.2								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Tallapoosa	Madison-Louisa complex, 15 to 30 percent slopes, moderately eroded	6.4 - 6.5 6.8 - 6.9 7.0 - 7.1 7.1 - 7.2 0.2 - 0.3 0.4 - 0.5 0.5 - 0.6 2.4 - 2.5 2.8 - 2.9 3.1 - 3.1 3.2 - 3.4 3.5 - 3.5 3.6 - 3.6 4.8 - 4.9 6.1 - 6.1 6.2 - 6.2 6.2 - 6.4 6.5 - 6.8 7.2 - 7.3 7.6 - 7.7	32.62	Not Prime Farmland	5	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	17	Low
Tallapoosa	Mecklenburg gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded	13.4 - 13.6 13.7 - 13.9 16.0 - 16.1 16.2 - 16.3 16.3 - 16.4	12.31	All Areas Are Prime Farmland	6	Moderate	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Tallapoosa	Mecklenburg gravelly loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded	13.9 - 14.1	3.21	Not Prime Farmland	6	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
Tallapoosa	Pacolet gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded	3.7 - 3.9 6.1 - 6.1 8.0 - 8.1 8.5 - 8.7 8.7 - 8.8 11.2 - 11.4 11.9 - 12.1 12.6 - 12.7 17.1 - 17.2 17.3 - 17.3	25.19	Not Prime Farmland	4	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
Tallapoosa	Pacolet-Rion complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded	2.6 - 2.7 3.6 - 3.7 3.9 – 4.0 4.2 - 4.3 4.3 - 4.6 4.9 - 5.1 5.2 - 5.4 5.9 - 6.1 6.9 – 7.0 7.4 - 7.5 7.7 – 8.0 8.1 - 8.5 8.7 - 8.7 8.8 – 9.0 10.4 - 10.7	74.74	Not Prime Farmland	4	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		11.0 - 11.2								
		11.4 - 11.5								
		12.5 - 12.6								
		12.7 - 12.8								
		16.8 - 17.1								
		17.2 - 17.3								
		17.3 - 17.4								
		17.5 - 17.7								
Tallapoosa	Pacolet-Rion complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes, moderately eroded, stony	5.2 - 5.2	22.57	Not Prime Farmland	5	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		5.6 - 5.7								
		5.7 - 5.9								
		12.1 - 12.5								
		12.9 - 13.2								
		13.2 - 13.3								
		13.3 - 13.4								
		13.6 - 13.7								
Tallapoosa	Tallapoosa-Badin-Fruithurst complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded	1.5 - 1.5	14.02	Not Prime Farmland	8	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	16	Low
		1.6 - 1.8								
		1.8 - 1.8								
		1.9 – 2.0								
		2.2 - 2.2								
		9.5 - 9.6								
		9.9 - 10.2								
Tallapoosa	Tallapoosa-Fruithurst complex, 15 to 40 percent slopes, moderately eroded	1.1 - 1.3	25.4	Not Prime Farmland	8	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	16	Low
		1.4 - 1.5								
		1.5 - 1.6								
		1.8 - 1.8								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		1.8 - 1.9								
		2.0 - 2.2								
		2.2 - 2.4								
		9.0 - 9.1								
		9.1 - 9.5								
		9.6 - 9.8								
		10.7 - 10.9								
		10.9 - 10.9								
Tallapoosa	Toccoa fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	3.4 - 3.5	1.56	All Areas Are Prime Farmland	3	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
Tallapoosa	Water	1.3 - 1.4 7.3 - 7.4	0.21	Not Prime Farmland		-	Non-Hydric	No	>60	<NULL>
Tallapoosa	Wedowee gravelly sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded	5.5 - 5.6	2.63	Not Prime Farmland	3	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
Tallapoosa	Wedowee very gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes	11.6 - 11.9	6.67	Not Prime Farmland	3	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
Tallapoosa	Wehadkee silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	17.4 - 17.5 17.7 - 17.9 18.0 - 18.1 18.1 - 18.3 20.0 - 20.1	8.82	Not Prime Farmland	3	Moderate	Predominately Hydric	No	>60	High
Chambers	Appling gravelly sandy clay loam, severely eroded, sloping	20.6 - 20.6 21.1 - 21.1 21.3 - 21.3 22.0 – 22.0 22.0 - 22.1 22.2 - 22.3	30.79	Not prime farmland	5	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		22.5 - 22.6								
		23.9 - 23.9								
		24.0 - 24.1								
		25.5 - 25.5								
		29.4 - 29.5								
		31.7 - 31.9								
		35.5 - 35.6								
		36.3 - 36.4								
		36.4 - 36.5								
		36.6 - 36.9								
		36.9 - 37.1								
		37.1 - 37.3								
		37.5 - 37.5								
		37.6 - 37.8								
		38.7 - 38.8								
		38.9 – 39.0								
Chambers	Appling gravelly sandy clay loam, severely eroded, stongly sloping	21.0 - 21.1	11.41	Not prime farmland	5	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		21.1 - 21.2								
		21.3 - 21.4								
		22.5 - 22.5								
		22.7 - 22.7								
		22.7 - 22.7								
		22.8 - 22.8								
		23.0 – 23.0								
		23.1 - 23.2								
		23.8 - 23.8								
		23.8 - 23.9								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Chambers	Appling gravelly sandy loam, gently sloping	27.7 - 27.7 29.6 - 29.7 30.9 - 30.9 32.0 - 32.1 22.1 - 22.2 22.3 - 22.3 22.9 - 22.9 23.2 - 23.3 23.4 - 23.4 23.9 – 24.0 24.9 - 24.9 25.0 – 25.0 25.5 - 25.5 35.6 - 35.7	9.88	All areas are prime farmland	3	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
Chambers	Appling gravelly sandy loam, sloping	22.6 - 22.6 22.6 - 22.7 22.7 - 22.7 22.8 - 22.9 22.9 – 23.0 23.0 - 23.1 23.2 - 23.2 23.5 - 23.6 23.6 - 23.7 23.7 - 23.8 24.9 – 25.0 25.0 - 25.1 25.5 - 25.6	14.57	Not prime farmland	3	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		25.8 - 25.9								
		25.9 - 25.9								
		27.5 - 27.6								
		27.6 - 27.7								
		28.4 - 28.4								
		29.2 - 29.3								
		32.8 - 32.8								
Chambers	Appling gravelly sandy loam, strongly sloping	24.4 - 24.4	3.86	Not prime farmland	3	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		24.7 - 24.8								
		25.6 - 25.6								
		26.8 - 26.8								
		26.8 - 26.9								
Chambers	Appling sandy loam, gently sloping	25.7 - 25.8	3.27	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
		37.5 - 37.6								
Chambers	Appling sandy loam, sloping	39.0 - 39.1	0.66	Not prime farmland	3	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
Chambers	Appling stony sandy loam, sloping (louisburg)	24.1 - 24.1	4.15	Not prime farmland	8	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	24	Low
		24.2 - 24.4								
		24.5 - 24.6								
Chambers	Cecil gravelly clay loam, severely eroded, gently sloping	29.8 - 29.9	3.93	Not prime farmland	5	Moderate	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		31.9 - 32.0								
		34.9 - 34.9								
Chambers	Cecil gravelly clay loam, severely eroded, sloping	20.8 - 20.8	36.64	Not prime farmland	5	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		21.6 - 21.6								
		21.7 - 21.7								
		22.3 - 22.4								
		25.1 - 25.2								
		25.3 - 25.4								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		25.4 - 25.5								
		25.9 - 25.9								
		26.6 - 26.6								
		26.7 - 26.7								
		26.8 - 26.8								
		26.9 - 27.1								
		27.2 - 27.3								
		27.5 - 27.5								
		27.6 - 27.6								
		27.8 - 27.9								
		28.0 – 28.0								
		28.0 - 28.1								
		28.2 - 28.3								
		29.1 - 29.1								
		29.2 - 29.2								
		29.5 - 29.6								
		29.7 - 29.7								
		29.9 - 30.2								
		30.8 - 30.9								
		31.1 - 31.1								
		31.2 - 31.4								
		32.0 – 32.0								
		33.6 - 33.7								
		33.9 – 34.0								
		34.4 - 34.4								
		34.4 - 34.4								
		34.8 - 34.9								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		36.3 - 36.3								
		38.2 - 38.3								
Chambers	Cecil gravelly clay loam, severely eroded, strongly sloping	34.5 - 34.7	13.03	Not prime farmland	5	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
Chambers	Cecil gravelly clay loam, very severely eroded, sloping	20.8 - 20.9	1.95	Not prime farmland	5	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		20.9 – 21.0								
		26.5 - 26.6								
		27.9 - 27.9								
		28.1 - 28.2								
		28.3 - 28.4								
		30.2 - 30.3								
		30.9 - 31.1								
		31.1 - 31.1								
		31.1 - 31.2								
		32.6 - 32.6								
		32.7 - 32.8								
Chambers	Cecil gravelly sandy loam, eroded, gently sloping	23.3 - 23.4	4.22	All areas are prime farmland	3	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		24.1 - 24.2								
		25.2 - 25.2								
		27.2 - 27.2								
		27.9 - 27.9								
		30.9 - 30.9								
Chambers	Cecil gravelly sandy loam, eroded, moderately steep	23.5 - 23.5	2.2	Not prime farmland	3	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		24.6 - 24.7								
		25.2 - 25.3								
		25.9 - 25.9								
		27.1 - 27.1								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		28.9 - 29.1								
		29.1 - 29.2								
		30.6 - 30.7								
Chambers	Cecil gravelly sandy loam, eroded, sloping	23.4 - 23.5	10.42	Not prime farmland	3	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
Chambers	Cecil gravelly sandy loam, eroded, strongly sloping	28.4 - 28.6	1.72	Not prime farmland	3	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
Chambers	Chewacla sandy loam	22.4 - 22.5	1.06	Not prime farmland	3	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
		22.7 - 22.8								
Chambers	Colfax sandy loam, gently sloping	29.4 - 29.4	0.39	Not prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
Chambers	Davidson loam and clay loam, eroded, gently sloping	39.7 - 39.9	3.68	All areas are prime farmland	6	Moderate	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
Chambers	Gullied land	20.5 - 20.6	4.42	Not prime farmland	8	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	15	Low
		21.7 - 21.8								
		28.0 - 28.0								
		34.9 - 35.0								
		35.0 - 35.1								
Chambers	Lloyd clay loam, severely eroded, gently sloping	29.7 - 29.8	5.9	Not prime farmland	5	Moderate	Non-Hydric	No	50	Low
		32.5 - 32.6								
		35.9 - 36.1								
		39.4 - 39.5								
Chambers	Lloyd clay loam, severely eroded, sloping	39.3 - 39.4	4.73	Not prime farmland	5	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	50	Low
		39.5 - 39.5								
		39.6 - 39.6								
		39.6 - 39.7								
Chambers	Lloyd gravelly clay loam, severely eroded, gently sloping	36.5 - 36.6	5.55	Not prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	No	50	Low
		38.3 - 38.4								
Chambers	Lloyd gravelly clay loam,	20.4 - 20.5	32.04	Not prime	3	Moderate	Predominately	No	50	Low

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
	severely eroded, sloping	20.7 - 20.7		farmland			Non-Hydric			
		20.8 - 20.8								
		21.7 - 21.7								
		22.0 - 22.0								
		22.4 - 22.4								
		25.9 - 26.2								
		26.2 - 26.4								
		26.4 - 26.5								
		26.7 - 26.7								
		26.7 - 26.8								
		27.9 - 27.9								
		28.0 – 28.0								
		28.6 - 28.8								
		30.6 - 30.6								
		30.7 - 30.7								
		30.8 - 30.8								
		31.4 - 31.5								
		31.5 - 31.6								
		32.3 - 32.4								
		34.2 - 34.2								
		36.1 - 36.1								
		36.1 - 36.3								
		37.8 - 37.8								
		37.9 - 37.9								
		37.9 - 37.9								
		38.0 – 38.0								
		38.4 - 38.5								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Chambers	Lloyd gravelly clay loam, severely eroded, strongly sloping	38.6 - 38.6 38.8 - 38.9 39.0 – 39.0 20.6 - 20.7 20.7 - 20.8 21.8 – 22.0 28.1 - 28.1 28.8 - 28.9 30.3 - 30.4 31.4 - 31.4 32.1 - 32.3 32.4 - 32.5 32.5 - 32.5 32.9 - 33.1 34.7 - 34.8 34.8 - 34.8 35.2 - 35.4 38.0 - 38.1 39.9 – 40.0	18.64	Not prime farmland	3	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	50	Low
Chambers	Lloyd gravelly clay loam, severely eroded, strongly sloping, shallow	26.4 - 26.4	3.65	Not prime farmland	5	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	18	Low
Chambers	Lloyd gravelly clay loam, very severely eroded, strongly sloping	29.4 - 29.4 33.7 - 33.9	0.33	Not prime farmland	3	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	50	Low
Chambers	Lloyd gravelly sandy loam, eroded, gently sloping	26.2 - 26.2 27.1 - 27.2 34.0 - 34.2 35.7 - 35.9	6.84	All areas are prime farmland	3	Low	Non-Hydric	No	50	Low

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		37.9 - 38.0								
		38.7 - 38.7								
Chambers	Lloyd gravelly sandy loam, eroded, sloping	27.3 - 27.5	2.73	Not prime farmland	3	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	50	Low
		39.2 - 39.2								
Chambers	Lloyd gravelly sandy loam, eroded, strongly sloping	30.5 - 30.6	2.69	Not prime farmland	3	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	50	Low
		30.7 - 30.8								
		31.6 - 31.6								
Chambers	Lloyd sandy loam, eroded, gently sloping	26.6 - 26.7	7.74	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	50	Low
		31.5 - 31.5								
		34.2 - 34.4								
		34.4 - 34.4								
		34.5 - 34.5								
		38.6 - 38.7								
		39.3 - 39.3								
		39.7 - 39.7								
Chambers	Lloyd sandy loam, eroded, sloping	39.2 - 39.3	1.11	Not prime farmland	3	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	50	Low
Chambers	Lloyd stony clay loam, severely eroded, sloping	23.7 - 23.7	0.72	Not prime farmland	8	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	18	Low
Chambers	Lloyd stony clay loam, severely eroded, strongly sloping	21.5 - 21.5	1.38	Not prime farmland	8	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	18	Low
		21.5 - 21.6								
		21.6 - 21.7								
Chambers	Lloyd stony sandy loam, strongly sloping	21.5 - 21.5	0.27	Not prime farmland	8	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	18	Low
Chambers	Louisburg stony sandy loam, moderately steep and steep	24.1 - 24.1	0.81	Not prime farmland	8	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	24	Low
Chambers	Madison gravelly clay loam, severely eroded, strongly sloping	33.4 - 33.6	2.89	Not prime farmland	4	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Chambers	Sandy alluvial land, poorly to somewhat poorly drained	20.9 - 20.9	30.85	Not prime farmland	3	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
		21.2 - 21.3								
		21.3 - 21.3								
		21.8 - 21.8								
		23.6 - 23.6								
		23.8 - 23.8								
		24.8 - 24.9								
		25.1 - 25.1								
		25.6 - 25.7								
		25.8 - 25.8								
		25.9 - 25.9								
		26.5 - 26.5								
		26.8 - 26.8								
		27.7 - 27.7								
		28.4 - 28.4								
		29.3 - 29.4								
		30.4 - 30.5								
		31.1 - 31.1								
		31.4 - 31.4								
		31.6 - 31.7								
		32.1 - 32.1								
		32.5 - 32.5								
		32.6 - 32.7								
		32.8 - 32.9								
		33.1 - 33.4								
		33.7 - 33.7								
		34.8 - 34.8								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		34.8 - 34.8								
		35.0 – 35.0								
		35.1 - 35.2								
		36.3 - 36.3								
		36.4 - 36.4								
		37.3 - 37.5								
		38.1 - 38.2								
		38.8 - 38.8								
		39.1 - 39.2								
		39.2 - 39.2								
		40.0 - 40.0								
Chambers	Seneca sandy loam	22.0 - 22.0	2.99	All areas are prime farmland	3	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
		22.5 - 22.5								
		22.6 - 22.6								
		24.4 - 24.5								
		27.7 - 27.8								
		27.9 - 28.0								
		34.4 - 34.5								
Chambers	Starr soils	21.4 - 21.5	5.6	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		25.4 - 25.4								
		29.3 - 29.3								
		29.4 - 29.4								
		35.4 - 35.5								
		36.1 - 36.1								
		37.8 - 37.9								
		37.9 - 37.9								
		38.5 - 38.6								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		39.2 - 39.2								
		39.5 - 39.6								
		39.6 - 39.6								
Chambers	Stony land	21.8 - 21.8	0.31	Not prime farmland	3	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	25	Low
Chambers	Water	27.7 - 27.7	0.12	Not prime farmland	-	High	Non-Hydric	No	>60	-
Chambers	Worsham sandy loam	36.3 - 36.3	1.05	Not prime farmland	3	Moderate	Predominately Hydric	No	>60	High
		36.9 - 36.9								
		37.1 - 37.1								
Lee	Appling sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes	54.7 - 54.7	3.28	Not prime farmland	3	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
		54.9 - 54.9								
		55.0 - 55.0								
		55.4 - 55.5								
Lee	Blanton loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	57.0 - 57.4	5.79	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Moderate
Lee	Blanton loamy sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes	56.2 - 56.3	9.91	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Moderate
		56.4 - 56.5								
		56.5 - 56.5								
		56.6 - 56.7								
		56.7 - 57.0								
		58.9 - 59.0								
		59.5 - 59.6								
Lee	Cartecay silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	40.1 - 40.2	4.89	Not prime farmland	5	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
		40.6 - 40.6								
		49.5 - 49.5								
		50.1 - 50.3								
Lee	Cecil cobbly loam, 10 to 25 percent slopes	46.1 - 46.2	9.07	Not prime farmland	3	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		46.6 - 47.0								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Lee	Cecil sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes	48.2 - 48.3 49.5 - 49.5 49.9 - 49.9 47.5 - 47.6 47.8 - 47.9 48.0 - 48.0 48.6 - 48.7 49.0 - 49.3 49.9 - 50.1 50.4 - 50.8 50.8 - 51.0 51.2 - 51.2 51.8 - 51.9 52.1 - 52.3 52.4 - 52.7 53.0 - 53.1 53.1 - 53.2 53.6 - 53.9 54.0 - 54.2 54.4 - 54.4	50.45	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
Lee	Cecil sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes	47.1 - 47.3 47.4 - 47.5 47.6 - 47.8	7.46	Not prime farmland	3	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
Lee	Cecil sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes	48.8 - 48.9 47.3 - 47.4 47.9 - 48.0 48.0 - 48.2	50.81	Not prime farmland	3	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		48.3 - 48.6								
		48.7 - 48.8								
		48.9 - 49.0								
		49.3 - 49.5								
		49.5 - 49.9								
		50.3 - 50.4								
		50.8 - 50.8								
		51.0 - 51.2								
		51.2 - 51.6								
		51.6 - 51.8								
		51.9 - 52.0								
		52.0 - 52.1								
		52.3 - 52.4								
		52.7 - 52.8								
		52.8 - 53.0								
		53.1 - 53.1								
		53.2 - 53.6								
		53.9 - 54.0								
		54.4 - 54.4								
		54.5 - 54.7								
		55.0 - 55.1								
		55.3 - 55.3								
		55.5 - 55.6								
Lee	Cowarts loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	58.6 - 58.8	2.4	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
Lee	Durham sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes	40.2 - 40.3 40.6 - 41.1	8.25	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Lee	Hiwassee sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes	40.0 - 40.1	1.15	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
Lee	Kinston silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	56.5 - 56.5	5.18	Not prime farmland	5	Moderate	Predominately Hydric	No	>60	High
		56.5 - 56.6								
		56.7 - 56.7								
		58.2 - 58.2								
		58.9 - 58.9								
		59.2 - 59.3								
		59.5 - 59.5								
Lee	Marvyn loamy sand, 1 to 6 percent slopes	54.2 - 54.4	11.55	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
		54.8 - 54.9								
		54.9 - 55.0								
		55.1 - 55.2								
		55.3 - 55.4								
		55.6 - 55.7								
		55.8 - 55.8								
		56.1 - 56.2								
		58.4 - 58.5								
Lee	Marvyn loamy sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes	54.4 - 54.5	7.91	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
		54.7 - 54.8								
		55.1 - 55.1								
		55.2 - 55.3								
		55.3 - 55.3								
		55.7 - 55.8								
		55.9 - 56.1								
		56.2 - 56.2								
Lee	Pacolet sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes	40.3 - 40.6	27.35	All areas are prime farmland	3	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
		41.1 - 41.3								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		41.4 - 41.5								
		41.7 - 41.8								
		42.1 - 42.1								
		42.1 - 42.3								
		42.3 - 42.4								
		44.8 - 44.8								
		44.9 - 44.9								
		45.1 - 45.5								
Lee	Pacolet sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes	42.1 - 42.1	17.43	Not prime farmland	3	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
		42.3 - 42.3								
		42.5 - 42.6								
		42.6 - 42.9								
		43.0 - 43.1								
		43.4 - 43.5								
		44.2 - 44.4								
		44.4 - 44.5								
		44.5 - 44.7								
		45.5 - 45.6								
		45.7 - 45.8								
Lee	Pacolet sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes	41.3 - 41.4	42.88	Not prime farmland	3	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
		41.5 - 41.7								
		41.8 - 42.1								
		42.1 - 42.1								
		42.4 - 42.5								
		42.9 - 43.0								
		43.1 - 43.4								
		43.5 - 44.2								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		44.4 - 44.4								
		44.5 - 44.5								
		44.7 - 44.8								
		44.8 - 44.9								
		44.9 - 45.1								
		45.5 - 45.5								
		45.8 - 46.1								
		46.2 - 46.6								
		47.0 - 47.1								
Lee	Toccoa sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	42.6 - 42.6	9.51	Not prime farmland	3	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Moderate
		44.2 - 44.2								
		45.6 - 45.7								
		45.8 - 45.8								
		47.1 - 47.1								
		51.6 - 51.6								
		52.0 - 52.0								
		52.8 - 52.8								
		55.5 - 55.5								
		55.8 - 55.9								
Lee	Uchee loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	56.3 - 56.4	18.31	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
		57.4 - 57.4								
		57.5 - 57.5								
		57.6 - 57.7								
		57.8 - 58.1								
		59.0 - 59.2								
		59.3 - 59.4								
		59.6 - 59.7								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Lee	Uchee loamy sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes	59.9 - 60.1 60.2 - 60.3 57.4 - 57.5 57.5 - 57.6 57.7 - 57.8 58.1 - 58.2 58.2 - 58.4 58.5 - 58.6 58.8 - 58.9 59.2 - 59.2 59.3 - 59.3 59.4 - 59.5 59.7 - 59.9 60.1 - 60.2	16.33	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
Russell	Annemaine fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	69.2 - 69.3 69.4 - 69.7 82.3 - 82.4 82.6 - 82.8 82.8 - 82.9 84.6 - 84.6 84.8 - 85.0 85.1 - 85.1	14.37	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
Russell	Bladen fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	70.2 - 70.2 70.3 - 70.4	0.66	Not prime farmland	3	Moderate	Predominately Hydric	No	>60	High
Russell	Bladen loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, ponded	83.4 - 83.5 84.6 - 84.8	4.53	Not prime farmland	6	Moderate	Predominately Hydric	No	>60	High

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Russell	Blanton loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	61.2 - 61.3	11.91	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Moderate
		61.4 - 61.5								
		73.8 - 74.0								
		74.0 - 74.3								
		78.3 - 78.5								
Russell	Conecuh fine sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	65.9 - 66.1	12.66	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
		66.1 - 66.3								
		66.6 - 66.7								
		66.8 - 67.1								
		67.6 - 67.8								
		79.7 - 79.8								
Russell	Conecuh loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	67.1 - 67.3	4.75	Not prime farmland	5	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
		79.2 - 79.3								
Russell	Congaree-Toccoa complex, gently undulating, occasionally flooded	85.7 - 85.8	0.24	All areas are prime farmland	6	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
Russell	Cowarts loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	63.9 - 64.0	8.75	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
		74.5 - 74.8								
		74.9 - 75.0								
		75.1 - 75.2								
		75.3 - 75.4								
		75.5 - 75.5								
		75.6 - 75.7								
Russell	Dogue fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	67.8 - 68.0	3.74	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
Russell	Dothan fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	68.2 - 68.8	23.3	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		77.0 - 77.5								
		77.9 - 77.9								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Russell	Dothan fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	78.0 - 78.1 83.3 - 83.4 77.6 - 77.9 77.9 - 78.0 78.1 - 78.2 83.5 - 83.7 83.7 - 83.8 83.9 - 84.1	17.99	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
Russell	Fuquay loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	68.0 - 68.2 69.0 - 69.1 69.3 - 69.4 78.2 - 78.3 78.8 - 79.0 79.1 - 79.2	10.56	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
Russell	Gritney fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	69.8 - 69.9	1.7	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
Russell	Kinston, Mantachie, and Iuka soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	61.6 - 61.6 64.7 - 64.8 65.5 - 65.8 69.7 - 69.7 69.8 - 69.8 70.4 - 70.4 70.5 - 70.5 72.9 - 73.0 73.5 - 73.7 76.8 - 76.9 78.5 - 78.7 79.3 - 79.5	21.55	Not prime farmland	3	Moderate	Partially Hydric	No	>60	High

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		80.2 - 80.3								
		80.5 - 80.5								
		80.7 - 80.8								
		82.6 - 82.6								
		82.8 - 82.8								
		82.9 - 82.9								
Russell	Luverne sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	81.3 - 81.4	1.41	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
Russell	Luverne sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	74.9 - 74.9	0.44	Not prime farmland	3	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
Russell	Luverne-Springhill complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	65.8 - 65.9	40.15	Not prime farmland	3	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
		66.1 - 66.1								
		66.3 - 66.6								
		66.7 - 66.8								
		75.0 - 75.1								
		75.2 - 75.3								
		75.4 - 75.5								
		75.5 - 75.6								
		75.7 - 76.5								
		79.5 - 79.7								
		80.3 - 80.5								
		80.5 - 80.7								
		80.8 - 81.1								
Russell	Lynchburg loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	67.3 - 67.6	6.08	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
		68.0 - 68.0								
		68.9 - 69.0								
		69.1 - 69.2								
		69.3 - 69.3								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Russell	Marvyn loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	60.4 - 60.5	29.26	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
		62.6 - 62.6								
		62.8 - 63.9								
		64.1 - 64.1								
		64.2 - 64.7								
		64.9 - 64.9								
		65.0 - 65.1								
		65.1 - 65.2								
		65.2 - 65.3								
Russell	Maxton loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	79.3 - 79.3	2.3	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
		85.7 - 85.7								
Russell	Ocilla loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	69.9 - 70.2	8.22	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
		70.2 - 70.3								
		79.1 - 79.1								
Russell	Springhill sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	73.2 - 73.3	1.85	All areas are prime farmland	3	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
Russell	Troup-Springhill-Luverne complex, 10 to 30 percent slopes	70.6 – 71.0	95.1	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
		71.0 - 71.1								
		71.2 - 71.2								
		71.4 - 72.9								
		73.0 - 73.2								
		73.3 - 73.5								
		73.7 - 73.8								
		74.0 - 74.0								
		74.3 - 74.5								
		74.8 - 74.9								
		76.5 - 76.8								
		76.9 - 77.0								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		77.5 - 77.6								
		78.7 - 78.8								
		79.0 - 79.1								
		79.8 - 80.2								
		81.1 - 81.3								
		81.4 - 82.3								
		82.4 - 82.6								
		82.9 - 83.3								
		83.7 - 83.7								
		83.8 - 83.9								
		84.1 - 84.6								
Russell	Uchee-Cowarts complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	60.3 - 60.4	11.52	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
		60.7 - 60.8								
		60.9 - 60.9								
		61.7 - 61.7								
		61.9 - 62.3								
		62.4 - 62.5								
Russell	Uchee-Cowarts complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes	60.5 - 60.7	31.53	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
		60.8 - 60.9								
		60.9 - 61.2								
		61.3 - 61.4								
		61.5 - 61.6								
		61.6 - 61.7								
		61.7 - 61.9								
		62.3 - 62.4								
		62.5 - 62.6								
		62.6 - 62.8								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		64.0 - 64.1								
		64.1 - 64.2								
		64.8 - 64.9								
		64.9 - 65.0								
		65.1 - 65.1								
		65.2 - 65.2								
		65.3 - 65.5								
		68.8 - 68.9								
Russell	Urbo-Mooreville-Una complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	69.7 - 69.8	1.35	Not prime farmland	4	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
		69.9 - 69.9								
Russell	Wahee-Bladen complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	70.5 - 70.6	6.46	Not prime farmland	5	Moderate	Partially Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
		71.0 - 71.0								
		71.1 - 71.2								
		71.2 - 71.4								
Russell	Water	70.4 - 70.5	0.13	Not prime farmland	-	-	Non-Hydric	No	>60	-
		85.8 - 85.9								
Russell	Wickham fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	85.0 - 85.1	10.35	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		85.1 - 85.7								
Alabama Sabal Trail Pipeline Subtotals:			**1414.9**							

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Georgia										
Stewart	Ailey loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	87.0 - 87.1	2.36	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Stewart	Benevolence loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	88.8 - 89.0 94.8 - 94.9 106.7 - 106.9	6.15	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Stewart	Benevolence loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	87.3 - 87.4 94.8 - 94.8 94.9 - 95.0	4.88	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Stewart	Blanton loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	89.4 - 89.6 89.8 - 89.9 90.0 - 90.0 90.1 - 90.2 90.3 - 90.3 90.4 - 90.4 95.1 - 95.2 97.2 - 97.2	13.01	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Stewart	Blanton loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	90.2 - 90.2 98.3 - 98.3 98.5 - 98.5 98.8 - 99.0	5.28	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Stewart	Bonneau loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	89.1 - 89.4 90.2 - 90.3 104.1 - 104.2	5.82	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Stewart	Cowarts loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	87.6 - 87.6 87.7 - 87.9 91.2 - 91.3 101.1 - 101.1	7.34	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		101.2 - 101.2								
		101.5 - 101.6								
		102.8 - 102.8								
Stewart	Faceville sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	88.2 - 88.3	1.57	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Stewart	Faceville sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	88.1 - 88.2	18.89	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		88.2 - 88.2								
		88.3 - 88.3								
		88.5 - 88.8								
		99.5 - 99.9								
		108.6 - 108.8								
		108.9 - 109.0								
Stewart	Faceville sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	100.1 - 100.1	2.4	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		105.6 - 105.7								
Stewart	Goldsboro loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	89.9 - 90.0	6.7	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Moderate
		90.3 - 90.4								
		90.5 - 90.5								
		90.9 - 91.0								
Stewart	Greenville sandy clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	103.1 - 103.3	10.54	All areas are prime farmland	6	Moderate	Non-Hydric	No	-	Low
		103.4 - 103.5								
		103.5 - 103.5								
		109.0 - 109.4								
Stewart	Greenville sandy clay loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	103.3 - 103.4	7.42	Farmland of statewide importance	6	Moderate	Non-Hydric	No	-	Low
		103.5 - 103.5								
		103.5 - 103.6								
		105.7 - 105.8								
		105.8 - 105.9								
		109.4 - 109.5								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Stewart	Kinston and Bibb soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	87.9 - 88.0 89.7 - 89.8 93.0 - 93.1 93.4 - 93.5 94.7 - 94.8 95.0 - 95.1 95.3 - 95.5 96.0 - 96.1 106.1 - 106.2 108.2 - 108.2	10.7	Not prime farmland	5	Moderate	Predominately Hydric	No	-	High
Stewart	Kolomoki fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	86.0 - 86.1	2.11	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	No	-	Low
Stewart	Lucy loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	89.0 - 89.1 90.0 - 90.1 97.6 - 97.7 107.8 - 108.1	9.19	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Stewart	Lucy loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	89.1 - 89.1 91.1 - 91.2 103.9 - 104.1 108.1 - 108.1	3.22	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Stewart	Lucy loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes	108.1 - 108.2	1	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Stewart	Nankin-Cowarts complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes	85.9 - 85.9 86.1 - 86.7 86.9 - 87.0 87.4 - 87.4 87.9 - 87.9 88.0 - 88.0	115.78	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		88.2 - 88.2								
		88.3 - 88.4								
		89.6 - 89.7								
		89.8 - 89.8								
		91.2 - 91.2								
		91.5 - 91.6								
		91.9 - 92.0								
		92.1 - 92.3								
		92.4 - 92.5								
		92.5 - 92.6								
		92.6 - 92.8								
		92.9 - 93.0								
		93.1 - 93.1								
		93.2 - 93.4								
		93.5 - 93.8								
		94.2 - 94.3								
		94.3 - 94.5								
		94.6 - 94.7								
		96.2 - 96.4								
		96.4 - 96.8								
		96.9 - 97.0								
		97.4 - 97.5								
		97.5 - 97.6								
		97.7 - 97.8								
		97.8 - 98.3								
		98.3 - 98.5								
		98.5 - 98.6								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		99.4 - 99.5								
		99.9 - 100.1								
		100.1 - 100.3								
		101.0 - 101.1								
		101.1 - 101.2								
		101.2 - 101.5								
		101.6 - 101.6								
		101.7 - 101.7								
		102.2 - 102.3								
		102.3 - 102.4								
		102.7 - 102.7								
		102.8 - 103.0								
		103.1 - 103.1								
		104.4 - 104.5								
		104.6 - 104.7								
		104.8 - 104.9								
		105.0 - 105.1								
		105.1 - 105.2								
		105.8 - 105.8								
		105.9 - 106.0								
		106.2 - 106.3								
		107.6 - 107.8								
		108.2 - 108.3								
		108.8 - 108.9								
		109.0 - 109.0								
Stewart	Nankin-Cowarts complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes	92.9 - 92.9	0.09	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Stewart	Nankin-Cowarts complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes	85.9 - 86.0	45.49	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		86.7 - 86.9								
		87.0 - 87.0								
		87.1 - 87.3								
		87.4 - 87.6								
		88.3 - 88.3								
		88.4 - 88.5								
		91.5 - 91.5								
		91.6 - 91.9								
		92.0 - 92.1								
		92.3 - 92.4								
		92.5 - 92.5								
		92.6 - 92.6								
		92.8 - 92.9								
		93.1 - 93.2								
		93.8 - 94.2								
		94.3 - 94.3								
		94.5 - 94.6								
		95.2 - 95.3								
		95.6 - 96.0								
		96.1 - 96.2								
		96.4 - 96.4								
		97.4 - 97.4								
		97.5 - 97.5								
		97.8 - 97.8								
		99.9 - 99.9								
		102.7 - 102.7								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		102.7 - 102.8								
		103.0 - 103.1								
		103.1 - 103.1								
		108.5 - 108.6								
Stewart	Norfolk loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	89.0 - 89.0	0.43	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Stewart	Ochlockonee, Iuka, Bibb, soils, 0 to 5 percent slopes, frequently flooded	90.4 - 90.5	10.43	Not prime farmland	3	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	Low
		90.5 - 90.9								
		95.5 - 95.6								
		96.8 - 96.9								
		97.0 - 97.2								
		97.2 - 97.4								
Stewart	Ocilla loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	90.9 - 90.9	3.42	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
		91.0 - 91.1								
Stewart	Orangeburg loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	100.5 - 100.7	3.84	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		102.6 - 102.7								
Stewart	Orangeburg loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	87.6 - 87.7	27.42	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		100.3 - 100.5								
		100.7 - 101.0								
		101.8 - 102.2								
		102.5 - 102.6								
		102.7 - 102.7								
		102.8 - 102.8								
		103.6 - 103.9								
		104.7 - 104.8								
		105.3 - 105.3								
		105.4 - 105.5								
		105.5 - 105.6								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Stewart	Orangeburg sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	100.3 - 100.3	5.68	All areas are prime farmland	3	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		101.7 - 101.8								
		102.2 - 102.2								
		102.3 - 102.3								
		102.4 - 102.5								
		105.5 - 105.5								
		108.3 - 108.4								
		108.6 - 108.6								
Stewart	Red Bay loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	99.2 - 99.4	23.23	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		104.2 - 104.4								
		104.5 - 104.6								
		104.9 - 105.0								
		105.1 - 105.1								
		105.3 - 105.3								
		105.3 - 105.4								
		106.6 - 106.7								
		106.9 - 107.2								
		107.2 - 107.3								
		107.4 - 107.6								
		108.4 - 108.5								
		109.5 - 109.6								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Stewart	Red Bay sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	105.2 - 105.3	7.59	All areas are prime farmland	3	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		105.9 - 105.9								
		106.0 - 106.1								
		106.3 - 106.6								
		107.2 - 107.2								
		107.3 - 107.4								
		109.5 - 109.5								
Stewart	Troup sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	91.3 - 91.5	7.74	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Low
		98.7 - 98.8								
		99.0 - 99.2								
Stewart	Troup sand, 5 to 15 percent slopes	88.0 - 88.1	3.94	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Low
		98.6 - 98.7								
		101.6 - 101.7								
Stewart	Water	85.9 - 85.9	0.09	Not prime farmland	-	-	Non-Hydric	No	-	-
Webster	Benevolence loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	113.5 - 113.9	11.92	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		113.9 - 114.0								
		114.1 - 114.2								
		118.6 - 118.7								
		119.0 - 119.3								
Webster	Faceville sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	111.7 - 111.9	4.11	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		112.2 - 112.2								
Webster	Faceville sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	110.8 - 110.9	12.42	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		111.4 - 111.4								
		111.6 - 111.7								
		112.2 - 112.3								
		112.6 - 112.7								
		114.6 - 114.8								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		115.3 - 115.3								
		115.7 - 115.8								
		116.9 - 116.9								
		117.0 - 117.0								
		117.4 - 117.4								
		118.6 - 118.6								
Webster	Faceville sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	110.1 - 110.3	3.36	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		116.9 - 117.0								
		117.0 - 117.1								
Webster	Greenville sandy clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	115.0 - 115.1	20.57	All areas are prime farmland	6	Moderate	Non-Hydric	No	-	Low
		115.3 - 115.4								
		115.5 - 115.6								
		116.3 - 116.6								
		117.4 - 117.5								
		117.7 - 118.1								
		118.2 - 118.5								
		118.5 - 118.6								
		119.5 - 119.7								
Webster	Greenville sandy clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	111.0 - 111.0	24.61	All areas are prime farmland	6	Moderate	Non-Hydric	No	-	Low
		112.3 - 112.5								
		112.6 - 112.6								
		115.4 - 115.5								
		115.6 - 115.7								
		115.8 - 116.1								
		116.2 - 116.3								
		117.1 - 117.4								
		117.5 - 117.7								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		118.1 - 118.1								
		118.5 - 118.5								
		119.3 - 119.4								
		119.4 - 119.5								
		119.7 - 119.7								
Webster	Greenville sandy clay loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	111.0 - 111.0	4.13	Farmland of statewide importance	6	Moderate	Non-Hydric	No	-	Low
		115.4 - 115.4								
		116.1 - 116.2								
		119.4 - 119.4								
Webster	Kinston and Bibb soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	115.3 - 115.3	2.23	Not prime farmland	5	Moderate	Predominately Hydric	No	-	High
		118.7 - 118.8								
		118.9 - 119.0								
Webster	Lucy loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	111.3 - 111.3	3.78	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		114.0 - 114.1								
Webster	Ochlockonee, Iuka, and Bibb soils, 0 to 5 percent slopes, frequently flooded	112.5 - 112.6	1.75	Not prime farmland	3	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	Low
		113.9 - 113.9								
Webster	Orangeburg loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	110.3 - 110.3	10.82	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		111.9 - 112.1								
		113.0 - 113.0								
		114.3 - 114.4								
		114.5 - 114.6								
		114.8 - 114.8								
		118.1 - 118.2								
		118.8 - 118.9								
Webster	Orangeburg loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	109.8 - 109.9	27.97	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		110.0 - 110.1								
		110.3 - 110.6								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		110.7 - 110.8								
		111.0 - 111.3								
		112.1 - 112.2								
		112.7 - 112.9								
		113.0 - 113.3								
		113.3 - 113.3								
		113.4 - 113.5								
		114.4 - 114.5								
		114.8 - 115.0								
Webster	Orangeburg sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	109.7 - 109.8	8.98	All areas are prime farmland	3	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		109.9 - 110.0								
		111.3 - 111.4								
		111.4 - 111.6								
		112.7 - 112.7								
		112.9 - 113.0								
		113.3 - 113.3								
		113.4 - 113.4								
Webster	Orangeburg sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	118.7 - 118.7	0.55	Not prime farmland	3	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Webster	Red Bay loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	114.2 - 114.3	4.08	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		116.6 - 116.7								
Webster	Red Bay loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	109.6 - 109.7	7.77	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		110.6 - 110.7								
		115.1 - 115.3								
		116.7 - 116.9								
Webster	Red Bay sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	110.9 - 111.0	2.29	All areas are prime farmland	3	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Webster	Water	113.3 - 113.4	0.35	Not prime farmland	-	-	Non-Hydric	No	-	-

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Terrell	Faceville sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	121.7 - 121.8	6.61	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		124.0 - 124.2								
		143.4 - 143.4								
		143.5 - 143.5								
		143.6 - 143.6								
Terrell	Faceville sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	122.5 - 122.6	1.86	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Terrell	Goldsboro loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	130.0 - 130.0	9.48	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Moderate
		133.1 - 133.2								
		135.8 - 135.9								
		136.0 - 136.3								
		141.6 - 141.6								
		141.8 - 141.8								
		143.3 - 143.4								
		143.5 - 143.6								
Terrell	Grady soils	121.0 - 121.1	24.66	Not prime farmland	6	Moderate	Hydric	No	-	High
		123.6 - 123.6								
		129.9 - 130.0								
		130.5 - 130.7								
		132.1 - 132.2								
		133.6 - 133.9								
		136.9 - 137.0								
		137.6 - 137.7								
		138.1 - 138.2								
		138.2 - 138.3								
		138.5 - 138.7								
		138.8 - 138.9								
		139.0 - 139.1								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		139.3 - 139.3								
		139.9 - 140.0								
		141.3 - 141.3								
		141.6 - 141.6								
		142.2 - 142.3								
		143.3 - 143.3								
		145.1 - 145.1								
Terrell	Greenville sandy clay loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	119.8 - 119.8	0.47	Not prime farmland	5	Moderate	Non-Hydric	No	-	Low
Terrell	Greenville sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	124.7 - 124.8	3.05	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		144.8 - 144.9								
		145.4 - 145.4								
Terrell	Greenville sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	119.9 - 120.1	26.98	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		124.6 - 124.7								
		124.8 - 125.0								
		126.8 - 126.9								
		126.9 - 127.5								
		128.0 - 128.1								
		141.8 - 141.9								
		144.9 - 145.0								
		145.3 - 145.4								
		145.4 - 146.0								
Terrell	Greenville sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	124.5 - 124.6	7.41	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		125.0 - 125.1								
		125.1 - 125.3								
		128.0 - 128.0								
		145.1 - 145.3								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Terrell	Henderson cherty sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	139.4 - 139.8	8.49	Farmland of statewide importance	5	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Low
		143.4 - 143.5								
Terrell	Irvington loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	128.4 - 128.6	5.19	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
		132.6 - 132.7								
		135.6 - 135.6								
		144.3 - 144.3								
		144.7 - 144.7								
Terrell	Johnston soils	124.3 - 124.4	1.36	Not prime farmland	5	Low	Hydric	No	-	High
		125.1 - 125.1								
Terrell	Kinston and Bibb soils	127.6 - 127.9	3.17	Not prime farmland	3	Moderate	Hydric	No	-	High
		128.0 - 128.0								
Terrell	Lucy loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	141.1 - 141.2	3.95	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		141.4 - 141.6								
Terrell	Norfolk loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	130.0 - 130.0	13.31	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		130.0 - 130.1								
		136.3 - 136.6								
		138.8 - 138.8								
		139.0 - 139.0								
		139.1 - 139.3								
		139.3 - 139.4								
		142.3 - 142.5								
		143.3 - 143.3								
Terrell	Norfolk loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	132.2 - 132.3	9.4	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		136.6 - 136.7								
		136.7 - 136.8								
		138.7 - 138.8								
		138.9 - 139.0								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Terrell	Orangeburg loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	142.1 - 142.2 142.3 - 142.3 127.5 - 127.6 141.1 - 141.1	1.24	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Terrell	Orangeburg sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	124.2 - 124.3	1.09	All areas are prime farmland	3	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Terrell	Rains sandy loam	119.8 - 119.8	0.23	Not prime farmland	8	Moderate	Hydric	No	-	High
Terrell	Red Bay loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	125.4 - 125.5	2.07	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Terrell	Red Bay sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	120.1 - 120.1	1.27	All areas are prime farmland	3	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Terrell	Red Bay sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	119.8 - 119.9 120.1 - 120.2	2	All areas are prime farmland	3	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Terrell	Riverview soils	120.2 - 120.3 120.8 - 120.8	3.1	All areas are prime farmland	5	Moderate	Non-Hydric	No	-	Low
Terrell	Sunsweet sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	123.2 - 123.3 124.5 - 124.5 125.7 - 125.8 129.2 - 129.2 120.3 - 120.7 121.8 - 122.0 122.4 - 122.5 123.6 - 123.7 123.9 - 123.9 124.4 - 124.4 124.5 - 124.5 126.3 - 126.3 126.4 - 126.8 126.9 - 126.9	29.4	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		128.1 - 128.2								
		128.9 - 129.0								
		131.4 - 131.5								
		134.2 - 134.2								
		139.8 - 139.9								
		141.2 - 141.3								
		141.3 - 141.4								
		141.6 - 141.8								
		141.8 - 141.8								
		143.6 - 143.8								
		144.0 - 144.1								
		144.2 - 144.3								
		144.3 - 144.4								
Terrell	Sunsweet sandy loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	120.3 - 120.3	6.21	Not prime farmland	2	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		122.1 - 122.3								
		123.8 - 123.8								
		127.9 - 128.0								
Terrell	Tifton loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	120.7 - 120.7	50.72	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		120.9 - 120.9								
		121.4 - 121.6								
		121.6 - 121.7								
		123.4 - 123.4								
		123.5 - 123.6								
		123.8 - 123.8								
		123.8 - 123.9								
		125.4 - 125.4								
		125.6 - 125.6								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Terrell	Tifton sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	130.2 - 130.2 130.3 - 130.3 131.1 - 131.1 132.3 - 132.5 132.7 - 133.0 133.3 - 133.3 134.6 - 134.8 135.0 - 135.1 135.7 - 135.7 135.9 - 136.0 136.8 - 136.9 137.0 - 137.6 137.7 - 138.0 138.3 - 138.5 140.1 - 140.2 140.3 - 140.4 144.5 - 144.6 120.7 - 120.7 120.7 - 120.8 120.8 - 120.9 120.9 - 121.0 121.1 - 121.4 121.6 - 121.6 122.0 - 122.1 122.3 - 122.4 122.6 - 122.8 122.8 - 123.0	138.58	All areas are prime farmland	3	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		123.1 - 123.2								
		123.3 - 123.3								
		123.4 - 123.5								
		123.7 - 123.8								
		123.9 - 124.0								
		124.4 - 124.5								
		125.3 - 125.4								
		125.5 - 125.6								
		125.6 - 125.7								
		125.8 - 126.3								
		126.3 - 126.4								
		128.2 - 128.4								
		128.6 - 128.9								
		129.0 - 129.2								
		129.2 - 129.9								
		130.1 - 130.2								
		130.2 - 130.3								
		130.3 - 130.5								
		130.7 - 131.1								
		131.1 - 131.4								
		131.5 - 131.8								
		132.0 - 132.1								
		132.5 - 132.6								
		133.0 - 133.1								
		133.2 - 133.3								
		133.3 - 133.6								
		134.0 - 134.1								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		134.3 - 134.6								
		134.8 - 135.0								
		135.1 - 135.6								
		135.6 - 135.7								
		135.7 - 135.8								
		136.7 - 136.7								
		138.0 - 138.1								
		138.2 - 138.2								
		138.5 - 138.5								
		139.0 - 139.0								
		140.0 - 140.1								
		140.2 - 140.3								
		140.4 - 140.5								
		141.2 - 141.2								
		141.9 - 142.1								
		142.5 - 142.7								
		142.9 - 143.3								
		143.8 - 144.0								
		144.1 - 144.2								
		144.4 - 144.5								
		144.6 - 144.7								
		144.7 - 144.8								
		145.0 - 145.1								
Terrell	Tifton sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	122.8 - 122.8	11.58	All areas are prime farmland	3	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		123.0 - 123.1								
		123.3 - 123.4								
		125.8 - 125.8								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		131.8 - 132.0								
		133.9 - 134.0								
		134.1 - 134.2								
		134.2 - 134.3								
		142.7 - 142.9								
Lee	Greenville sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	140.9 - 141.0	1.51	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Lee	Norfolk loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	140.7 - 140.8	0.78	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Lee	Orangeburg loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	141.1 - 141.1	1.92	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Lee	Tifton sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	140.5 - 140.7	6.12	All areas are prime farmland	3	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		140.8 - 140.9								
		141.0 - 141.1								
Dougherty	Albany sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	157.5 - 157.6	1.28	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
Dougherty	Alluvial land, wet	154.3 - 154.3	1.11	Not prime farmland	3	Moderate	Hydric	No	-	High
		154.3 - 154.4								
		166.7 - 166.7								
Dougherty	Americus loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	158.8 - 159.1	3.42	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Low
Dougherty	Bladen loam	151.2 - 151.2	7.89	Not prime farmland	6	Moderate	Hydric	No	-	High
		151.3 - 151.4								
		152.7 - 153.0								
		153.9 - 154.1								
		154.3 - 154.3								
		161.6 - 161.7								
Dougherty	Carnegie sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	155.7 - 155.7	0.64	Farmland of statewide importance	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		166.8 - 166.8								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Dougherty	Cuthbert-Orangeburg complex, 12 to 17 percent slopes	160.9 - 160.9 161.7 - 161.7	0.13	Not prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Dougherty	Cuthbert-Orangeburg complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes	160.9 - 160.9	0.03	Not prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Dougherty	Dunbar, Izagora, and Bladen soils	151.4 - 151.5 151.7 - 151.7 151.9 - 152.0 161.7 - 161.8	5.99	Not prime farmland	3	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
Dougherty	Dunbar-Izagora-Bladen complex	160.9 - 161.3	0.98	Not prime farmland	3	Moderate	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
Dougherty	Eustis loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	154.7 - 154.7 155.5 - 155.6 156.6 - 156.7 156.7 - 156.7 157.4 - 157.5 158.0 - 158.1 159.1 - 159.3 159.4 - 159.4 159.5 - 159.6 159.8 - 159.9	16.59	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Low
Dougherty	Eustis loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	159.9 - 159.9	0.41	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Low
Dougherty	Flint fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	161.4 - 161.6	0.58	All areas are prime farmland	3	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
Dougherty	Goldsboro sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	149.6 - 149.6 149.6 - 149.6	0.58	All areas are prime farmland	3	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Moderate
Dougherty	Grady clay loam	148.3 - 148.3 148.7 - 148.7	2.17	Not prime farmland	6	Moderate	Hydric	No	-	High

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		148.8 - 149.0								
Dougherty	Grady soils	147.4 - 147.5	17.27	Not prime farmland	6	Moderate	Hydric	No	-	High
		148.3 - 148.4								
		148.4 - 148.7								
		149.1 - 149.2								
		149.3 - 149.4								
		149.8 - 149.9								
		150.3 - 150.3								
		150.3 - 150.4								
		153.2 - 153.3								
		153.6 - 153.6								
		154.3 - 154.3								
		163.7 - 163.8								
		164.1 - 164.1								
		165.6 - 165.7								
		167.0 - 167.1								
		167.9 - 167.9								
Dougherty	Greenville sandy clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, severely eroded	146.1 - 146.1	0.88	Not prime farmland	6	Moderate	Non-Hydric	No	-	Low
		148.7 - 148.8								
		149.6 - 149.7								
Dougherty	Greenville sandy clay loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, severely eroded	153.4 - 153.4	0.32	Not prime farmland	6	Moderate	Non-Hydric	No	-	Low
Dougherty	Greenville sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	147.6 - 147.9	7.71	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		148.0 - 148.1								
		149.7 - 149.8								
		152.0 - 152.1								
Dougherty	Greenville sandy loam, 2 to 5	147.0 - 147.4	20.36	All areas are	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
	percent slopes	149.0 - 149.1		prime farmland						
		149.6 - 149.6								
		149.8 - 149.8								
		150.0 - 150.2								
		150.7 - 151.0								
		151.1 - 151.2								
		151.2 - 151.3								
		153.1 - 153.1								
		153.3 - 153.4								
		153.5 - 153.6								
		153.7 - 153.8								
		153.8 - 153.8								
Dougherty	Greenville sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	146.0 - 146.1	29.76	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		146.1 - 146.4								
		147.5 - 147.6								
		147.9 - 148.0								
		148.1 - 148.3								
		148.7 - 148.7								
		148.8 - 148.8								
		149.0 - 149.0								
		149.4 - 149.6								
		149.7 - 149.7								
		150.2 - 150.2								
		150.4 - 150.4								
		150.4 - 150.5								
		150.6 - 150.7								
		151.0 - 151.0								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		151.1 - 151.1								
		151.4 - 151.4								
		153.1 - 153.2								
		153.3 - 153.3								
		153.4 - 153.4								
		153.4 - 153.5								
		153.6 - 153.7								
Dougherty	Greenville sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	150.2 - 150.3	3.06	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		150.3 - 150.3								
		150.5 - 150.6								
		151.0 - 151.0								
		151.1 - 151.1								
		151.4 - 151.4								
Dougherty	Irvington sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	152.0 - 152.0	0.89	All areas are prime farmland	3	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Moderate
		152.1 - 152.1								
Dougherty	Izagora-Dunbar loamy fine sands	166.4 - 166.7	5.12	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
		166.7 - 166.8								
Dougherty	Local alluvial land	149.6 - 149.6	5.72	Farmland of statewide importance	3	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		153.0 - 153.0								
		155.1 - 155.1								
		155.4 - 155.5								
		156.7 - 156.7								
		158.4 - 158.4								
		158.6 - 158.6								
		165.7 - 165.7								
		165.8 - 165.9								
		167.6 - 167.7								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Dougherty	Lucy loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	159.4 - 159.5	0.98	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Dougherty	Lucy loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	154.7 - 154.8 159.9 - 159.9 162.0 - 162.3 163.1 - 163.1 164.2 - 164.5	10.1	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Dougherty	Lucy loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	159.6 - 159.7	1.12	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Dougherty	Lynchburg sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	149.9 - 150.0 162.9 - 163.0 163.7 - 163.7 163.8 - 163.8 164.0 - 164.1	4.08	Farmland of statewide importance	3	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
Dougherty	Norfolk loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	160.7 - 160.9	5.21	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Dougherty	Norfolk loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	163.5 - 163.6 167.1 - 167.1 167.7 - 167.8	2.9	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Dougherty	Ocilla loamy sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes	146.6 - 146.6 153.7 - 153.7 153.8 - 153.8 153.8 - 153.9 154.1 - 154.3 154.4 - 154.6 162.7 - 162.9	11.99	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
Dougherty	Orangeburg loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	157.2 - 157.4 157.8 - 157.9	22.91	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Dougherty	Orangeburg loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	158.1 - 158.4 160.4 - 160.5 162.3 - 162.5 163.1 - 163.3 163.6 - 163.7 163.8 - 164.0 146.4 - 146.5 146.6 - 147.0 148.8 - 148.8 153.0 - 153.1 155.7 - 155.8 157.9 - 158.0 158.1 - 158.1 158.4 - 158.4 158.4 - 158.6 158.6 - 158.8 159.7 - 159.8 160.0 - 160.1 160.3 - 160.4 160.5 - 160.7 161.8 - 162.0 162.5 - 162.7 163.0 - 163.1 163.3 - 163.5 163.7 - 163.7 164.1 - 164.2 164.5 - 164.7	63.11	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		164.9 - 165.6								
		165.8 - 165.8								
		165.9 - 166.4								
Dougherty	Orangeburg loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	161.8 - 161.8	4.16	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		164.7 - 164.9								
		165.6 - 165.6								
		165.7 - 165.8								
Dougherty	Red Bay loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	156.2 - 156.3	10.08	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		156.4 - 156.5								
		156.7 - 157.0								
		157.1 - 157.2								
		160.1 - 160.3								
Dougherty	Red Bay loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	154.8 - 155.1	20.47	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		155.1 - 155.4								
		155.5 - 155.5								
		155.6 - 155.7								
		155.7 - 155.7								
		155.8 - 156.2								
		156.3 - 156.4								
		156.5 - 156.6								
		157.0 - 157.1								
		159.9 - 160.0								
Dougherty	Sawyer-Susquehanna cobbly loamy sands, 0 to 5 percent slopes	153.0 - 153.0	1.63	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Dougherty	Sawyer-Susquehanna loamy sands, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	146.5 - 146.6	0.33	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Dougherty	Swamp	151.0 - 151.1	11.78	Not prime	3	Moderate	Hydric	No	-	High

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		151.5 - 151.7		farmland						
		151.7 - 151.9								
		152.1 - 152.7								
Dougherty	Tifton sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	152.0 - 152.0	6.03	All areas are prime farmland	3	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		157.4 - 157.4								
		167.3 - 167.5								
Dougherty	Tifton sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	150.4 - 150.4	3.05	All areas are prime farmland	3	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		166.9 - 167.0								
		167.2 - 167.3								
Dougherty	Tifton sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	166.8 - 166.9	12.11	All areas are prime farmland	3	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		167.0 - 167.0								
		167.1 - 167.2								
		167.5 - 167.6								
		167.7 - 167.7								
		167.8 - 167.9								
		167.9 - 168.2								
Dougherty	Wagram loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	154.6 - 154.7	8.09	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		157.5 - 157.5								
		157.6 - 157.8								
		159.3 - 159.4								
Dougherty	Wagram loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	149.2 - 149.3	2.06	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Dougherty	Water	148.4 - 148.4	0.25	Not prime farmland	-	-	Non-Hydric	No	-	-
		161.3 - 161.4								
Mitchell	Carnegie sandy loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	171.4 - 171.5	12	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		171.9 - 172.0								
		173.1 - 173.1								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		173.1 - 173.3								
		175.1 - 175.5								
		176.2 - 176.3								
		176.3 - 176.5								
		0.0 - 0.0								
Mitchell	Carnegie sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	172.1 - 172.2	2.19	Farmland of statewide importance	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		176.8 - 176.9								
Mitchell	Clarendon loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	171 - 171.1	0.98	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Moderate
Mitchell	Duplin fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	168.3 - 168.4	17.46	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
		169.5 - 170.0								
		170.2 - 170.4								
		177.8 - 177.9								
		178.1 - 178.1								
		178.4 - 178.4								
		178.9 – 179.0								
		179.5 - 179.7								
		180.0 – 180.0								
		180.1 - 180.2								
Mitchell	Esto-Susquehanna sandy loams, 2 to 5 percent slopes	171.7 - 171.8	12.73	Farmland of statewide importance	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		171.9 - 171.9								
		172.1 - 172.1								
		172.2 - 172.3								
		174.7 - 174.8								
		174.8 - 175.1								
		176.9 - 177.0								
		177.4 - 177.4								
Mitchell	Esto-Susquehanna sandy	171.8 - 171.9	6.96	Not prime	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
	loams, 5 to 8 percent slopes	171.9 - 171.9		farmland						
		177.0 - 177.4								
Mitchell	Goldsboro loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	168.4 - 168.6	29.52	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Moderate
		168.7 - 168.9								
		168.9 - 169.5								
		172.8 - 173.1								
		173.3 - 173.5								
		173.5 - 173.7								
		173.8 - 173.9								
		175.5 - 175.5								
		175.5 - 175.6								
		175.6 - 175.7								
		176.0 - 176.0								
		176.1 - 176.2								
		178.4 - 178.5								
Mitchell	Grady fine sandy loam	174.8 - 174.8	1.15	Not prime farmland	3	Low	Hydric	No	-	High
		176.0 - 176.1								
Mitchell	Lucy loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	168.6 - 168.7	0.7	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Mitchell	Norfolk loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	172.7 - 172.8	34.14	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		173.5 - 173.5								
		173.7 - 173.8								
		173.8 - 173.8								
		173.9 - 174.7								
		175.7 - 176.0								
		178.5 - 178.7								
		178.9 - 178.9								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Mitchell	Norfolk loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	179.0 - 179.2 179.3 - 179.5 170.9 - 171.0 171.3 - 171.4 171.5 - 171.7 172.0 - 172.1 172.5 - 172.5 173.1 - 173.1 176.3 - 176.3 176.5 - 176.6 177.6 - 177.6 178.7 - 178.9 178.9 - 178.9 179.2 - 179.3 179.7 - 179.8	20.27	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Mitchell	Orangeburg loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	168.9 - 168.9 170.2 - 170.2 176.2 - 176.2 177.4 - 177.6 177.9 - 178.1 178.1 - 178.4	9.78	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Mitchell	Orangeburg loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	178.1 - 178.1	0.66	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Mitchell	Osier-Pelham complex	175.5 - 175.5 175.6 - 175.6 178.4 - 178.4 180.0 - 180.1	1.63	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Hydric	No	-	High
Mitchell	Tifton loamy sand, 0 to 2	170.4 - 170.9	8	All areas are	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
	percent slopes			prime farmland						
Mitchell	Tifton loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	168.2 - 168.3 170.0 - 170.2 171.1 - 171.3 172.3 - 172.5 172.5 - 172.7 173.8 - 173.8	12.65	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Mitchell	Wagram loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	176.6 - 176.8 177.6 - 177.8 179.0 - 179.0 179.3 - 179.3	6	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Mitchell	Wagram loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	179.8 - 180.0	2.17	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Colquitt	Alapaha soils	180.2 - 180.2 180.3 - 180.3 180.7 - 180.7 181.6 - 181.7 182.6 - 182.7 183.1 - 183.2 184.2 - 184.3 184.8 - 185.0 185.2 - 185.3 185.7 - 185.8 186.2 - 186.4 186.6 - 186.6 186.9 - 187.0 188.0 - 188.0	51.51	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Hydric	No	-	High

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		188.1 - 188.1								
		189.0 – 189.0								
		189.8 - 189.8								
		190.2 - 190.3								
		190.6 - 190.6								
		190.9 - 190.9								
		191.2 - 191.3								
		192.0 - 192.0								
		192.2 - 192.2								
		192.4 - 192.4								
		192.5 - 192.6								
		192.6 - 192.6								
		193.6 - 193.7								
		193.9 - 193.9								
		194.0 - 194.1								
		194.4 - 194.5								
		195.1 - 195.3								
		195.4 - 195.4								
		195.9 - 196.0								
		196.4 - 196.5								
		196.5 - 196.6								
		197.6 - 197.7								
		197.9 - 198.0								
		198.0 - 198.1								
		198.1 - 198.1								
		198.4 - 198.4								
		199.2 - 199.3								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		199.5 - 199.6								
		199.7 - 199.8								
		200.0 - 200.1								
		200.2 - 200.3								
		200.6 - 200.8								
		201.0 - 201.0								
		201.4 - 201.4								
		201.5 - 201.5								
		202.0 - 202.1								
		202.3 - 202.3								
		203.2 - 203.2								
		203.3 - 203.4								
		204.3 - 204.4								
		205.3 - 205.3								
		205.6 - 205.7								
		205.9 - 205.9								
Colquitt	Carnegie sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	180.2 - 180.3	13.77	Farmland of statewide importance	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		180.9 - 180.9								
		181.4 - 181.5								
		187.2 - 187.3								
		187.5 - 187.6								
		190.6 - 190.7								
		192.7 - 192.7								
		194.1 - 194.1								
		194.5 - 194.6								
		195.4 - 195.5								
		196.2 - 196.3								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		197.7 - 197.9								
		198.0 - 198.0								
Colquitt	Carnegie sandy loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	196.2 - 196.2	0.36	Not prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Colquitt	Cowarts loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	194.4 - 194.4	0.88	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Colquitt	Dothan loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	181.4 - 181.4	15.83	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		181.5 - 181.5								
		183.3 - 183.4								
		191.9 - 192.0								
		196.3 - 196.4								
		197.2 - 197.3								
		198.3 - 198.3								
		201.5 - 201.6								
		201.8 - 202.0								
		202.5 - 202.6								
Colquitt	Fuquay loamy sand, 1 to 4 percent slopes	180.7 - 180.8	35.42	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		183.5 - 183.8								
		186.1 - 186.1								
		186.6 - 186.7								
		189.3 - 189.6								
		189.7 - 189.8								
		194.1 - 194.4								
		196.0 - 196.1								
		196.5 - 196.5								
		198.5 - 198.6								
		198.8 - 198.9								
		199.3 - 199.4								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		200.3 - 200.6								
		201.1 - 201.3								
		201.4 - 201.5								
		201.6 - 201.8								
		202.2 - 202.3								
		202.4 - 202.5								
Colquitt	Irvington loamy sand	188.0 - 188.1	5.62	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Moderate
		199.3 - 199.3								
		205.8 - 205.9								
		206.0 - 206.2								
Colquitt	Leefield loamy sand	181.5 - 181.6	30.72	Farmland of statewide importance	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
		184.7 - 184.8								
		187.8 - 188.0								
		189.7 - 189.7								
		189.8 - 189.8								
		189.9 - 190.2								
		192.4 - 192.5								
		193.9 - 193.9								
		196.7 - 196.8								
		197.0 - 197.0								
		198.3 - 198.4								
		198.4 - 198.5								
		198.6 - 198.8								
		199.4 - 199.5								
		199.6 - 199.7								
		199.8 - 200.0								
		200.1 - 200.1								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		200.2 - 200.2								
		201.5 - 201.5								
		202.0 - 202.0								
		202.3 - 202.3								
		202.3 - 202.4								
		202.6 - 202.6								
		203.4 - 203.5								
		204.9 - 204.9								
		205.6 - 205.6								
		205.7 - 205.8								
		205.9 - 205.9								
Colquitt	Ocilla loamy fine sand, frequently flooded	203.5 - 203.8	5.74	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
		203.9 - 204.0								
		204.1 - 204.2								
Colquitt	Olustee sand	203.4 - 203.4	0.79	Farmland of statewide importance	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	High
Colquitt	Osier and Pelham soils	186.1 - 186.2	9.05	Not prime farmland	3	Low	Hydric	No	-	High
		189.8 - 189.9								
		193.9 - 194.0								
		196.8 - 197.0								
		200.8 - 201.0								
		202.6 - 202.7								
		203.0 - 203.1								
		203.9 - 203.9								
		204.2 - 204.2								
		204.3 - 204.3								
		204.4 - 204.4								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		205.9 - 206.0								
Colquitt	Rains fine sandy loam	186.1 - 186.1	2.85	Not prime farmland	8	Moderate	Hydric	No	-	High
		203.8 - 203.9								
		204.0 - 204.1								
		204.2 - 204.3								
Colquitt	Robertsdale loamy sand	205.3 - 205.6	4.6	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
Colquitt	Stilson loamy sand	185.9 - 186.1	8.06	Farmland of statewide importance	1	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Moderate
		189.0 - 189.1								
		195.1 - 195.1								
		199.8 - 199.8								
		200.1 - 200.2								
		200.3 - 200.3								
		201.3 - 201.4								
		203.3 - 203.3								
Colquitt	Sunsweet sandy loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	186.9 - 186.9	1.47	Not prime farmland	2	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		187.0 - 187.0								
Colquitt	Tifton loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	183.8 - 183.8	1.77	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		195.6 - 195.7								
Colquitt	Tifton loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	180.3 - 180.5	166.47	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		180.7 - 180.7								
		180.9 - 181.4								
		181.7 - 182.6								
		182.8 - 183.1								
		183.2 - 183.3								
		183.4 - 183.5								
		183.8 - 183.8								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		183.8 - 184.2								
		184.3 - 184.7								
		185.0 - 185.2								
		185.3 - 185.7								
		185.8 - 185.9								
		186.5 - 186.6								
		186.7 - 186.9								
		187.0 - 187.2								
		187.3 - 187.5								
		187.7 - 187.8								
		188.1 - 189.0								
		189.1 - 189.3								
		189.6 - 189.7								
		189.7 - 189.7								
		190.3 - 190.6								
		190.6 - 190.6								
		190.7 - 190.9								
		190.9 - 191.0								
		191.1 - 191.2								
		191.5 - 191.9								
		192.0 - 192.2								
		192.2 - 192.4								
		192.7 - 192.8								
		192.9 - 193.4								
		193.7 - 193.9								
		194.6 - 195.1								
		195.3 - 195.4								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		195.5 - 195.6								
		195.7 - 195.9								
		196.0 - 196.0								
		196.1 - 196.2								
		197.0 - 197.2								
		197.3 - 197.5								
		198.5 - 198.5								
		198.9 - 199.2								
		201.0 - 201.1								
		202.1 - 202.2								
		202.7 - 202.8								
		202.8 - 203.0								
		203.1 - 203.2								
		203.2 - 203.3								
		204.4 - 204.9								
		204.9 - 205.3								
Colquitt	Tifton sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	187.6 - 187.7	12.07	All areas are prime farmland	3	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		191.3 - 191.5								
		192.6 - 192.6								
		192.6 - 192.7								
		192.8 - 192.9								
		193.4 - 193.6								
		196.6 - 196.7								
Colquitt	Tifton sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	180.5 - 180.7	14.36	All areas are prime farmland	3	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		180.8 - 180.9								
		182.7 - 182.8								
		186.4 - 186.5								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Brooks	Alapaha loamy sand	191.0 - 191.1 191.9 - 191.9 195.3 - 195.3 197.0 - 197.0 197.5 - 197.6 198.1 - 198.1 198.1 - 198.3 202.8 - 202.8 206.3 - 206.4 206.7 - 206.8 207.7 - 207.8 208.3 - 208.4 209.0 - 209.1 209.6 - 209.7 210.9 - 211.0 213.0 - 213.1 213.7 - 213.7 214.1 - 214.1 214.6 - 214.8 215.0 - 215.4 215.7 - 215.8 216.0 - 216.0 218.2 - 218.4 218.9 - 219.1 220.2 - 220.4 220.7 - 220.8 220.8 - 220.9	39.54	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Hydric	No	-	High

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		220.9 - 221.1								
		221.4 - 221.6								
		221.9 - 221.9								
		221.9 - 222.0								
		222.4 - 222.5								
		222.6 - 222.6								
		223.8 - 224.0								
		224.1 - 224.1								
		224.4 - 224.4								
		224.6 - 224.6								
		225.2 - 225.3								
		225.7 - 225.8								
		227.2 - 227.2								
		228.3 - 228.4								
		228.6 - 228.6								
Brooks	Carnegie sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	211.9 - 212	1.18	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		212.0 - 212.0								
Brooks	Carnegie sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	209.8 - 209.8	10.02	Farmland of statewide importance	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		209.9 - 210.0								
		210.9 - 210.9								
		211.1 - 211.1								
		211.4 - 211.4								
		211.5 - 211.6								
		211.7 - 211.9								
		212.1 - 212.1								
		213.9 - 214.0								
		227.8 - 227.9								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Brooks	Clarendon loamy sand	206.2 - 206.2 206.8 - 206.9	0.8	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Moderate
Brooks	Dothan loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	206.6 - 206.7 206.9 - 207.2 207.9 - 208.0 221.1 - 221.3	14.28	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Brooks	Dothan loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	210.0 - 210.2 215.4 - 215.5 215.7 - 215.7 216.0 - 216.1 218.1 - 218.2 220.1 - 220.2 220.5 - 220.6 220.9 - 220.9 223.3 - 223.3 223.3 - 223.6 226.7 - 226.8 226.8 - 226.9 226.9 – 227.0	15.14	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Brooks	Faceville loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	216.2 - 216.3	2.88	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Brooks	Faceville sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	211.4 - 211.5 216.1 - 216.2	2.4	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Brooks	Fuquay loamy sand, 1 to 5 percent slopes	213.5 - 213.7 214.5 - 214.6 218.5 - 218.7 227.2 - 227.4 228.2 - 228.3	12.95	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		228.4 - 228.4								
Brooks	Lakeland sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	213.1 - 213.5	5.9	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Low
Brooks	Leefield loamy sand	206.4 - 206.5	25.01	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
		210.0 - 210.0								
		214.6 - 214.6								
		218.2 - 218.2								
		218.4 - 218.5								
		218.7 - 218.9								
		219.3 - 219.4								
		220.2 - 220.2								
		220.4 - 220.5								
		220.6 - 220.7								
		220.8 - 220.8								
		221.1 - 221.1								
		221.3 - 221.4								
		221.6 - 221.9								
		221.9 - 221.9								
		222.5 - 222.6								
		222.7 - 222.7								
		223.6 - 223.7								
		224.0 - 224.1								
		225.7 - 225.7								
		226.8 - 226.8								
		226.9 - 226.9								
		228.6 - 228.7								
		228.8 - 228.8								
Brooks	Myatt-Osier association	228.8 - 228.9	1.71	Not prime	3	Moderate	Hydric	No	-	High

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		229.0 - 229.0		farmland						
Brooks	Nankin sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	211.0 - 211.1	1.53	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Brooks	Norfolk loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	224.1 - 224.3 224.4 - 224.6 224.6 - 224.7	4.05	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Brooks	Ochlockonee loamy sand	212.2 - 212.3 212.4 - 212.5 212.7 - 212.7 213.5 - 213.5	2.73	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Brooks	Ocilla loamy sand	216.5 - 216.6 216.7 - 216.7	2.22	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
Brooks	Orangeburg loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	210.2 - 210.3 212.5 - 212.7	3.25	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Brooks	Osier and Pelham soils	213.7 - 213.8 216.3 - 216.4 216.8 - 216.9 217.0 - 217.0 218.7 - 218.7 222.6 - 222.7 223.7 - 223.8	6.36	Not prime farmland	3	Low	Hydric	No	-	High
Brooks	Ousley fine sand	216.4 - 216.5 228.7 - 228.8 228.9 - 229 229.0 - 229.0	3.13	Farmland of statewide importance	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
Brooks	Stilson loamy sand	208.0 - 208.1 209.5 - 209.6 212.7 - 212.7	12.86	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Moderate

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		212.7 - 213.0								
		214.4 - 214.5								
		219.4 - 219.4								
		220.5 - 220.5								
		221.1 - 221.1								
		222.0 - 222.0								
		224.6 - 224.6								
		227.9 - 228.0								
Brooks	Tifton loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	206.5 - 206.6	10.83	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		207.2 - 207.6								
		210.5 - 210.8								
		220.0 - 220.1								
Brooks	Tifton loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	206.2 - 206.3	142.76	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		206.5 - 206.5								
		207.6 - 207.7								
		207.8 - 207.9								
		208.1 - 208.3								
		208.4 - 209.0								
		209.1 - 209.5								
		209.7 - 209.8								
		210.4 - 210.5								
		210.8 - 210.9								
		211.1 - 211.2								
		211.2 - 211.3								
		211.6 - 211.7								
		212.0 - 212.0								
		212.0 - 212.1								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		212.1 - 212.2								
		212.3 - 212.4								
		213.8 - 213.9								
		214.0 - 214.1								
		214.1 - 214.4								
		214.8 - 215.0								
		215.5 - 215.7								
		215.8 - 215.8								
		217.0 - 218.0								
		219.1 - 219.3								
		219.4 - 220.0								
		222.0 - 222.4								
		222.5 - 222.5								
		222.7 - 223.3								
		223.3 - 223.3								
		224.3 - 224.4								
		224.4 - 224.4								
		224.7 - 225.2								
		225.3 - 225.7								
		225.8 - 226.7								
		227.0 - 227.2								
		227.4 - 227.8								
		227.9 - 227.9								
		228.0 - 228.2								
		228.4 - 228.6								
Brooks	Tifton sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	209.8 - 209.9 210.3 - 210.4	8.33	All areas are prime farmland	3	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		211.2 - 211.2								
		211.3 - 211.4								
		211.5 - 211.5								
		215.8 - 216.0								
		218.0 - 218.1								
Brooks	Wahee soils	216.6 - 216.7	2.98	Not prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
		216.7 - 216.8								
		216.9 - 217.0								
Brooks	Water	229.0 - 229.1	0.03	Not prime farmland	-	-	Non-Hydric	No	-	-
Lowndes	Albany sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	230.8 - 230.8	2.63	Farmland of statewide importance	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
		239.8 - 239.9								
		244.0 - 244.0								
Lowndes	Chipley sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	229.9 - 229.9	4.8	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Moderate
		230.0 - 230.1								
		230.2 - 230.3								
		230.4 - 230.5								
Lowndes	Clarendon loamy sand	234.6 - 234.6	1.19	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Moderate
		239.2 - 239.2								
Lowndes	Dothan loamy sand, 1 to 5 percent slopes	239.4 - 239.5	1.8	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Lowndes	Fuquay loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	230.8 - 231.0	22.59	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		235.5 - 235.6								
		235.9 - 236.0								
		237.3 - 237.5								
		238.3 - 238.7								
		239.5 - 239.6								
		240.5 - 240.7								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		240.8 - 240.9								
Lowndes	Johnston loam	230.5 - 230.7	8.01	Not prime farmland	5	Low	Hydric	No	-	High
		236.1 - 236.1								
		237.2 - 237.3								
		239.9 - 240.0								
		240.0 - 240.0								
		241.0 - 241.1								
		242.4 - 242.4								
Lowndes	Lakeland sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes	229.2 - 229.5	17.4	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Low
		229.5 - 229.9								
		230.1 - 230.2								
		230.3 - 230.4								
		239.6 - 239.8								
		240.7 - 240.8								
		242.2 - 242.2								
		242.3 - 242.3								
		242.6 - 242.7								
		244.7 - 244.8								
Lowndes	Leefield loamy sand	231.4 - 231.5	8.29	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
		232.2 - 232.3								
		232.4 - 232.4								
		234.5 - 234.5								
		235.0 - 235.1								
		235.1 - 235.2								
		235.6 - 235.7								
		236.0 - 236.1								
		237.8 - 237.8								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Lowndes	Lowndes loamy sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes	242.3 - 242.4	10.82	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		243.3 - 243.3								
		243.9 - 243.9								
		244.0 - 244.4								
		244.5 - 244.5								
Lowndes	Myatt-Osier association	229.5 - 229.5	0.55	Not prime farmland	3	Moderate	Hydric	No	-	High
		229.9 - 230.0								
Lowndes	Nankin sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	241.5 - 241.5	0.1	All areas are prime farmland	3	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
Lowndes	Ousley loamy fine sand	229.1 - 229.2	0.21	Farmland of statewide importance	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
Lowndes	Pelham loamy sand	230.7 - 230.8	9.48	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Hydric	No	-	High
		232.4 - 232.5								
		234.1 - 234.1								
		234.5 - 234.6								
		235.1 - 235.1								
		237.3 - 237.3								
		238.0 - 238.3								
		241.3 - 241.4								
		243.9 - 244.0								
		244.4 - 244.5								
Lowndes	Stilson loamy sand	234.1 - 234.1	1.37	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Moderate
		234.1 - 234.2								
		239.2 - 239.3								
Lowndes	Sunsweet sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	233.2 - 233.2	13.35	Farmland of statewide importance	2	Moderate	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		236.1 - 236.2								
		236.8 - 236.9								
		237.8 - 237.8								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		237.8 - 237.9								
		240.9 - 241.0								
		241.1 - 241.2								
		241.5 - 241.5								
		241.5 - 241.7								
		242.0 - 242.2								
		242.2 - 242.3								
Lowndes	Tifton loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	232.1 - 232.2	12.25	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		233.2 - 233.3								
		233.8 - 234.0								
		234.2 - 234.3								
		238.9 - 239.1								
		240.2 - 240.3								
Lowndes	Tifton loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	231.0 - 231.4	87.86	All areas are prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		231.5 - 232.1								
		232.2 - 232.2								
		232.3 - 232.4								
		232.5 - 233.2								
		233.3 - 233.8								
		234.0 - 234.1								
		234.2 - 234.2								
		234.3 - 234.5								
		234.6 - 235.0								
		235.2 - 235.5								
		235.7 - 235.9								
		236.2 - 236.8								
		236.9 - 237.2								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		237.5 - 237.8								
		237.9 - 238								
		238.7 - 238.9								
		239.1 - 239.2								
		239.3 - 239.4								
		240.0 - 240.0								
		240.0 - 240.2								
		240.3 - 240.5								
		240.9 - 240.9								
		241.2 - 241.3								
		241.4 - 241.5								
		241.7 - 242.0								
Lowndes	Valdosta sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	242.4 - 242.6	22.2	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Low
		242.7 - 243.3								
		243.3 - 243.9								
		244.5 - 244.7								
Lowndes	Water	229.1 - 229.1	0.03	Not prime farmland	-	-	Non-Hydric	No	-	-
Florida										
Hamilton	Albany fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	247.6 - 247.8	12.37	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
		249.6 - 249.6								
		250.8 - 251.0								
		251.2 - 251.3								
		251.3 - 251.4								
		256.6 - 256.9								
		257.0 - 257.1								
		257.3 - 257.3								
Hamilton	Alpin fine sand, 0 to 5	259.2 - 259.4	6.44	Not prime	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
	percent slopes, occasionally flooded	260.7 - 260.9		farmland						
Hamilton	Alpin sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	246.6 - 246.8	75.32	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		251.7 - 252.0								
		252.1 - 252.1								
		252.2 - 253.0								
		253.1 - 253.2								
		253.3 - 254.0								
		254.1 - 254.8								
		254.8 - 256.6								
		257.9 - 258.4								
		258.5 - 258.8								
Hamilton	Alpin sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	252.0 - 252.1	1.52	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		258.8 - 258.8								
Hamilton	Bigbee fine sand, undulating, occasionally flooded	259.5 - 259.5	0.94	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
Hamilton	Bivans loamy sand, 8 to 12 percent slopes	260.9 - 261.1	0.48	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
Hamilton	Blanton fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	244.8 - 244.9	2.67	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
		259.2 - 259.2								
		260.3 - 260.3								
		260.6 - 260.6								
Hamilton	Blanton sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	248.4 - 248.9	23.53	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Moderate
		249.4 - 249.5								
		250.2 - 250.3								
		250.4 - 250.5								
		251.4 - 251.7								
		253.0 - 253.1								
		254.0 - 254.1								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Hamilton	Blanton sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	254.8 - 254.8 257.3 - 257.6 257.8 - 257.9 245.2 - 245.3 245.3 - 245.4 251.4 - 251.4 257.3 - 257.3	5.4	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Moderate
Hamilton	Eunola loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	258.8 - 259.0 259.4 - 259.5 259.5 - 260.3 260.3 - 260.6 260.6 - 260.7	15.79	Prime farmland if drained	2	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
Hamilton	Foxworth sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	246.2 - 246.2 256.6 - 256.6 258.4 - 258.5	2.35	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Moderate
Hamilton	Kenansville fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	245.3 - 245.3 245.4 - 245.4 246.2 - 246.6 246.8 - 247.0 259.0 - 259.0 259.4 - 259.4	12.52	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
Hamilton	Kenansville loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	250.6 - 250.8	2.9	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
Hamilton	Lowndes and Norfolk soils, 8 to 12 percent slopes	246.0 - 246.2	1.68	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
Hamilton	Lowndes sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	247.2 - 247.2 249.0 - 249.1 249.3 - 249.4	4.09	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		257.6 - 257.7								
Hamilton	Lowndes sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	245.1 - 245.1	7.65	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
		247.0 - 247.0								
		247.1 - 247.2								
		247.6 - 247.6								
		249.1 - 249.3								
		249.5 - 249.6								
Hamilton	Mascotte and Plummer soils, occassionally flooded	252.1 - 252.2	1.11	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Hydric	No	>60	High
Hamilton	Ocilla loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	247.3 - 247.5	6.66	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
		256.9 - 257.0								
		257.1 - 257.2								
		259.0 - 259.2								
Hamilton	Stockade fine sandy loam	251.0 - 251.2	3.23	Not prime farmland	3	Low	Hydric	No	>60	High
		251.3 - 251.3								
Hamilton	Valdosta sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	247.5 - 247.6	4.87	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		247.9 - 248.0								
		249.9 - 250.1								
		250.6 - 250.6								
Hamilton	Valdosta sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	247.0 - 247.1	11.67	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		247.2 - 247.3								
		247.8 - 247.9								
		248.0 - 248.4								
		248.9 - 249.0								
		249.8 - 249.9								
Hamilton	Wadley sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	253.2 - 253.3	1.69	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
Hamilton	Wadley sand, 5 to 12 percent	245.4 - 245.8	6.99	Not prime	1	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
	slopes	245.8 - 246.0		farmland						
Hamilton	Wahee fine sandy loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	244.9 - 245.1	3.07	Not prime farmland	3	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
Hamilton	Wampee loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	247.5 - 247.5	11.92	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
		249.6 - 249.8								
		250.1 - 250.2								
		250.3 - 250.4								
		250.5 - 250.6								
		257.2 - 257.3								
		257.7 - 257.8								
Hamilton	Wampee-Blanton complex, 12 to 20 percent slopes	245.8 - 245.8	0.52	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
Hamilton	Wampee-Blanton complex, 8 to 12 percent slopes	248.4 - 248.4	1.02	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
Hamilton	Water	245.1 - 245.2	0.33	Not prime farmland	-	-	Non-Hydric	No	>60	-
		261.1 - 261.1								
Madison	Alpin fine sand, occasionally flooded	261.1 - 261.4	7.36	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Low
		261.5 - 261.5								
		261.5 - 261.6								
		263.1 - 263.3								
		263.8 - 263.9								
Madison	Alpin sand	261.4 - 261.5	19.13	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Low
		261.5 - 261.5								
		261.6 - 262.5								
Madison	Eunola fine sand, occasionally flooded	263.3 - 263.8	6.56	All areas are prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
Madison	Kenansville loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	262.5 - 263.1	10.47	Not prime farmland	2	Moderate	Non-Hydric	No	-	Low
Madison	Water	261.1 - 261.1	0.09	Not prime	-	-	Non-Hydric	No	-	-

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		263.9 - 263.9		farmland						
Suwannee	Alpin fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	264.5 - 264.6	161.39	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		265.1 - 265.1								
		265.2 - 266.6								
		266.6 - 267.3								
		267.4 - 267.9								
		268.3 - 268.7								
		268.9 - 269.6								
		289.8 - 290.0								
		292.7 - 292.9								
		293.0 - 294.2								
		295.4 - 296.2								
		296.3 - 296.4								
		296.5 - 297.4								
		297.6 - 297.8								
		298.0 - 298.6								
		298.6 - 300.5								
		302.5 - 303.4								
Suwannee	Alpin fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	264.4 - 264.5	3.31	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		303.4 - 303.6								
Suwannee	Alpin fine sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes	264.6 - 264.7	12.19	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		265.0 - 265.1								
		265.1 - 265.2								
		292.6 - 292.7								
		292.9 - 293.0								
		296.2 - 296.3								
		296.4 - 296.5								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		297.4 - 297.6								
		297.8 - 297.9								
		298.0 - 298.0								
		298.6 - 298.6								
Suwannee	Bigbee-Garcon-Meggett complex, occasionally flooded	263.9 - 264.4	5.62	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		264.7 - 265.0								
		303.8 - 303.9								
Suwannee	Blanton-Alpin-Bonneau complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	267.9 - 268.3	122.24	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
		269.6 - 270.0								
		272.5 - 272.7								
		275.6 - 276.0								
		276.2 - 276.3								
		276.3 - 276.6								
		276.7 - 277.0								
		277.1 - 277.2								
		277.2 - 277.3								
		277.4 - 277.5								
		277.6 - 278.5								
		278.5 - 279.2								
		287.2 - 288.0								
		290.0 - 290.2								
		290.3 - 292.6								
		294.2 - 295.4								
Suwannee	Blanton-Bonneau complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	265.2 - 265.2	2.01	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
		267.3 - 267.4								
Suwannee	Blanton-Lynchburg-Bonneau Complex, 0 to 5 percent	277.0 - 277.1	7.32	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
		280.8 - 281.1								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
	slopes	281.3 - 281.4								
Suwannee	Bonneau-Blanton-Padlock complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	271.7 - 272.5	198.61	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		272.7 - 275.6								
		276.0 - 276.2								
		276.3 - 276.3								
		276.6 - 276.7								
		277.2 - 277.2								
		277.3 - 277.4								
		277.5 - 277.6								
		279.2 - 280.8								
		281.1 - 281.3								
		281.4 - 282.1								
		282.2 - 283.2								
		283.3 - 287.2								
		288.0 - 289.8								
Suwannee	Chiefland fine sand, occasionally flooded	303.6 - 303.8	4.52	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	42	Low
		303.9 - 303.9								
Suwannee	Falmouth-Bonneau-Blanton complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	268.7 - 268.9	25.76	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
		270.0 - 271.7								
Suwannee	Falmouth-Bonneau-Blanton complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes	282.1 - 282.2	1.13	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
Suwannee	Fluvaquents-Meggett-Bigbee complex, frequently flooded	290.2 - 290.3	2.11	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Hydric	No	>60	High
Suwannee	Leon fine sand	278.5 - 278.5	0.66	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	High
Suwannee	Mascotte-Sapelo complex	283.2 - 283.3	1.26	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	High
Suwannee	Ocilla-Albany-Blanton complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	297.9 - 298.0	1.25	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Suwannee	Otela-Alpin-Chiefland complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	300.5 - 301.7	15.11	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	42	Moderate
Suwannee	Otela-Chiefland-Ichetucknee complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	301.7 - 302.5	11.73	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	42	Moderate
Suwannee	Troup fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	266.6 - 266.6	0.74	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
Suwannee	Water	263.9 - 263.9 303.9 - 303.9	0.12	Not prime farmland	<Null>	<Null>	Non-Hydric	No	>60	<NULL>
Gilchrist	Alpin fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	326.1 - 327.1 327.2 - 328.1 329.1 - 329.2 330.1 - 330.2	29.67	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
Gilchrist	Blanton fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	329.3 - 329.5	3.84	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
Gilchrist	Elloree-Osier-Fluvaquents complex, frequently flooded	316.2 - 316.4	1.63	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Hydric	No	>60	High
Gilchrist	Fluvaquents, frequently flooded	304.0 - 304.1	0.26	Not prime farmland	<Null>	<Null>	Hydric	No	>60	High
Gilchrist	Garcon fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	317.3 - 317.4	2.13	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
Gilchrist	Hurricane fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	310.5 - 310.6 311.0 - 311.1 311.7 - 311.8 312.5 - 312.6 313.0 - 313.2 313.4 - 313.5 314.4 - 314.6 314.9 - 315.2 315.6 - 315.7	17.54	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Gilchrist	Kershaw fine sand, gently rolling	305.1 - 308.2	45.62	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		320.3 - 320.3								
Gilchrist	Leon fine sand	308.8 - 308.8	10.13	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	High
		308.9 - 308.9								
		308.9 - 309.0								
		309.0 - 309.2								
		309.2 - 309.3								
		310.6 - 310.6								
		311.3 - 311.4								
		311.5 - 311.5								
		312.2 - 312.2								
		312.3 - 312.3								
		312.4 - 312.4								
		312.7 - 312.8								
		314.0 - 314.1								
		314.2 - 314.2								
		314.3 - 314.3								
		314.4 - 314.4								
Gilchrist	Lynn Haven and Allanton mucky fine sands, depressional	308.6 - 308.8	28.48	Not prime farmland	8	Low	Hydric	No	>60	High
		308.8 - 308.9								
		309.0 - 309.0								
		309.3 - 309.3								
		309.4 - 309.4								
		310.3 - 310.5								
		310.6 - 310.6								
		310.8 - 310.8								
		311.3 - 311.3								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		312.4 - 312.5								
		312.8 - 313.0								
		313.2 - 313.3								
		313.6 - 314.0								
		314.1 - 314.2								
		314.2 - 314.3								
		314.3 - 314.4								
		314.6 - 314.9								
		315.4 - 315.6								
		315.7 - 315.7								
		315.8 - 315.8								
		316.6 - 316.8								
		317.0 - 317.2								
		317.5 - 317.8								
Gilchrist	Ortega fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	308.2 - 308.4	17.8	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
		310.6 - 310.8								
		310.9 - 310.9								
		311.1 - 311.3								
		316.5 - 316.5								
		317.2 - 317.3								
		317.9 - 318.2								
		318.3 - 318.4								
		319.8 - 320.1								
Gilchrist	Otela-Penney fine sands, 0 to 5 percent slopes	304.1 - 304.7	9.26	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Gilchrist	Pamlico-Dorovan mucks, frequently flooded	309.2 - 309.2	5.9	Not prime farmland	8	<Null>	Hydric	No	>60	High
		311.5 - 311.7								
		311.8 - 311.9								
		312.1 - 312.2								
		312.2 - 312.3								
		312.3 - 312.4								
		312.5 - 312.5								
		312.6 - 312.7								
		313.5 - 313.6								
Gilchrist	Penney fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	304.7 - 305.1	108.8	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		318.2 - 318.3								
		318.4 - 318.6								
		318.7 - 319.0								
		319.0 - 319.7								
		320.1 - 320.3								
		320.3 - 320.5								
		320.6 - 320.7								
		321.0 - 321.1								
		321.4 - 322.3								
		322.3 - 322.4								
		323.0 - 325.5								
		325.6 - 325.6								
		325.7 - 326.1								
		328.1 - 328.4								
		328.4 - 329.0								
		329.0 - 329.1								
		329.2 - 329.3								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		330.2 - 330.3								
		330.5 - 330.8								
		330.8 - 331.2								
		331.2 - 331.6								
Gilchrist	Penney fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	318.6 - 318.7	29.64	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		319.7 - 319.8								
		320.5 - 320.6								
		320.7 - 321.0								
		321.1 - 321.4								
		322.3 - 322.3								
		322.4 - 323.0								
		325.5 - 325.6								
		325.6 - 325.7								
		328.4 - 328.4								
		329.0 - 329.0								
		329.7 - 329.7								
		330.3 - 330.4								
		330.5 - 330.5								
		331.2 - 331.2								
		331.6 - 331.8								
Gilchrist	Pottsburg fine sand	313.5 - 313.5	1.58	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	High
		313.6 - 313.6								
Gilchrist	Ridgewood fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	308.4 - 308.6	45.44	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
		308.9 - 308.9								
		309.3 - 309.4								
		309.4 - 310.3								
		310.8 - 310.9								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		310.9 - 311.0								
		311.4 - 311.5								
		311.9 - 312.1								
		312.7 - 312.7								
		312.8 - 312.8								
		313.3 - 313.4								
		315.2 - 315.4								
		315.6 - 315.6								
		315.7 - 315.8								
		315.8 - 316.2								
		316.4 - 316.5								
		316.5 - 316.6								
		316.8 - 317.0								
		317.4 - 317.5								
		317.8 - 317.9								
		319.0 - 319.0								
Gilchrist	Wadley fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	327.1 - 327.2	10.13	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		329.5 - 329.7								
		329.7 - 330.1								
		330.4 - 330.5								
		330.8 - 330.8								
Gilchrist	Water	303.9 - 304.0	0.05	Not prime farmland	<Null>	<Null>	Non-Hydric	No	>60	<NULL>
Alachua	Candler fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	331.8 - 332.1	5.37	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		332.3 - 332.5								
		332.5 - 332.6								
		332.6 - 332.7								
		332.7 - 333.2								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		333.3 - 333.5								
		334.0 - 334.4								
		334.5 - 334.7								
		334.8 - 335.3								
		335.4 - 335.5								
		335.5 - 335.8								
Alachua	Candler fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	331.8 - 331.8	0.25	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		332.1 - 332.3								
		332.5 - 332.5								
		332.6 - 332.6								
		332.7 - 332.7								
		333.2 - 333.3								
		333.5 - 333.8								
		333.9 - 333.9								
		334.4 - 334.5								
		335.5 - 335.5								
Alachua	Tavares sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	333.8 - 333.9	0.4	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Moderate
		333.9 - 334.0								
		334.7 - 334.8								
		335.3 - 335.4								
Levy	Adamsville fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	336.4 - 336.5	17.83	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
		336.5 - 336.6								
		337.1 - 337.3								
		337.3 - 337.3								
		338.3 - 338.3								
		338.6 - 338.6								
		338.7 - 338.8								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Levy	Astatula fine sand, 1 to 8 percent slopes	339.1 - 339.1 345.4 - 345.5 346.1 - 346.5 346.8 - 346.9 348.1 - 348.2 348.2 - 348.4 349.5 - 349.6 351.6 - 351.6 354.4 - 354.5 355.1 - 355.3 355.5 - 355.6 355.6 - 355.8	16.31	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
Levy	Candler fine sand, 1 to 5 percent slopes	335.8 - 335.9 336.0 - 336.1 347.3 - 347.5 347.6 - 348.1 348.4 - 348.8 349 - 349.5 349.6 - 350.6 350.8 - 351 351.1 - 351.6 351.6 - 351.9 352.0 - 352.0 352.6 - 352.8 352.9 - 353.2 353.6 - 354.4 354.5 - 354.8	164.23	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		354.9 - 355.1								
		355.3 - 355.5								
		355.6 - 355.6								
		355.8 - 357.0								
		357.2 - 358.0								
		358.0 - 358.1								
		358.2 - 358.2								
		358.3 - 358.7								
		360.1 - 360.8								
		360.9 - 362.0								
		362.6 - 362.9								
		362.9 - 362.9								
		363.0 - 363.4								
		363.8 - 364.5								
Levy	Candler fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	335.9 - 336.0	24.51	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		350.6 - 350.8								
		352.8 - 352.9								
		354.8 - 354.9								
		358.0 - 358.0								
		358.1 - 358.2								
		358.2 - 358.3								
		358.7 - 358.9								
		362.0 - 362.6								
		362.9 - 362.9								
		362.9 - 363.0								
		363.5 - 363.7								
		363.8 - 363.8								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Levy	Candler-Apopka complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes	337.0 - 337.0	14.1	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		358.9 - 359.8								
		360.8 - 360.9								
Levy	Millhopper fine sand, 1 to 5 percent slopes	347.5 - 347.6	1.6	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
Levy	Orlando fine sand, 1 to 5 percent slopes	351.0 - 351.1	24.22	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		351.9 - 352.0								
		352.0 - 352.6								
		353.2 - 353.6								
		357.0 - 357.2								
		359.8 - 360.1								
Levy	Placid and Popash soils, depressional	336.7 - 336.8	13.08	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Hydric	No	>60	High
		336.9 - 337.0								
		337.4 - 337.5								
		337.6 - 337.7								
		337.7 - 337.8								
		337.8 - 337.8								
		338.0 - 338.2								
		338.3 - 338.4								
		338.5 - 338.6								
		338.6 - 338.7								
		339.2 - 339.2								
		339.5 - 339.6								
		339.9 - 340.0								
		340.1 - 340.2								
		348.8 - 348.8								
Levy	Placid and Samsula soils, depressional	340.6 - 340.7	9.8	Not prime farmland	2	<Null>	Predominately Hydric	No	>60	High
		341.0 - 341.1								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		341.4 - 341.6								
		341.7 - 341.8								
		342.3 - 342.4								
		342.5 - 342.5								
		342.6 - 342.6								
		343.0 - 343.1								
		343.3 - 343.4								
		343.5 - 343.7								
		344.0 - 344.0								
		344.1 - 344.2								
Levy	Placid fine sand	336.1 - 336.1	35.6	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Hydric	No	>60	High
		336.5 - 336.5								
		336.6 - 336.7								
		336.8 - 336.9								
		337.1 - 337.1								
		337.3 - 337.4								
		337.5 - 337.5								
		337.6 - 337.6								
		337.7 - 337.7								
		337.8 - 337.8								
		337.8 - 338.0								
		338.2 - 338.3								
		338.4 - 338.5								
		339.1 - 339.2								
		339.3 - 339.5								
		339.6 - 339.7								
		339.8 - 339.9								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		340.0 - 340.1								
		344.6 - 345.4								
		346.5 - 346.7								
		346.9 - 347.0								
Levy	Pomona fine sand	342.4 - 342.5	2.59	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	High
		342.5 - 342.6								
Levy	Pompano fine sand	340.2 - 340.4	1.25	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Hydric	No	>60	High
Levy	Smyrna fine sand	340.4 - 340.6	41.88	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	High
		340.7 - 341.0								
		341.1 - 341.4								
		341.6 - 341.7								
		341.8 - 342.3								
		342.6 - 343.0								
		343.1 - 343.3								
		343.4 - 343.5								
		343.7 – 344.0								
		344.0 - 344.1								
		344.2 - 344.6								
Levy	Sparr fine sand	337.5 - 337.6	6.93	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
		345.5 - 346.0								
Levy	Tavares fine sand, 1 to 5 percent slopes	335.9 - 335.9	23.15	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
		336.1 - 336.4								
		337.0 - 337.0								
		337.0 - 337.1								
		337.3 - 337.3								
		338.7 - 338.7								
		338.8 - 339.1								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		339.2 - 339.3								
		339.7 - 339.8								
		346.0 - 346.1								
		347.0 - 347.3								
		348.2 - 348.2								
		348.9 - 349.0								
		363.4 - 363.5								
		363.7 - 363.8								
Levy	Water	346.7 - 346.8	2.03	-	-	-	Non-Hydric	No	>60	-
		348.8 - 348.9								
Marion	Adamsville sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	365.9 - 365.9	20.87	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
		366.4 - 366.5								
		366.9 - 366.9								
		376.0 - 376.0								
		378.0 - 378.1								
		378.2 - 378.3								
		379.8 - 379.9								
		379.9 - 380.1								
		380.2 - 380.3								
		380.4 - 380.5								
		380.8 - 380.8								
		381.1 - 381.2								
		382.7 - 382.8								
		387.8 - 388.2								
Marion	Apopka sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	371.3 - 371.4	5.4	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
		382.5 - 382.5								
		386.8 - 387.0								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Marion	Arredondo sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	375.3 - 375.4	2	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Low
Marion	Candler sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	364.5 - 364.8	132.65	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		364.8 - 365.9								
		365.9 - 366.4								
		366.5 - 366.9								
		366.9 - 368.3								
		368.4 - 369.2								
		369.3 - 370.0								
		370.1 - 371.3								
		371.4 - 371.7								
		371.8 - 372.0								
		372.1 - 372.4								
		372.4 - 373.0								
		373.3 - 373.4								
		373.7 - 373.8								
		373.9 - 374.0								
		374.1 - 374.4								
		375.4 - 375.5								
		375.5 - 375.6								
		375.7 - 375.8								
		376.4 - 377.2								
		381.5 - 381.5								
Marion	Candler sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes	368.3 - 368.4	19.7	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		369.2 - 369.3								
		370.0 - 370.1								
		371.7 - 371.8								
		372.0 - 372.1								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		372.4 - 372.4								
		373.0 - 373.3								
		373.4 - 373.7								
		373.8 - 373.9								
		374.0 - 374.1								
		375.2 - 375.3								
Marion	Eaton loamy sand	382.8 - 382.8	1	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	High
Marion	Electra sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	388.2 - 388.4	2.9	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
Marion	Holopaw sand	384.0 - 384.0	2.14	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Hydric	No	>60	High
		387.4 - 387.4								
		388.9 - 389.0								
Marion	Jumper fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	383.3 - 384.0	22.64	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
		384.0 - 384.4								
		384.8 - 384.9								
		386.3 - 386.7								
		386.7 - 386.8								
		387.0 - 387.2								
		387.3 - 387.3								
Marion	Lynne sand	387.5 - 387.5	0.96	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	High
Marion	Orlando fine sand, 1 to 5 percent slopes	364.8 - 364.8	0.3	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
Marion	Paisley loamy fine sand	387.3 - 387.4	0.94	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Predominately Hydric	No	>60	High
		387.4 - 387.5								
Marion	Pedro-Arredondo complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	387.5 - 387.8	2.74	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	16	Low
Marion	Placid sand, depressional	378.3 - 378.4	4.47	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Hydric	No	>60	High
		378.5 - 378.7								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Marion	Placid-Pompano-Pomona complex	380.9 - 380.9 381.0 - 381.1 374.9 - 374.9 377.4 - 377.5 377.6 - 378.0 378.1 - 378.2 378.3 - 378.3 378.4 - 378.5 378.8 - 378.9 379.0 - 379.1 379.3 - 379.3 379.7 - 379.8 379.9 - 379.9 380.1 - 380.2 380.3 - 380.4 380.5 - 380.8 381.2 - 381.4	18.56	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Hydric	No	>60	High
Marion	Pomona sand	374.8 - 374.9 374.9 - 375.0 375.1 - 375.1 377.3 - 377.4 377.5 - 377.6 378.7 - 378.7 378.9 - 379.0 379.1 - 379.3 379.3 - 379.7 380.8 - 380.9	26.78	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	High

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Marion	Sparr fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	380.9 - 381.0 381.6 - 381.9 387.2 - 387.3 387.8 - 387.8 388.4 - 388.8 388.9 - 388.9 377.2 - 377.3 381.5 - 381.6 381.9 - 382.5 382.5 - 382.7 382.8 - 383.3 384.4 - 384.8 384.9 - 386.3 386.7 - 386.7	47.01	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
Marion	Tavares sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	374.4 - 374.8 375.0 - 375.1 375.1 - 375.2 375.5 - 375.5 375.6 - 375.7 375.8 - 376.0 376.0 - 376.4 377.3 - 377.3 378.7 - 378.8 381.4 - 381.5	21.7	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	Yes	>60	Moderate
Marion	Water	388.8 - 388.9	0.74	Not prime farmland	-	-	Non-Hydric	No	>60	-
Sumter	Adamsville fine sand	409.8 - 409.8 411.2 - 411.4	2.38	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Sumter	Adamsville fine sand, bouldery subsurface	409.1 - 409.2	1.58	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
Sumter	Apopka fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	421.1 - 421.2	1.78	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Low
Sumter	Astatula fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes	410.1 - 410.9	18.78	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Low
		420.7 - 420.8								
		420.9 - 421.1								
		424.9 - 425.1								
Sumter	Basinger fine sand, depressional	389.4 - 389.4	0.29	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Hydric	No	-	High
Sumter	EauGallie fine sand	425.4 - 425.5	2.35	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	High
Sumter	EauGallie fine sand, bouldery subsurface	389.6 - 389.9	66.03	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	High
		390.7 - 390.8								
		390.9 - 391.4								
		391.8 - 391.8								
		391.9 - 392.7								
		392.7 - 392.8								
		392.9 - 392.9								
		393.9 - 394.0								
		395.8 - 396.0								
		396.1 - 396.2								
		397.8 - 397.9								
		398.1 - 398.2								
		400.3 - 400.3								
		400.4 - 400.5								
		404.3 - 404.3								
		413.5 - 413.7								
		414.0 - 414.0								
		414.1 - 414.3								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		414.3 - 414.5								
		414.6 - 415.1								
		415.1 - 415.1								
		415.3 - 415.4								
		415.4 - 415.5								
		415.5 - 416.0								
		417.4 - 417.8								
		420.4 - 420.6								
Sumter	Electra fine sand, bouldery subsurface	394.9 - 395.3	9.72	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
		395.6 - 395.8								
		397.5 - 397.6								
		397.6 - 397.7								
Sumter	Florahome sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	405.6 - 405.7	2.21	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Moderate
		411.9 - 412.0								
Sumter	Floridana mucky fine sand, depressional	394.4 - 394.4	4.06	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Hydric	No	-	High
		398.1 - 398.1								
		398.2 - 398.2								
		399.8 - 399.9								
		413.1 - 413.2								
		413.4 - 413.5								
Sumter	Floridana-Basinger association, frequently flooded	394.0 - 394.1	0.96	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Hydric	No	-	High
Sumter	Ft. Green fine sand, bouldery subsurface	390.4 - 390.4	4.33	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	High
		402.7 - 403.0								
Sumter	Gator muck	390.8 - 390.9	2.36	Not prime farmland	2	<Null>	Hydric	No	-	High
		392.8 - 392.9								
		396.0 - 396.1								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Sumter	Gator muck, frequently flooded	390.4 - 390.7 393.2 - 393.2 398.4 - 398.6 398.6 - 398.7 398.7 - 398.7 403.0 - 403.2	4.92	Not prime farmland	2	<Null>	Hydric	No	-	High
Sumter	Immokalee sand	389.5 - 389.5	1.11	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	High
Sumter	Kendrick fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	420.9 - 420.9	0.88	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Low
Sumter	Lake fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	406.2 - 407.6 407.6 - 409.0 409.4 - 409.4	45.41	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Low
Sumter	Mabel fine sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes	393.0 - 393.1 393.2 - 393.2 400.0 - 400.1 401.9 - 402.0 402.0 - 402.1 402.2 - 402.3 402.4 - 402.6	6.51	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
Sumter	Malabar fine sand, frequently flooded	389.0 - 389.1 390.3 - 390.4 421.8 - 422.0	4.73	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Hydric	No	-	High
Sumter	Millhopper sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	417.9 – 418.0 418.5 - 418.6 420.2 - 420.2	3.04	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Moderate
Sumter	Monteocha fine sand, depressional	397.6 - 397.6 400.3 - 400.4	10.06	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Hydric	No	-	High

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		400.5 - 400.6								
		400.7 - 400.7								
		400.7 - 400.8								
		413.2 - 413.2								
		414.5 - 414.6								
		417.8 - 417.9								
		420.3 - 420.4								
		420.6 - 420.7								
Sumter	Myakka sand	389.3 - 389.4	3.16	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	High
		389.4 - 389.5								
		389.5 - 389.6								
Sumter	Okeelanta muck	412.3 - 412.5	9.99	Not prime farmland	2	<Null>	Hydric	No	-	High
		417.2 - 417.2								
		418.7 - 419.2								
		419.5 - 419.6								
Sumter	Okeelanta muck, frequently flooded	409.7 - 409.7	0.78	Not prime farmland	2	<Null>	Hydric	No	-	High
		409.8 - 409.8								
Sumter	Oldsmar fine sand, bouldery subsurface	389.9 - 390.3	29.87	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	High
		400.9 - 401.2								
		401.8 - 401.9								
		402.0 - 402.0								
		402.1 - 402.2								
		403.7 - 404.2								
		404.2 - 404.3								
		404.3 - 404.7								
Sumter	Ona fine sand	389.1 - 389.3	27.64	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	High
		411.6 - 411.7								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		418.1 - 418.1								
		418.2 - 418.4								
		418.4 - 418.4								
		418.6 - 418.7								
		419.2 - 419.5								
		419.6 - 420.0								
		422.6 - 423.2								
		423.6 - 423.6								
		424.2 - 424.3								
Sumter	Paisley fine sand, bouldery subsurface	390.7 - 390.7	17.05	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Hydric	No	-	High
		395.5 - 395.6								
		398.6 - 398.6								
		402.3 - 402.4								
		402.6 - 402.7								
		403.2 - 403.7								
		404.2 - 404.2								
		417.0 - 417.2								
Sumter	Paisley fine sand, depressional	417.2 - 417.2	2.42	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Hydric	No	-	High
		417.2 - 417.4								
Sumter	Pits-Dumps complex	407.6 - 407.6	0.11	Not prime farmland	<Null>	<Null>	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	<NULL>
Sumter	Placid fine sand, depressional	418.1 - 418.2	19.06	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Hydric	No	-	High
		418.7 - 418.7								
		421.4 - 421.8								
		422.3 - 422.6								
		423.2 - 423.5								
		423.6 - 423.7								
		423.8 - 423.9								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		424.4 - 424.6								
		425.1 - 425.4								
Sumter	Pompano fine sand	409.7 - 409.8	6.58	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Hydric	No	-	High
		414.0 - 414.1								
		421.4 - 421.4								
		424.6 - 424.9								
		425.1 - 425.1								
Sumter	Pompano fine sand, depressional	412.1 - 412.2	21.07	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Hydric	No	-	High
		412.3 - 412.3								
		412.5 - 412.7								
		412.9 - 413.1								
		413.4 - 413.4								
		413.5 - 413.5								
		413.7 - 413.8								
		413.9 - 414.0								
		414.3 - 414.3								
		415.1 - 415.1								
		415.1 - 415.3								
		415.4 - 415.4								
		415.5 - 415.5								
		422.0 - 422.1								
		422.1 - 422.3								
Sumter	Seffner fine sand	411.4 - 411.6	8.69	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
		411.7 - 411.9								
		412.0 - 412.1								
		418.1 - 418.1								
		418.4 - 418.4								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		418.4 - 418.5								
Sumter	Sparr fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	391.7 - 391.8	8.75	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
		391.8 - 391.9								
		417.9 - 417.9								
		420.0 - 420.2								
		420.2 - 420.3								
		420.8 - 420.9								
		420.9 - 420.9								
		425.1 - 425.1								
Sumter	Sparr fine sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes	392.7 - 392.7	5.83	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
		413.2 - 413.4								
		416.3 - 416.5								
Sumter	Sumterville fine sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes	391.4 - 391.7	13.56	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
		404.7 - 404.8								
		416.0 - 416.3								
		416.5 - 416.8								
Sumter	Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	404.8 - 405.6	44.45	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
		405.7 - 406.2								
		409.0 - 409.1								
		409.2 - 409.4								
		409.4 - 409.7								
		409.8 - 410.1								
		410.9 - 411.2								
		412.2 - 412.3								
		412.7 - 412.9								
		418.0 - 418.1								
		420.7 - 420.7								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		421.2 - 421.4								
		422.1 - 422.1								
Sumter	Wabasso fine sand	423.5 - 423.6	7.53	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	High
		423.7 - 423.8								
		423.9 - 424.2								
		424.3 - 424.4								
Sumter	Wabasso fine sand, bouldery subsurface	392.9 - 393.0	80.35	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	High
		393.1 - 393.2								
		393.3 - 393.9								
		394.1 - 394.4								
		394.4 - 394.9								
		395.3 - 395.5								
		395.6 - 395.6								
		396.4 - 396.7								
		396.8 - 396.8								
		397.0 - 397.5								
		397.9 - 398.1								
		398.2 - 398.4								
		398.6 - 398.6								
		398.7 - 398.7								
		398.7 - 399.0								
		399.1 - 399.1								
		399.1 - 399.2								
		399.3 - 399.4								
		399.4 - 399.4								
		399.5 - 399.8								
		399.9 - 400.0								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		400.1 - 400.3								
		400.6 - 400.7								
		400.7 - 400.7								
		400.8 - 400.9								
		401.2 - 401.8								
		413.8 - 413.9								
		416.8 - 416.9								
		417.4 - 417.4								
Sumter	Wabasso fine sand, depressional	393.2 - 393.3	9.84	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Hydric	No	-	High
		396.2 - 396.4								
		396.7 - 396.8								
		396.8 - 397								
		397.7 - 397.8								
		397.9 - 397.9								
		399.0 - 399.1								
		399.1 - 399.1								
		399.2 - 399.3								
		399.4 - 399.4								
		399.4 - 399.5								
		401.8 - 401.8								
		416.9 - 417.0								
Sumter	Water	402.7 - 402.7	0.08	Not prime farmland	<Null>	<Null>	Non-Hydric	No	-	<NULL>
Lake	Anclote and Myakka soils	425.8 - 425.8	13.73	Not prime farmland	8	Low	Hydric	No	-	High
		431.8 - 431.8								
		431.9 - 431.9								
		442.4 - 442.6								
		442.8 - 443.1								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		443.4 - 443.6								
		443.9 - 444.1								
		446.0 - 446.0								
		446.6 - 446.9								
Lake	Apopka sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	430.9 - 431.0	11.82	Farmland of unique importance	1	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		431.6 - 431.6								
		432.0 - 432.0								
		432.2 - 432.5								
		433.5 - 433.6								
		434.3 - 434.4								
Lake	Apopka sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes	432.5 - 432.6	1.78	Farmland of unique importance	1	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		432.7 - 432.8								
Lake	Arents	427.4 - 427.4	2.14	Not prime farmland	5	Moderate	Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
		427.5 - 427.5								
		431.8 - 431.9								
		433.6 - 433.7								
		434.7 - 434.8								
Lake	Candler sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	431.3 - 431.4	15.14	Farmland of unique importance	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Low
		431.7 - 431.7								
		432.0 - 432.2								
		432.6 - 432.7								
		432.8 - 432.8								
		432.8 - 433.0								
		433.1 - 433.5								
		434.1 - 434.3								
Lake	Candler sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes	431.0 - 431.3	3.64	Farmland of unique importance	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Low

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Lake	Ellzey sand	434.0 - 434.1	6.38	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	High
		434.4 - 434.4								
		434.5 - 434.5								
		434.9 - 435.0								
		435.0 - 435.2								
Lake	Immokalee sand	440.7 - 440.9	2.03	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	High
Lake	Kendrick sand, thin subsurface	435.8 - 435.9	2.79	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Low
		435.9 - 436.1								
Lake	Myakka sand	425.7 - 425.8	100.32	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	High
		425.8 - 425.9								
		426.4 - 426.5								
		426.6 - 426.7								
		427.4 - 427.5								
		427.7 - 427.7								
		427.8 - 428.0								
		428.2 - 428.2								
		428.5 - 428.5								
		428.6 - 429.1								
		429.1 - 429.2								
		429.7 - 429.8								
		430.4 - 430.5								
		430.6 - 430.6								
		433.7 - 433.7								
		433.8 - 433.8								
		435.0 - 435.0								
		435.2 - 435.5								
		435.6 - 435.7								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		435.8 - 435.8								
		435.9 - 435.9								
		436.1 - 436.1								
		436.2 - 436.2								
		436.4 - 436.5								
		436.5 - 436.7								
		437.1 - 437.1								
		437.2 - 437.2								
		437.2 - 437.5								
		437.5 - 437.7								
		437.8 - 437.9								
		437.9 - 438.0								
		438.2 - 438.4								
		438.4 - 438.5								
		438.6 - 438.7								
		439.5 - 439.6								
		439.6 - 439.6								
		440.3 - 440.7								
		441.0 - 441.2								
		441.2 - 441.5								
		441.5 - 441.6								
		441.6 - 442.4								
		442.6 - 442.6								
		443.1 - 443.3								
		443.6 - 443.9								
		444.2 - 444.2								
		444.3 - 444.6								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		445.3 - 445.7								
		445.9 - 446.0								
Lake	Ocoee mucky peat	429.8 - 430.0	3.99	Not prime farmland	8	<Null>	Hydric	No	-	High
		430.1 - 430.2								
		430.2 - 430.4								
Lake	Oklawaha muck	425.6 - 425.7	5.62	Not prime farmland	8	<Null>	Hydric	No	-	High
		425.8 - 425.8								
		425.9 - 426.1								
		426.2 - 426.3								
		426.4 - 426.4								
		426.8 - 426.8								
		427.0 - 427.2								
Lake	Placid and Myakka sands, depressional	427.3 - 427.4	8.26	Not prime farmland	8	Low	Hydric	No	-	High
		428.5 - 428.6								
		429.2 - 429.3								
		429.3 - 429.4								
		429.5 - 429.5								
		429.6 - 429.7								
		429.8 - 429.8								
		430.0 - 430.1								
		430.2 - 430.2								
		430.4 - 430.4								
		431.5 - 431.5								
		436.5 - 436.5								
		441.2 - 441.2								
Lake	Placid sand, depressional	426.5 - 426.6	12.29	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Hydric	No	-	High
		426.8 - 426.8								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		426.8 - 426.9								
		427.5 - 427.6								
		428.2 - 428.3								
		429.1 - 429.1								
		434.5 - 434.6								
		435.5 - 435.6								
		442.6 - 442.6								
		442.6 - 442.8								
		443.1 - 443.1								
		443.9 - 443.9								
		444.1 - 444.2								
		444.2 - 444.3								
		444.6 - 444.6								
		445.3 - 445.3								
Lake	Pompano sand	427.7 - 427.8	14.25	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	High
		428.0 - 428.2								
		428.3 - 428.5								
		433.9 - 433.9								
		434.0 - 434.0								
		436.2 - 436.4								
		441.5 - 441.5								
		441.6 - 441.6								
		445.7 - 445.7								
		445.9 - 445.9								
Lake	Seffner sand	425.5 - 425.6	16.62	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
		426.1 - 426.2								
		426.3 - 426.4								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		426.4 - 426.4								
		426.5 - 426.5								
		426.7 - 426.8								
		426.9 - 427.0								
		427.2 - 427.3								
		427.6 - 427.7								
		429.3 - 429.3								
		429.4 - 429.5								
		430.7 - 430.8								
		431.4 - 431.5								
		431.8 - 431.8								
		431.9 - 432.0								
Lake	Sparr sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	430.5 - 430.6	9.42	Farmland of unique importance	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
		430.6 - 430.7								
		430.8 - 430.9								
		431.5 - 431.6								
		431.6 - 431.7								
		431.7 - 431.8								
		432.8 - 432.8								
		433.0 - 433.1								
Lake	Swamp	434.6 - 434.7	33.02	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Hydric	No	-	High
		434.8 - 434.9								
		435.7 - 435.8								
		436.1 - 436.2								
		436.4 - 436.4								
		436.7 - 437.1								
		437.2 - 437.2								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		437.7 - 437.8								
		437.9 - 437.9								
		438.0 - 438.2								
		438.4 - 438.4								
		438.5 - 438.6								
		438.7 - 438.9								
		438.9 - 439.0								
		439.1 - 439.2								
		439.2 - 439.4								
		440.0 - 440.3								
		440.9 - 441.0								
		444.6 - 445.3								
		446.0 - 446.6								
Lake	Tavares sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	431.4 - 431.4	8.55	Farmland of unique importance	1	Low	Non-Hydric	Yes	-	Moderate
		432.7 - 432.7								
		433.5 - 433.5								
		433.6 - 433.6								
		433.7 - 433.8								
		433.8 - 433.9								
		433.9 - 434.0								
		445.7 - 445.9								
Lake	Water	434.4 - 434.5	0.23	Not prime farmland	-	-	Non-Hydric	No	-	-
Lake	Wauchula sand	429.5 - 429.6	16.46	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	High
		437.1 - 437.2								
		437.5 - 437.5								
		438.9 - 438.9								
		439.0 - 439.1								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		439.2 - 439.2								
		439.4 - 439.5								
		439.6 - 439.6								
		439.6 - 440.0								
		443.3 - 443.4								
Polk	Basinger mucky fine sand, depressional	449.0 - 449.1	0.59	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Hydric	No	>60	High
Polk	Candler sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	452.7 - 454.2	23.37	Farmland of unique importance	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		454.2 - 454.3								
		454.3 - 454.3								
		454.4 - 454.5								
Polk	Candler sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	454.2 - 454.2	1.74	Farmland of unique importance	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		454.3 - 454.3								
		454.3 - 454.4								
Polk	Felda fine sand, depressional	450.3 - 450.4	3.84	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Hydric	No	>60	High
		450.5 - 450.5								
		450.6 - 450.8								
		451.1 - 451.2								
Polk	Holopaw fine sand, depressional	446.9 - 447.0	7.2	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Hydric	No	>60	High
		447.4 - 447.5								
		447.7 - 448.0								
		451.2 - 451.4								
Polk	Hontoon muck	448.3 - 448.7	4.84	Not prime farmland	8	-	Hydric	No	>60	High
Polk	Immokalee sand	447.5 - 447.7	6.98	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	High
		449.6 - 449.7								
		449.8 - 450.1								
Polk	Kaliga muck	447.0 - 447.4	5.28	Not prime	8	-	Hydric	No	>60	High

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		449.4 - 449.4		farmland						
Polk	Pomello fine sand	449.7 - 449.8	2.53	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
Polk	Pomona fine sand	450.8 - 451.1 451.2 - 451.2 451.4 - 451.8	8.7	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	High
Polk	Pompano fine sand	452.1 - 452.3	5.87	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Hydric	No	>60	High
Polk	Samsula muck	448.0 - 448.3 448.7 - 449.0 451.8 - 452.1 452.3 - 452.6	14.15	Not prime farmland	8	-	Hydric	No	>60	High
Polk	Smyrna and Myakka fine sands	449.1 - 449.4 449.4 - 449.6 450.1 - 450.3 450.4 - 450.5 450.5 - 450.6	13.3	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	High
Polk	Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	452.6 - 452.7	0.3	Farmland of unique importance	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
Osceola	Adamsville sand	455.7 - 455.7 455.9 - 455.9 456.1 - 456.1 456.4 - 456.5	3.22	Farmland of unique importance	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
Osceola	Basinger fine sand	462.6 - 462.7	1.02	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Hydric	No	-	High
Osceola	Basinger fine sand, depressional	459.1 - 459.1	0.64	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Hydric	No	-	High
Osceola	Candler sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	454.5 - 454.5 454.5 - 454.5	34.46	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Low

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		454.7 - 454.7								
		455.0 - 455.2								
		455.2 - 455.3								
		455.7 - 455.9								
		456.1 - 456.4								
		458.4 - 459.0								
		459.2 - 459.4								
		459.7 - 460.0								
Osceola	Candler sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes	454.5 - 454.5	17.17	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Low
		454.5 - 454.7								
		454.7 - 455.0								
		455.6 - 455.7								
		459.0 - 459.1								
		459.1 - 459.2								
		459.4 - 459.7								
Osceola	Hontoon muck	456.0 - 456.1	26.12	Not prime farmland	8	-	Hydric	No	-	High
		456.8 - 458.4								
		460.6 - 460.8								
		461.0 - 461.3								
		461.4 - 461.6								
Osceola	Immokalee fine sand	455.9 - 456.0	16.02	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	High
		456.5 - 456.6								
		458.4 - 458.4								
		460.2 - 460.3								
		460.6 - 460.6								
		460.8 - 460.9								
		461.0 - 461.0								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		461.3 - 461.4								
		461.8 - 462.1								
		462.7 - 462.8								
		462.9 - 462.9								
Osceola	Myakka fine sand	455.3 - 455.6	7.62	Farmland of unique importance	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	High
		456.6 - 456.8								
Osceola	Placid fine sand, depressional	460.0 - 460.2	7.2	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Hydric	No	-	High
		460.3 - 460.4								
		461.6 - 461.7								
		462.1 - 462.2								
		462.8 - 462.9								
Osceola	Pomello fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	458.4 - 458.4	6.04	Farmland of unique importance	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
		460.0 - 460.0								
		460.4 - 460.6								
		460.9 - 461.0								
Osceola	Pompano fine sand	462.1 - 462.1	1.49	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Hydric	No	-	High
		462.2 - 462.2								
Osceola	Samsula muck	462.2 - 462.4	2.48	Not prime farmland	8	-	Hydric	No	-	High
Osceola	Satellite sand	461.7 - 461.8	8.8	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
		462.4 - 462.6								
		462.7 - 462.7								
Osceola	Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	455.2 - 455.2	0.61	Farmland of unique importance	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
Hunter's Creek Line										
Osceola	Arents, 0 to 5 percent slopes	12.9 - 12.9	0.39	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
Osceola	Basinger fine sand	10.4 - 10.4	7	Not prime	1	Low	Predominately	No	-	High

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		11.7 - 11.7		farmland			Hydric			
		12.6 - 12.9								
Osceola	Basinger fine sand, depressional	8.5 - 9.0	18.7	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Hydric	No	-	High
		9.1 - 9.2								
		9.2 - 9.3								
		11.0 - 11.1								
		11.4 - 11.4								
		11.7 - 11.7								
		11.8 - 12.1								
		12.9 - 13.0								
Osceola	Floridana fine sand, depressional	4.8 - 4.8	3.63	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Hydric	No	-	High
		5.0 - 5.1								
		9.3 - 9.5								
Osceola	Holopaw fine sand	6.2 - 6.3	2.33	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Hydric	No	-	High
Osceola	Hontoon muck	3.7 - 4.4	16.9	Not prime farmland	8	<Null>	Hydric	No	-	High
		6.8 - 7.3								
		7.6 - 8.2								
Osceola	Immokalee fine sand	0.0 - 0.1	17.17	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	High
		0.1 - 0.4								
		1.6 - 1.8								
		2.1 - 2.2								
		3.2 - 3.4								
Osceola	Kaliga muck	3.5 - 3.7	1.77	Not prime farmland	8	<Null>	Hydric	No	-	High
		4.4 - 4.4								
Osceola	Myakka fine sand	2.9 - 3.2	57.5	Farmland of unique importance	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	High
		5.5 - 5.6								
		5.6 - 5.7								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		5.7 - 5.8								
		6.0 - 6.1								
		6.1 - 6.2								
		6.3 - 6.4								
		6.6 - 6.7								
		7.3 - 7.3								
		7.6 - 7.6								
		8.3 - 8.4								
		9.0 - 9.1								
		9.2 - 9.2								
		9.5 - 10.4								
		10.4 - 11.0								
		11.1 - 11.4								
		11.7 - 11.8								
		12.1 - 12.3								
		13.0 - 13.2								
Osceola	Narcoossee fine sand	5.8 - 6.0	3.68	Farmland of unique importance	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
Osceola	Nittaw muck	0.8 - 1.0	7.59	Not prime farmland	8	<Null>	Hydric	No	-	High
		3.5 - 3.5								
		5.1 - 5.5								
Osceola	Ona fine sand	6.4 - 6.6	1.92	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	High
		11.4 - 11.4								
Osceola	Parkwood loamy fine sand, occasionally flooded	0.6 - 0.8	3.95	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Predominately Hydric	No	-	High
Osceola	Placid fine sand, depressional	0.1 - 0.1	8.14	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Hydric	No	-	High
		8.2 - 8.3								
		11.4 - 11.7								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		12.3 - 12.6								
Osceola	Pompano fine sand, depressional	1.0 - 1.6	15.55	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Hydric	No	-	High
		1.8 - 2.0								
		2.2 - 2.9								
Osceola	Riviera fine sand	0.4 - 0.6	2.9	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Hydric	No	-	High
		2.0 - 2.1								
Osceola	Riviera fine sand, depressional	4.7 - 4.8	4.84	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Hydric	No	-	High
		4.8 - 4.8								
		5.0 - 5.0								
		5.5 - 5.5								
		5.6 - 5.6								
		6.1 - 6.1								
		6.7 - 6.8								
		9.5 - 9.5								
Osceola	Samsula muck	8.4 - 8.5	0.88	Not prime farmland	8	<Null>	Hydric	No	-	High
Osceola	Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	7.3 - 7.6	5.54	Farmland of unique importance	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	Moderate
Osceola	Wabasso fine sand	4.5 - 4.7	5.14	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	High
		4.8 - 5.0								
		5.7 - 5.7								
Osceola	Wauchula fine sand	3.4 - 3.5	1.14	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	-	High
Osceola	Winder loamy fine sand	4.4 - 4.5	1.68	Not prime farmland	2	Low	Hydric	No	-	High
Orange	Basinger fine sand, depressional	13.2 - 13.3	0.58	Not prime farmland	8	Low	Hydric	No	-	High
Orange	Smyrna fine sand	13.2 - 13.2	4.95	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	-	High
		13.3 - 13.3								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
Citrus County Line										
Citrus	Adamsville fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	17.2 - 17.3	6.51	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
		17.4 - 17.4								
		17.4 - 17.6								
		17.7 - 17.8								
		18.0 - 18.0								
		18.9 - 19.0								
Citrus	Arredondo fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	7.8 - 7.9	9.46	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		8.1 - 8.1								
		8.4 - 8.6								
		8.7 - 8.8								
		9.0 - 9.1								
		9.9 - 10								
Citrus	Astatula fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	10.7 - 10.7	39.12	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		12.4 - 12.4								
		12.5 - 12.9								
		13.0 - 13.9								
		14.0 - 14.6								
		14.9 - 15.0								
		15.0 - 15.2								
		15.3 - 15.7								
		15.9 - 16.1								
		16.7 - 17.2								
		18.1 - 18.2								
Citrus	Astatula fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	9.1 - 9.2	10.64	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		12.4 - 12.5								
		12.9 - 13.0								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		13.9 - 14.0								
		14.6 - 14.9								
		15.0 - 15.0								
		15.2 - 15.3								
		15.7 - 15.7								
		15.8 - 15.9								
Citrus	Basinger fine sand, depressional	3.2 - 3.2	4.93	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Hydric	No	>60	High
		3.3 - 3.6								
		3.8 - 3.9								
		4.6 - 4.6								
Citrus	Boca fine sand	19.2 - 19.3	20.9	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	38	High
		21.1 - 22.3								
Citrus	Boca fine sand, depressional	20.0 - 20.0	1.28	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Hydric	No	38	High
		21.1 - 21.1								
Citrus	Boca-Pineda, limestone substratum complex	19.8 - 19.8	0.83	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	32	High
Citrus	Broward fine sand	19.1 - 19.2	8.22	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	35	Moderate
		19.3 - 19.8								
		20.8 - 20.9								
Citrus	Candler fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	4.1 - 4.1	62.09	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		4.2 - 4.5								
		4.9 - 5.1								
		5.3 - 5.4								
		5.5 - 5.9								
		6.2 - 6.4								
		6.4 - 6.7								
		7.0 - 7.7								
		7.8 - 7.8								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		7.9 - 8.1								
		8.1 - 8.3								
		8.6 - 8.7								
		8.8 - 9.0								
		9.2 - 9.5								
		9.6 - 9.7								
		9.7 - 9.8								
		10.7 - 12.4								
		15.7 - 15.8								
		16.1 - 16.1								
Citrus	Candler fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	6.4 - 6.4	2.11	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		9.5 - 9.6								
		9.7 - 9.7								
Citrus	Lake fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	4.7 - 4.8	17.18	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		5.9 - 6.2								
		6.7 - 7.0								
		9.8 - 9.9								
		10 - 10.7								
Citrus	Lake, clayey surface, 0 to 5 percent slopes	4.8 - 4.9	3.94	Not prime farmland	4	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Low
		5.1 - 5.3								
Citrus	Pomello fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	2.4 - 2.5	1.46	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
Citrus	Pompano fine sand	19.0 - 19.1	0.4	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Partially Hydric	No	>60	High
Citrus	Pompano fine sand, depressional	17.6 - 17.7	1.08	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Hydric	No	>60	High
		17.7 - 17.7								
Citrus	Redlevel fine sand	18.4 - 18.8	17.38	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Predominately Non-Hydric	No	55	Moderate
		19.8 - 20.0								

TABLE 7.2-1

Summary of Soil Types by County Affected by the Sabal Trail Project Pipeline Facilities

County	Soil Map Unit	Mile Post Crossed by Project Centerline	Total Acreage (for each soil type by county)	Prime Farmland or Farmland of Unique Importance	Wind Erodibility Group	K Factor	Hydric	Droughty	Depth To Bedrock (inches)	Compaction Potential
		20.0 - 20.8								
Citrus	Sparr fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	7.7 - 7.8	0.76	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
Citrus	Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	3.0 - 3.2	29.7	Not prime farmland	1	Low	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
		3.2 - 3.3								
		3.6 - 3.8								
		3.9 - 4.1								
		4.1 - 4.2								
		4.5 - 4.6								
		4.6 - 4.7								
		8.3 - 8.4								
		16.1 - 16.7								
		17.3 - 17.4								
		17.6 - 17.6								
		18.0 - 18.1								
		18.2 - 18.4								
		18.8 - 18.9								
Citrus	Terra Ceia-Okeelanta association, very frequently flooded	2.3 - 2.4	0.01	Not prime farmland	2	-	Predominately Hydric	No	>60	High
Citrus	Udorthents, 0 to 5 percent slopes	4.8 - 4.8	3.3	Not prime farmland	-	-	Non-Hydric	No	>60	Moderate
		5.4 - 5.5								
		5.9 - 5.9								
		20.9 - 21.1								
Citrus	Water	2.3 - 2.3	7.01	Not prime farmland	-	-	Non-Hydric	No	>60	-
		2.5 - 3.0								
		17.4 - 17.4								
		17.7 - 17.7								
		17.8 - 18.0								

APPENDIX 7A

Description of Soil Series Impacted by the Sabal Trail Pipeline Facilities

MAINLINE-ALABAMA

Tallapoosa County

Badin-Tatum-Tallapoosa complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded (BdB2)

The Badin component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from phyllite residuum weathered from schist. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Tatum component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of Phyllite and sericite schist. Depth to a root restrictive layer inches, bedrock, paralithic. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Tallapoosa component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of Phyllite and sericite schist. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 10 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Badin-Tallapoosa-Fruithurst complex, 3 to 10 percent slopes (BfC)

The Badin component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 10 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from phyllite residuum weathered from schist. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Tallapoosa component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 10 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

The Fruithurst component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 10 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of Phyllite and sericite schist. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Cecil sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded (CeB2)

The Cecil component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of saprolite derived from gneiss saprolite derived from granite. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water

movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Cecil sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded (CeC2)

The Cecil component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. This component is on hillslopes. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Chewacla, Cartecay, and Toccoa soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded (CHA)

The Cecil component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. This component is on hillslopes. The parent material consists of saprolite derived from gneiss saprolite derived from granite. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Cartecay component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of Loamy and sandy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Toccoa component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of Loamy and sandy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Enon-Wynott complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes (EnB)

The Enon component makes up 70 percent of the map. This component is on hillslopes. The parent material consists of Mafic crystalline rocks, Cloritic schist. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Wynott component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on hillslopes. The parent material consists of Mafic crystalline rocks, Cloritic schist. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Gwinnett-Lloyd complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded (GvD2)

The Gwinnett component makes up 45 percent of the map. Slopes are 6 to 15 percent. This component is on hillslopes. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from gneiss residuum weathered from schist. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Lloyd component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 15 percent. This component is on hillslopes. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from intermediate and mafic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Gwinnett-Agricola complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes, moderately eroded (GwE2)

The Gwinnett component makes up 50 percent of the map. Slopes are 15 to 25 percent. This component is on hillslopes. The parent material consists of Basic crystalline rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Agricola component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 25 percent. This component is on hillslopes. The parent material consists of Basic crystalline rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Lloyd loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded (LdB2)

The Lloyd component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of Basic and intermediate crystalline rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Louisa-Mountain Park complex, 30-50 percent slopes (LoF)

The Louisa component makes up 65 percent of the map. Slopes are 30 to 50 percent. This component is on hillslopes. The parent material consists of mica schist. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 10 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation

within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Mountain Park component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 30 to 50 percent. This component is on hills, piedmonts. The parent material consists of mica schist. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Louisburg-Rion-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very boulder (LrE)

The Louisburg component makes up 40 percent of the map. Slopes are 15 to 35 percent. This component is on hillslopes. The parent material consists of Felsic crystalline rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Rion component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 35 percent. This component is on hillslopes. The parent material consists of Felsic crystalline rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Rock outcrop makes up 10 percent of the map unit.

Madison fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded (MaB2)

The Madison component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of mica schist. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Madison fine sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded (MaD2)

The Madison component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 15 percent. This component is on hillslopes. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Madison-Louisa complex, 15 to 30 percent slopes, moderately eroded (MdE2)

The Madison component makes up 60 percent of the map. Slopes are 15 to 30 percent. This component is on hillslopes. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

The Louisa component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 30 percent. This component is on hillslopes. The parent material consists of Mica schist. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 10 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Mecklenburg gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded (MwB2)

The Mecklenburg component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of Intermediate and mafic crystalline rocks. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Mecklenburg gravelly loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded (MxD2)

The Mecklenburg component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 15 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Pacolet gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded (PaC2)

The Pacolet component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 10 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of Felsic crystalline rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Pacolet-Rion complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded, stony (PrD2)

The Pacolet component makes up 55 percent of the map. Slopes are 6 to 15 percent. This component is on hillslopes. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

The Rion component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 15 percent. The parent material consists of residuum from granodiorite gneiss. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Pacolet-Rion complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes, moderately eroded, stony (PrE2)

The Pacolet component makes up 60 percent of the map. Slopes are 15 to 25 percent. This component is on hillslopes. The parent material consists of saprolite derived from gneiss saprolite derived from granite. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

The Rion component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 25 percent. The parent material consists of Felsic crystalline rock. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Tallapoosa-Badin-Fruithurst complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded (TbD2)

The Tallapoosa component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 15 percent. This component is on hillslopes on piedmonts. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from sericite schist and/or loamy residuum weathered from phyllite. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 6 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Badin component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 15 percent. This component is on hillslopes on piedmonts. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from sericite schist and/or loamy residuum weathered from phyllite. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Fruithurst component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 15 percent. This component is on hillslopes on piedmonts. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from sericite schist and/or loamy residuum weathered from phyllite. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Tallapoosa-Fruithurst complex, 15 to 40 percent slopes, moderately eroded (TfE2)

The Tallapoosa component makes up 60 percent of the map unit and the Fruithurst component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 40 percent. This component is on hillslopes on piedmonts. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from phyllite. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 6 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Fruithurst component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 40 percent. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from phyllite. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Toccoa fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded (ToA)

The Toccoa component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of Sandy and loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Wedowee gravelly sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded (WeD2)

The Wedowee component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 15 percent. This component is on hillslopes. The parent material consists of Felsic crystalline rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Wedowee very gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes (WfE)

The Wedowee component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 35 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Wehadkee silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded (WhA)

The Wehadkee component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of Loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Chambers County

Appling gravelly sandy clay loam, severely eroded, sloping (AbC3)

The Appling component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. This component is on hills. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from igneous and metamorphic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Appling gravelly sandy clay loam, severely eroded, strongly sloping (AbD3)

The Appling component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 10 to 15 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Appling gravelly sandy loam, gently sloping (AcB)

The Appling component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from igneous and metamorphic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Appling gravelly sandy loam, sloping (AcC)

The Appling component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. This component is on hills. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Appling gravelly sandy loam, strongly sloping (AcD)

The Appling component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 10 to 15 percent. This component is on hills. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Appling sandy loam, gently sloping (AdB)

The Appling component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from igneous and metamorphic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Appling sandy loam, sloping (AdC)

The Appling component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. This component is on hills. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Appling stony sandy loam, sloping (louisburg) (AeC)

The Appling component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. This component is on hills. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from igneous and metamorphic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 28 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Cecil gravelly clay loam, severely eroded, gently sloping (CaB3)

The Cecil component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from granite and gneiss. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Cecil gravelly clay loam, severely eroded, sloping (CaC3)

The Cecil component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. This component is on hills. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Cecil gravelly clay loam, severely eroded, strongly sloping (CaD3)

The Cecil component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 10 to 15 percent. This component is on hills. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Cecil gravelly clay loam, very severely eroded, sloping (CaC4)

The Cecil component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. This component is on hills. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Cecil gravelly sandy loam, eroded, gently sloping (CbB2)

The Cecil component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from granite and gneiss. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Cecil gravelly sandy loam, eroded, sloping (CbC2)

The Cecil component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. This component is on hills. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Cecil gravelly sandy loam, eroded, strongly sloping (CbD2)

The Cecil component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 10 to 15 percent. This component is on hills. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Cecil gravelly sandy loam, eroded, moderately steep (CbE2)

The Cecil component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 25 percent. This component is on hills. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Chewacla sandy loam (Ce)

The Chewacla component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Colfax sandy loam, gently sloping (CfB)

The Colfax component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on hills. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from granite. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 16 to 36 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Davidson loam and clay loam, eroded, gently sloping (DcB2)

The Davidson component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from metamorphic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Lloyd clay loam, severely eroded, gently sloping (LaB3)

The Lloyd component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from igneous and metamorphic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Lloyd clay loam, severely eroded, sloping (LaC3)

The Lloyd component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. This component is on hills. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Lloyd gravelly clay loam, severely eroded, gently sloping (LbB3)

The Lloyd component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from igneous and metamorphic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Lloyd gravelly clay loam, severely eroded, sloping (LbC3)

The Lloyd component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. This component is on hills. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Lloyd gravelly clay loam, severely eroded, strongly sloping (LbD3)

The Lloyd component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 10 to 15 percent. This component is on hills. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Lloyd gravelly clay loam, very severely eroded, strongly sloping (LbD4)

The Lloyd component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 10 to 15 percent. This component is on hills. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Lloyd gravelly clay loam, severely eroded, strongly sloping, shallow (LcD3)

The Lloyd component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 10 to 15 percent. This component is on hills. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from igneous and metamorphic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 14 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Lloyd gravelly sandy loam, eroded, gently sloping (LbB2)

The Lloyd component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from igneous and metamorphic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Lloyd gravelly sandy loam, eroded, sloping (LdC2)

The Lloyd component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. This component is on hills. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Lloyd gravelly sandy loam, eroded, strongly sloping (LdD2)

The Lloyd component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 10 to 15 percent. This component is on hills. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Lloyd sandy loam, eroded, gently sloping (LeB2)

The Lloyd component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from igneous and metamorphic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Lloyd sandy loam, eroded, sloping (LeC2)

The Lloyd component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. This component is on hills. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Lloyd stony clay loam, severely eroded, sloping (LfC2)

The Lloyd component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. This component is on hills. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from igneous and metamorphic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 14 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Lloyd stony clay loam, severely eroded, strongly sloping (LfD3)

The Lloyd component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 10 to 15 percent. This component is on hills. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Lloyd stony sandy loam, strongly sloping (LgD)

The Lloyd component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 10 to 15 percent. This component is on hills. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Louisburg stony sandy loam, moderately steep and steep (LmE)

The Louisburg component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 25 percent. This component is on hills. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from igneous and metamorphic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Madison gravelly clay loam, severely eroded, strongly sloping (MbD3)

The Madison component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 10 to 15 percent. This component is on hills. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from schist. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Sandy alluvial land, poorly to somewhat poorly drained (Sa)

The Udifluvents, loamy component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of sandy alluvium derived from metamorphic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Seneca sandy loam (Sb)

The Seneca component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 6 percent. This component is on terraces. The parent material consists of clayey slope alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Starr soils (Sd)

The Starr component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 6 percent. This component is on terraces. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Stony land (Se)

The Lithic Hapludults component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 25 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from igneous and metamorphic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 10 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Worsham sandy loam (Wb)

The Worsham component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions. The parent material consists of sandy alluvium derived from metamorphic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Lee County

Appling sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes (3)

The Appling component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. This component is on upland slopes. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from igneous and metamorphic

rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Blanton loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (4)

The Blanton component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of sandy over loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during February, March, and April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Blanton loamy sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes (5)

The Blanton component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 10 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Cartecay silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes (6)

The Cartecay component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium derived from metamorphic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during February, March, and April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Cecil sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes (7)

The Cecil component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 6 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from granite and gneiss. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Cecil sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes (8)

The Cecil component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Cecil sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes (9)

The Cecil component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 10 to 15 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Cecil cobbly loam, 10 to 25 percent slopes (10)

The Cecil component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 10 to 25 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from granite and gneiss. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is

moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Cowarts loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes (11)

The Cowarts component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Durham sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes (14)

The Durham component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 6 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of fine-loamy residuum weathered from granite and gneiss. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Hiwassee sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes (19)

The Hiwassee component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium derived from igneous rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Kinston silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes (21)

The Kinston component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Marvyn loamy sand, 1 to 6 percent slopes (24)

The Marvyn component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 6 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Marvyn loamy sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes (25)

The Marvyn component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Pacolet sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes (31)

The Pacolet component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from igneous and metamorphic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Pacolet sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes (32)

The Pacolet component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Pacolet sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes (33)

The Pacolet component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 10 to 15 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Toccoa sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes (39)

The Toccoa component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium derived from igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Uchee loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes (40)

The Uchee component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 6 percent. This component is on terraces. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 42 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Uchee loamy sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes (41)

The Uchee component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Russell County

Annemaine fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded (AnA)

The Annemaine component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces. The parent material consists of stratified clayey and loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is

moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Bladen fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, occasionally flooded (BdA)

The Bladen component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. The Bladen component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions. The parent material consists of acid clayey fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Bladen loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, ponded (BeA)

The Bladen component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions. The parent material consists of acid clayey fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Blanton loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (BnB)

The Blanton component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of sandy over loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Conecuh fine sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes (CnB)

The Conecuh component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 3 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of clayey and shaly marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Conecuh loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (CoC2)

The Conecuh component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 8 percent. This component is on hills. The parent material consists of clayey and shaly marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches

is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Conecuh loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (CoC2)

The Conecuh component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 8 percent. This component is on hills. The parent material consists of clayey and shaly marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Congaree-Toccoa complex, gently undulating, occasionally flooded (CtB)

The Congaree component makes up 50 percent of the map unit and the Toccoa component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 39 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Cowarts loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (CwB)

The Cowarts component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Dogue fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded (DgA)

The Dogue component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces. The parent material consists of clayey fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Dothan fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (DoA)

The Dothan component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of unconsolidated, medium to fine-textured marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 36 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Dothan fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes (DoB)

The Dothan component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of unconsolidated, medium to fine-textured marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 36 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Fuquay loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (FuB)

The Fuquay component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges, coastal plains. The parent material consists of fine-loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, March, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Gritney fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes (GrB)

The Gritney component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Kinston, Mantachie, and Iuka soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded (KMA)

The Kinston component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

The Mantachie component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Iuka component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of coarse-loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of

60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Luverne sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes (LnB)

The Luverne component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Luverne sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded (LnC2)

The Luverne component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 10 percent. This component is on hills. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Luverne-Springhill complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes (LsE)

The Luverne component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 25 percent. This component is on hills. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Springhill component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 25 percent. This component is on hills. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Lynchburg loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded (LyA)

The Lynchburg component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on terraces. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Marvyn loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (MnB)

The Marvyn component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Maxton loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded (MxA)

The Maxton component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on terraces. The parent material consists of loamy and sandy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Ocilla loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded (OcA)

The Ocilla component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Springhill sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes (SbB)

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

Troup-Springhill-Luverne complex, 10 to 30 percent slopes (TsE)

The Troup component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 10 to 30 percent. This component is on hills. The parent material consists of unconsolidated sandy and loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Springhill component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 10 to 30 percent. This component is on hills. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of

water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Luverne component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 10 to 30 percent. This component is on hills. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Uchee-Cowarts complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes (UcB)

The Uchee component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Cowarts component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Uchee-Cowarts complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes (UcD)

The Uchee component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 15 percent. This component is on hills. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Cowarts component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 15 percent. This component is on hills. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Urbo-Mooreville-Una complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded (UuA)

The Urbo component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of

water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Mooreville component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Una component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Wahee-Bladen complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes, occasionally flooded (WbA)

The Wahee component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Bladen component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Wickham fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded (WkA)

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

MAINLINE-GEORGIA

Stewart County

Ailey loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes (AeC)

The Ailey component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on broad interstream divides, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Arents reclaimed land, 0 to 8 percent slopes (ArC)

Arents are areas where the soil material has been modified by cutting, filling, and reshaping. Soil properties are highly variable.

Benevolence loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (BeB)

The Benevolence component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains, broad interstream divides. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Benevolence loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes (BeC)

The Benevolence component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Blanton loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (BnB)

The Blanton component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Blanton loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes (BnC)

The Blanton component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Bonneau loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (BoB)

The Bonneau component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on broad interstream divides, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A

seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Bonneau loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes (BoC)

The Bonneau component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Cowarts loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes (CoC)

The Cowarts component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on coastal plains, broad interstream divides. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Faceville sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (FeA)

The Faceville component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on broad interstream divides, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Faceville sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes (FeB)

The Faceville component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Faceville sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes (FeC)

The Faceville component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Goldsboro loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (GoA)

The Goldsboro component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, broad interstream divides. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Greenville sandy clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes (GsB)

The Greenville component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on broad interstream divides, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no

zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Greenville sandy clay loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes (GsC)

The Greenville component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Kinston and Bibb soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded (KBA)

The Kinston component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, flood plains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

The Bibb component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains, coastal plains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Kolomoki fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded (KoA)

The Kolomoki component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Lucy loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (LmB)

The Lucy component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges. The parent material consists of unconsolidated sandy and loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Lucy loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes (LmC)

The Lucy component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on coastal plains, broad interstream divides. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Lucy loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes (LmD)

The Lucy component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on broad interstream divides, coastal plains. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Nankin-Cowarts complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes (NcB)

The Nankin component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 15 percent. This component is on coastal plains, broad interstream divides. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Cowarts component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 15 percent. This component is on coastal plains, broad interstream divides. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Nankin-Cowarts complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes (NcD)

The Nankin component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 15 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

The Cowarts component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 15 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Nankin-Cowarts complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes (NcF)

The Nankin component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 15 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

The Cowarts component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 15 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Norfolk loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (NoB)

The Norfolk component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on broad interstream divides, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Irrigated land capability classification is 2 This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Ochlockonee, Iuka, and Bibb soils, 0 to 5 percent slopes, frequently flooded (OBB)

The Ochlockonee component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is

moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Iuka component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains, coastal plains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Bibb component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains, coastal plains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Ocilla loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (OcA)

The Ocilla component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, stream terraces. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Orangeburg loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (OeA)

The Orangeburg component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on broad interstream divides, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Irrigated land capability classification is 1 This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Orangeburg loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (OeB)

The Orangeburg component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Orangeburg sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (OgC2)

The Orangeburg component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on coastal plains, broad interstream divides. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Irrigated land capability classification is 3 This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Red Bay loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (ReB)

The Red Bay component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on broad interstream divides, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Red Bay sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (RsC2)

The Red Bay component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Troup loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (TrB)

The Troup component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains, broad interstream divides. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Troup loamy sand, 5 to 15 percent slopes (TrD)

The Troup component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Webster County

Benevolence loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (BeB)

The Benevolence component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on broad interstream divides, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Irrigated land capability classification is 2 This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Faceville sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (FeA)

The Faceville component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on broad interstream divides, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Irrigated land capability classification is 1 This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Faceville sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes (FeB)

The Faceville component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Faceville sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes (FeC)

The Faceville component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Greenville sandy clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (GsA)

The Greenville component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on broad interstream divides, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Greenville sandy clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes (GsB)

The Greenville component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Greenville sandy clay loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes (GsC)

The Greenville component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Kinston and Bibb soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded (KBA)

The Kinston component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains, coastal plains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

The Bibb component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains, coastal plains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Lucy loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (KmB)

The Lucy component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains, broad interstream divides. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Nankin-Cowarts complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes (NcD)

The Nankin component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 15 percent. This component is on broad interstream divides, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine

deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Cowarts component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 15 percent. This component is on broad interstream divides, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Ochlockonee, Iuka, and Bibb soils, 0 to 5 percent slopes, frequently flooded (OBB)

The Ochlockonee component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains, drainageways. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Iuka component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flood plains, coastal plains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Bibb component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Orangeburg loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (OeA)

The Orangeburg component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on broad interstream divides, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Orangeburg loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (OeB)

The Orangeburg component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Orangeburg sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (OgC2)

The Orangeburg component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on broad interstream divides, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well

drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Orangeburg sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded (OgD2)

The Orangeburg component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Red Bay loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (ReA)

The Red Bay component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on broad interstream divides, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Red Bay loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (ReB)

The Red Bay component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Red Bay sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (RsC2)

The Red Bay component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on coastal plains, broad interstream divides. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Terrell County

Faceville sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded (FeB2)

The Faceville component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Faceville sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (FeC2)

The Faceville component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Fuquay loamy sand, 1 to 5 percent slopes (FsB)

The Fuquay component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a

root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low.

Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Goldsboro loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (GoA)

The Goldsboro component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Grady soils (Gr)

The Grady component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Greenville sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (GsA)

The Greenville component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Greenville sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes (GsB)

The Greenville component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Greenville sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes (GsC)

The Greenville component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Greenville sandy clay loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded (GtD2)

The Greenville component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on hills, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Henderson cherty sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes (HdC)

The Henderson component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 8 percent. This component is on hills, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Irvington loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (IgA)

The Irvington component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, April, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Johnston soils (Jo)

The Johnston component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains, coastal plains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 13 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Kinston and Bibb soils (Kb)

The Kinston component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains, coastal plains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

The Bibb component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains, coastal plains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Lucy loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (LmB)

The Lucy component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on hills, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a

depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Norfolk loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (NhA)

The Norfolk component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Norfolk loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (NhB)

The Norfolk component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Orangeburg loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (OeB)

The Orangeburg component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on broad interstream divides, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Orangeburg sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (OeC2)

The Orangeburg component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on coastal plains, hills. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Rains sandy loam (Ra)

The Rains component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Red Bay loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (RbA)

The Red Bay component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, interfluves. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of

water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Red Bay sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes (ReB)

The Red Bay component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains, interfluves. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Red Bay sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (ReC2)

The Red Bay component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on coastal plains, hills. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Riverview soils (Ro)

The Riverview component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains, coastal plains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, March, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Sunsweet sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (SuC2)

The Sunsweet component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 8 percent. This component is on coastal plains, hills. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell

potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Sunsweet sandy loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes, eroded (SuD2)

The Sunsweet component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Tifton loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (TfA)

The Tifton component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Tifton sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded (TsB2)

The Tifton component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Tifton sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (TsC2)

The Tifton component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on coastal plains and hillslopes. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Lee County

Grady soils (Gr)

The Grady component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Greenville sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (GsA)

The Greenville component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Greenville sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes (GsB)

The Greenville component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Greenville sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes (GsC)

The Greenville component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hills, coastal plains. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Greenville sandy clay loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded (GtD2)

The Greenville component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on hills, coastal plains. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Irvington loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (IgA)

The Irvington component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is

moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, April, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Lucy loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (LmB)

The Lucy component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on hills, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Norfolk loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (NhA)

The Norfolk component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Norfolk loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (NhB)

The Norfolk component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Orangeburg loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (OeB)

The Orangeburg component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on broad interstream divides, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Rains sandy loam (Ra)

The Rains component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Riverview soils (Ro)

The Riverview component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Sunsweet sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (SuC2)

The Sunsweet component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 8 percent. This component is on coastal plains, hills. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Tifton loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (TfA)

The Tifton component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Tifton sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded (TsB2)

The Tifton component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Tifton sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (TsC2)

The Tifton component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Dougherty County

Albany sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (AdA)

The Albany component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Americus loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (ArB)

The Americus component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains, interfluves. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Alluvial land, wet (Avp)

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

Bladen loam (BiA)

The Bladen component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Borrow pits (Bp)

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

Carnegie sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded (CoB2)

The Carnegie component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains, hills. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Carnegie sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (CoC2)

The Carnegie component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hills, coastal plains. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Cuthbert-Orangeburg complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes (COC2)

The Cuthbert component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hills, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Orangeburg component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hills, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Cuthbert-Orangeburg complex, 12 to 17 percent slopes (COE)

The Cuthbert component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 17 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

The Orangeburg component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 17 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Dunbar, Izagora, and Bladen soils (Dib)

The Dunbar component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Izagora component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Bladen component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, stream terraces. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Dunbar-Izagora-Bladen complex (Dob)

The Dunbar component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, flood plains. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

The Izagora component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flood plains, coastal plains. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

The Bladen component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, flood plains. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Dune land (Dsl)

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

Eustis loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (EqB)

The Eustis component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on hills, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Eustis loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes (EqC)

The Eustis component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hills, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Flint fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (FrA)

The Flint component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 36 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Flint fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes (FrB)

The Flint component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Grady clay loam (Gcl)

The Grady component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Goldsboro sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (GmA)

The Goldsboro component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Greenville sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (GoA)

The Greenville component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, interfluves. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Greenville sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes (GoB)

The Greenville component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Greenville sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded (GoB2)

The Greenville component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Greenville sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (GoC2)

The Greenville component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hills, coastal plains. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Greenville sandy clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, severely eroded (GqB3)

The Greenville component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Greenville sandy clay loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, severely eroded (GqC3)

The Greenville component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hills, coastal plains. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Grady soils (Grd)

The Grady component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, depressions. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Irvington sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (IgA)

The Irvington component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, flats. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Izagora-Dunbar loamy fine sands (Iza)

The Dunbar component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

The Izagora component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Local alluvial land (Lcm)

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

Lucy loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (LMA)

The Lucy component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, interfluves. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Lucy loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (LMB)

The Lucy component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on hills, coastal plains. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Lucy loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes (LMC)

The Lucy component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hills, coastal plains. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Lakeland sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (LpB)

The Lakeland component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains, hills. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Lynchburg sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (LtA)

The Lynchburg component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, flats. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Marlboro sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes (MzB)

The Marlboro component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Norfolk loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (NhA)

The Norfolk component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Norfolk loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (NhB)

The Norfolk component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains, interfluves. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Orangeburg loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (OeA)

The Orangeburg component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Orangeburg loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (OeB)

The Orangeburg component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on broad interstream divides, coastal plains. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Orangeburg loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded (OeB2)

The Orangeburg component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Orangeburg loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (OeC2)

The Orangeburg component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hills, coastal plains. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Ocilla loamy sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes (OhA)

The Ocilla component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Pelham loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (PIA)

The Pelham component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Red Bay loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (RgA)

The Red Bay component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, interfluves. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Red Bay loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded (RgB2)

The Red Bay component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Red Bay loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (RgC2)

The Red Bay component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on coastal plains, hills. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Sawyer-Susquehanna cobbly loamy sands, 0 to 5 percent slopes (SSB)

The Sawyer component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on hills, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Susquehanna component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on hills, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Sawyer-Susquehanna cobbly loamy sands, 2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (SSC2)

The Sawyer component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

The Susquehanna component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Sawyer-Susquehanna loamy sands, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded (SUB2)

The Sawyer component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

The Susquehanna component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Swamp (Swa)

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

Tifton sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (TuA)

The Tifton component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, interfluves. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Tifton sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes (TuB)

The Tifton component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Tifton sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded (TuB2)

The Tifton component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Tifton sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (TuC2)

The Tifton component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on coastal plains, hillslopes. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Wagram loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (WeA)

The Wagram component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Wagram loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (WeB)

The Wagram component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Mitchell County

Carnegie sandy loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes, eroded (CaB2)

The Carnegie component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 5 percent. This component is on hills, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root

restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Carnegie sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (CaC2)

The Carnegie component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Clarendon loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (CnA)

The Clarendon component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Duplin fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (DpA)

The Duplin component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Esto-Susquehanna sandy loams, 2 to 5 percent slopes (EsB)

The Esto component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on hills, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Susquehanna component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains, hills. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Esto-Susquehanna sandy loams, 5 to 8 percent slopes (EsC)

The Esto component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

The Susquehanna component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Faceville sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes (FeB)

The Faceville component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Goldsboro loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (GoA)

The Goldsboro component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Grady fine sandy loam (Gr)

The Grady component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, depressions. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Lucy loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (LmB)

The Lucy component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on hills, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Norfolk loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (NoA)

The Norfolk component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Norfolk loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (NoB)

The Norfolk component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Orangeburg loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (OeB)

The Orangeburg component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on broad interstream divides, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Orangeburg loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes (OeC)

The Orangeburg component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on coastal plains, hills. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Osier-Pelham complex (Op)

The Osier component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains, coastal plains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

The Pelham component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains, coastal plains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Tifton loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (TfA)

The Tifton component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Tifton loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (TfB)

The Tifton component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interfluves on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 42 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Wagram loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (WaB)

The Wagram component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Colquitt County

Albany sand (Ad)

The Albany component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Alapaha soils (Ai)

The Alapaha component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Bayboro mucky loam (Bm)

The Bayboro component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on bays, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 7 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Borrow pits (Bp)

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

Carnegie sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (CoC2)

The Carnegie component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hills, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Carnegie sandy loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes, eroded (CoD2)

The Carnegie component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Cowarts loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (CqB)

The Cowarts component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains, hills. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Cowarts loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes (CqC)

The Cowarts component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Chipley soils, frequently flooded (Cy)

The Chipley component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low.

Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during January, February, March, April, May, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Dothan loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (DaA)

The Dothan component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Dothan loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (DaB)

The Dothan component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Dunbar fine sandy loam, frequently flooded (Dx)

The Dunbar component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, stream terraces. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Esto complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes (EfC)

The Esto component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 8 percent. This component is on coastal plains, hills. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Fuquay loamy sand, 1 to 4 percent slopes (FsB)

The Fuquay component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 4 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low.

Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Grady soils (Grd)

The Grady component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, depressions. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Irvington loamy sand (Ii)

The Irvington component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on flats, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Kershaw sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (KdB)

The Kershaw component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains, ridges. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Leefield loamy sand (Ls)

The Leefield component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on flats, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement

in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Mascotte sand (Mn)

The Mascotte component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Ocilla loamy sand (Oh)

The Ocilla component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on coastal plains, flats. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Ocilla loamy fine sand, frequently flooded (On)

The Ocilla component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, stream terraces. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Olustee sand (Oa)

The Olustee component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, flats. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Orangeburg loamy sand, 3 to 6 percent slopes (OeB)

The Orangeburg component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 6 percent. This component is on coastal plains, interfluves. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Osier and Pelham soils (OP)

The Osier component makes up 65 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains, coastal plains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

The Pelham component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, drainageways. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Robertsdale loamy sand (RI)

The Robertsdale component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, April, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Rains fine sandy loam (Ros)

The Rains component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces, coastalplains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Stilson loamy sand (Se)

The Stilson component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on coastal plains, interfluves. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Stilson-Urban land complex (Suc)

The Stilson component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

The Urban land complex makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Urban land is a miscellaneous area.

Sunsweet sandy loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded (ShD2)

The Sunsweet component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on hills, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Tifton-Urban land complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes (TnC)

The Tifton component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 8 percent. This component is on hills, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

The Urban land complex makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Urban land is a miscellaneous area.

Tifton loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (TqA)

The Tifton component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Tifton loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (TqB)

The Tifton component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Tifton sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded (TuB2)

The Tifton component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Tifton sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (TuC2)

The Tifton component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Brooks County

Alapaha loamy sand (Ap)

The Alapaha component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of

water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Carnegie sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded (CaB2)

The Carnegie component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 5 percent. This component is on hills, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Carnegie sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (CaC2)

The Carnegie component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Clarendon loamy sand (Cn)

The Clarendon component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Dothan loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (DoA)

The Dothan component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Dothan loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (DoB)

The Dothan component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Faceville loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (FaB)

The Faceville component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Faceville sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (FdC2)

The Faceville component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hills, coastal plains. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Fuquay loamy sand, 1 to 5 percent slopes (FsB)

The Fuquay component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low.

Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Lakeland sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (LaB)

The Lakeland component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on hills, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Leefield loamy sand (Le)

The Leefield component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Myatt-Osier association (MO)

The Myatt component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains, coastal plains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

The Osier component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, flood plains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Nankin sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes (NkC)

The Nankin component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on coastal plains, hills. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Norfolk loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (NoB)

The Norfolk component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Ochlockonee loamy sand (Oc)

The Ochlockonee component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, drainageways. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Od - Ocilla loamy sand (Od)

The Ocilla component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Orangeburg loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (OrB)

The Orangeburg component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on broad interstream divides, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Osier and Pelham soils (OS)

The Osier component makes up 65 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains, coastal plains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer

is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

The Pelham component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, flood plains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Ousley fine sand (Ou)

The Ousley component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, stream terraces. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low.

Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during January, February, March, April, May, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Stilson loamy sand (Se)

The Stilson component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Tifton loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (TfA)

The Tifton component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, interfluves. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Tifton loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (TfB)

The Tifton component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interfluves on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 42 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Tifton sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (TsC2)

The Tifton component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hillslopes, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Wahee soils (WA)

The Wahee component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Lowndes County

Albany sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (AdA)

The Albany component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Chipley sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (ChA)

The Chipley component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Clarendon loamy sand (Cn)

The Clarendon component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Dothan loamy sand, 1 to 5 percent slopes (DoB)

The Dothan component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains, interfluves. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a

root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Fuquay loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (FsB)

The Fuquay component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Grady sandy loam (Gr)

The Grady component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, depressions. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Johnston loam (Jo)

The Johnston component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, drainageways. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Lakeland sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes (LaC)

The Lakeland component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on rises, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Leefield loamy sand (Le)

The Leefield component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at

24 inches during January, February, March, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Lowndes loamy sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes (LwC)

The Lowndes component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on coastal plains, hillslopes. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Myatt-Osier association (MO)

The Myatt component makes up 65 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, stream terraces. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

The Osier component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains, coastal plains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Nankin sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes (NkC)

The Nankin component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 8 percent. This component is on coastal plains, hills. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Ousley loamy fine sand (Ou)

The Ousley component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, stream terraces. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low.

Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during January, February, March, April, May, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Pelham loamy sand (Pe)

The Pelham component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, drainageways. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to

a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Stilson loamy sand (Se)

The Stilson component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, rises. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Sunsweet sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (SuC2)

The Sunsweet component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on coastal plains, hills. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Tifton loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (TfA)

The Tifton component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, interfluves. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Tifton loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

The Tifton component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interfluves on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 42 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Valdosta sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (VaB)

The Valdosta component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains, interfluves. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water

saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

MAINLINE-FLORIDA

Hamilton County

Albany fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (2)

The Albany component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Alpin sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (3)

The Alpin component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Alpin sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes (4)

The Alpin component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on marine terraces on coastal plains, hillslopes. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Alpin fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded (22)

The Alpin component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Bigbee fine sand, undulating, occasionally flooded (51)

The Bigbee component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Bivans loamy sand, 8 to 12 percent slopes (48)

The Bivans component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on hillslopes, marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Blanton sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (5)

The Blanton component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during March, April, May, June, July, and August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Blanton sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes (6)

The Blanton component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hillslopes, marine terraces on coastal plains. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Blanton fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded (36)

The Blanton component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on stream terraces on marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 66 inches during March, April, May, June, July, and August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Eunola loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded (37)

The Eunola component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is

about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Foxworth sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (9)

The Foxworth component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during June, July, August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Kenansville fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded (7)

The Kenansville component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine or fluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Kenansville loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (27)

The Kenansville component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine or fluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Lowndes sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (10)

The Lowndes component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Lowndes sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes (11)

The Lowndes component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hillslopes, marine terraces on coastal plains. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Lowndes and Norfolk soils, 8 to 12 percent slopes (12)

The Lowndes component makes up 40 percent of the map. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

The Norfolk component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 10 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, and March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Mascotte and Plummer soils, occasionally flooded (26)

The Mascotte component makes up 53 percent of the map. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Plummer component makes up 36 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Ocilla loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (24)

The Ocilla component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, April, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Stockade fine sandy loam (46)

The Stockade component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine

deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Valdosta sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (15)

The Valdosta component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Valdosta sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes (16)

The Valdosta component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Wadley sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (18)

The Wadley component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Wadley sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes (17)

The Wadley component makes up 87 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Wahee fine sandy loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes, occasionally flooded (35)

The Wahee component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 4 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Wampee loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes (28)

The Wampee component makes up 87 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hillslopes, marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Wampee-Blanton complex, 8 to 12 percent slopes (25)

The Wampee component makes up 54 percent of the map. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

The Blanton component makes up 36 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on hillslopes, marine terraces on coastal plains. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Wampee-Blanton complex, 12 to 20 percent slopes (31)

The Wampee component makes up 50 percent of the map unit and the Blanton component makes up 37 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 15 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

The Blanton component makes up 37 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on hillslopes, marine terraces on coastal plains. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Madison County

Alpin fine sand, occasionally flooded (78)

The Alpin, occasionally flooded component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Alpin sand (3)

The Alpin component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Eunola fine sand, occasionally flooded (79)

The Eunola component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Kenansville loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (80)

The Kenansville component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine or fluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Suwannee County

Alpin fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (29)

The Alpin component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Alpin fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded (38)

The Alpin component makes up 91 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges, marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Alpin fine sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes (30)

The Alpin component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Bigbee-Garcon-Meggett complex, occasionally flooded (7)

The Bigbee component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 55 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Garcon component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Meggett component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is occasionally ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Blanton-Alpin-Bonneau complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes (13)

The Blanton component makes up 42 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Alpin component makes up 33 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is

about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Bonneau component makes up 16 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Blanton-Bonneau complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes (5)

The Blanton component makes up 59 percent of the map. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

The Bonneau component makes up 36 percent of the map unit. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Blanton-Lynchburg-Bonneau Complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes (15)

The Blanton component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

The Lynchburg component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Bonneau component makes up 28 percent of the map unit. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Bonneau-Blanton-Padlock complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes (11)

The Bonneau component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

The Blanton component makes up 30 percent of the map. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

The Padlock component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Chiefland fine sand, occasionally flooded (19)

The Chiefland component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on stream terraces on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 24 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Falmouth-Bonneau-Blanton complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes (17)

The Falmouth component makes up 36 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Bonneau component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

The Blanton component makes up 22 percent of the map unit. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Falmouth-Bonneau-Blanton complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes (34)

The Falmouth component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

The Bonneau component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

The Blanton component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Fluvaquents-Meggett-Bigbee complex, frequently flooded (41)

The Fluvaquents component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy fluvial sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 12 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Meggett component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of

clayey fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Bigbee component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 55 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Leon fine sand (32)

The Leon component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Mascotte-Sapelo complex (35)

The Mascotte component makes up 51 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 10 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Sapelo component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent.

This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Ocilla-Albany-Blanton complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes (2)

The Ocilla component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Albany component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Blanton component makes up 18 percent of the map. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Otela-Alpin-Chiefland complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes (71)

The Otela component makes up 42 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is Greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Alpin component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Chiefland component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Otela-Chiefland-Ichetucknee complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes (18)

The Otela component makes up 42 percent of the map unit. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

The Chiefland component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 24 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Ichetucknee component makes up 18 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 50 to 75 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Troup fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes (60)

The Troup component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Gilchrist County

Albany fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (12)

The Albany component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during March, April, May, June, July, and August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R152AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Alpin fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (35)

The Alpin component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Blanton fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (15)

The Blanton component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during March, April, May, June, July, and August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R152AY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammock ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Bonneau-Blanton fine sands, 0 to 5 percent slopes (34)

The Bonneau component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during March, April, May, June, July, and August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Blanton component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during March, April, May, June, July, and August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Bonneau fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (21)

The Bonneau component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It

is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during March, April, May, June, July, and August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R152AY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammock ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Elloree-Osier-Fluvaquents complex, frequently flooded (16)

The Elloree, frequently flooded component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria.

The Osier, frequently flooded component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Fluvaquents, frequently flooded component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy fluvial sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Eunola-Bonneau fine sands, 0 to 5 percent slopes (33)

The Eunola component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during March, April, May, June, July, and August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Bonneau component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It

is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during March, April, May, June, July, and August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Fluvaquents, frequently flooded (30)

The Fluvaquents, frequently flooded component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Garcon fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded (10)

The Garcon, occasionally flooded component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during March, April, May, June, July, and August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Hurricane fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes(9)

The Hurricane component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R152AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Kershaw fine sand, gently rolling (18)

The Kershaw component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R152AY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Leon fine sand (7)

The Leon component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water

saturation is at 12 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R152AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Leon fine sand, frequently flooded (27)

The Leon, hydric component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Leon, non-hydric component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during July, and August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Lynn Haven and Allanton mucky fine sands, depressional (8)

The Lynn Haven, depressional component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 15 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Allanton, depressional component makes up 43 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 15 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Mandarin fine sand (22)

The Mandarin component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine

deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during March, April, May, June, July, and August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Meggett fine sand, frequently flooded (32)

The Meggett, frequently flooded component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Ortega fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (11)

The Ortega component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Otela-Penney fine sands, 0 to 5 percent slopes (4)

The Otela component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during March, April, May, June, July, and August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Penney component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Pamlico-Dorovan mucks, frequently flooded (20)

The Pamlico, frequently flooded component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 40 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Dorovan, frequently flooded component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 40 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Penney fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (2)

The Penney component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R152AY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Penney fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes (3)

The Penney component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Pottsburg fine sand (14)

The Pottsburg component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R152AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Quartzipsamments, excavated (24)

The Quartzipsamments, excavated component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on fills on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 66 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Resota fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded (5)

The Resota, occasionally flooded component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Ridgewood fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (6)

The Ridgewood component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during March, April, May, June, July, and August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R152AY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammock ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Sapelo fine sand (19)

The Sapelo, non-hydric component makes up 65 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R152AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Sapelo, hydric component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available

water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during April, May, June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R152AY004FL North Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Shadeville-Otela fine sands, 0 to 5 percent slopes (29)

The Shadeville component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 40 to 72 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during March, April, May, June, July, and August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Otela component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Surrency mucky fine sand, depressional (26)

The Surrency, depressional component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 15 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Wadley fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (13)

The Wadley component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Wesconnett mucky fine sand, depressional (25)

The Wesconnett, depressional component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March,

April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 15 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Alachua County

Candler fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (2)

The Candler component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Candler fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes (68)

The Candler component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Tavares sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (20)

The Tavares component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Levy County

Adamsville fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (17)

The Adamsville component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet

hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Arents, 0 to 5 percent slopes (74)

The Arents component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on fills, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Aripeka-Matmon complex (59)

The Aripeka component makes up 52 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Matmon component makes up 34 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Astatula fine sand, 1 to 8 percent slopes (76)

The Astatula component makes up 96 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Boca-Holopaw,limestone substratum, complex (58)

The Boca component makes up 69 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 24 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not

flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Holopaw, limestone substratum component makes up 22 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 45 to 80 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Broward-Lutterloh, limestone substratum, complex (69)

The Broward component makes up 57 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Lutterloh, limestone substratum component makes up 33 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 60 to 80 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Candler-Apopka complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes (7)

The Candler component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Apopka component makes up 23 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural

drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Candler fine sand, 1 to 5 percent slopes (6)

The Candler component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Candler fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes (77)

The Candler component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Cassia-Pomello complex (34)

The Cassia component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on marine terraces on coastal plains, rises on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Pomello component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Chobee-Bradenton complex, frequently flooded (29)

The Chobee component makes up 53 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. This soil

meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Bradenton component makes up 38 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Chobee-Gator complex, frequently flooded(16)

The Chobee component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 68 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Gator component makes up 43 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over loamy and sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 68 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Chobee muck, limestone substratum, frequently flooded (46)

The Chobee, limestone substratum, freq. flooded component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 40 to 79 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 68 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Cracker muck (45)

The Cracker component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 6 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high.

Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is very frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 20 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a strongly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Demory muck, occasionally flooded (41)

The Demory component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 4 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 35 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

EauGallie-Holopaw complex, limestone substratum (60)

The EauGallie component makes up 61 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 50 to 80 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Holopaw, limestone substratum component makes up 23 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 45 to 80 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Ft. Green-Bivans complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes (51)

The Ft. Green component makes up 56 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Bivans component makes up 34 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Gator and Terra Ceia soils, frequently flooded (26)

The Gator, frequently flooded component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over loamy and sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 68 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Terra Ceia component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Hallandale-Boca-Holopaw complex (70)

The Hallandale component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 4 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Boca component makes up 28 percent of the map unit. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

The Holopaw component makes up 27 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available

water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Hicoria fine sand (49)

The Hicoria component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Hicoria fine sandy loam, depressional (50)

The Hicoria, depressional component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Holopaw fine sand (22)

The Holopaw component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on coastal plains, drainageways on coastal plains, marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Holopaw-Pineda complex, frequently flooded (15)

The Holopaw, frequently flooded component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during July, August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Pineda, frequently flooded component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during July, August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Immokalee fine sand (5)

The Immokalee component makes up 91 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Immokalee, limestone substratum-Janney complex (67)

The Immokalee, limestone substratum component makes up 47 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 40 to 72 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Janney component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Jonesville-Otela-Seaboard complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes (31)

The Jonesville component makes up 48 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 24 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Otela component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 60 to 80 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Seaboard component makes up 16 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 3 percent. This component is on flats on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 4 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Levyville-Hague complex (72)

The Levyville component makes up 58 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 66 inches during July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

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

Levyville-Shadeville complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes (66)

The Levyville component makes up 61 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

The Shadeville component makes up 29 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 40 to 72 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive

layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Lutterloh-Moriah complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes (48)

The Lutterloh component makes up 53 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during June, July, August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Moriah component makes up 37 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy, loamy, and clayey marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 40 to 72 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during June, July, August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Millhopper-Bonneau complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes (62)

The Millhopper component makes up 51 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Bonneau component makes up 42 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Millhopper fine sand, 1 to 5 percent slopes (4)

The Millhopper component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Moriah-Bushnell-Mabel, limestone substratum, complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes (56)

The Moriah component makes up 34 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy, loamy, and clayey marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 40 to 72 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during July, August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Bushnell component makes up 29 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Mabel component makes up 23 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy, loamy, and clayey marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 40 to 72 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Myakka, limestone substratum-Immokalee complex (68)

The Myakka, limestone substratum component makes up 48 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 40 to 80 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent.

This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Immokalee component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Myakka muck, occasionally flooded (37)

The Myakka, occasionally flooded component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during July, August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 68 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Myakka sand (38)

The Myakka component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Micanopy loamy fine sand, 1 to 5 percent slopes (78)

The Micanopy component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Orlando fine sand, 1 to 5 percent slopes (73)

The Orlando component makes up 92 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits over fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural

drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Orlando fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes (75)

The Orlando component makes up 92 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Orsino fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes (3)

The Orsino component makes up 88 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during June, July, August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Otela-Candler complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes (12)

The Otela component makes up 56 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Candler component makes up 33 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Otela-Tavares complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes (32)

The Otela component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

The Tavares component makes up 39 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded.

A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Ousley-Albany complex, occasionally flooded (42)

The Ousley component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains, stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Albany component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains, stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Paola fine sand, gently rolling (57)

The Paola component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, dunes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Pedro-Jonesville-Shadeville complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes (55)

The Pedro component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 6 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Jonesville component makes up 18 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

The Shadeville component makes up 16 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 40 to 72 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during July, August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Pender loamy fine sand (71)

The Pender component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Pineda fine sand (40)

The Pineda component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during July, August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Pineda fine sand, limestone substratum (35)

The Pineda, limestone substratum component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flats on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 40 to 80 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during July, August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Pits and Dumps (25)

The Pits component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Pits is a miscellaneous area.

The Dumps component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Dumps is a miscellaneous area.

Placid and Popash soils, depressional (27)

The Placid, depressional component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Popash component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 9 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Placid and Samsula soils, depressional (11)

The Placid component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 60 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Samsula component makes up 38 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 60 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Placid fine sand (10)

The Placid component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface

horizon is about 5 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Pomona fine sand (9)

The Pomona component makes up 89 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Pompano fine sand (21)

The Pompano component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains, flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Shadeville-Otela complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes (14)

The Shadeville component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 40 to 72 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Otela component makes up 31 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on karstic marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Smyrna fine sand (8)

The Smyrna component makes up 87 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly

drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Sparr fine sand (19)

The Sparr component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during July, August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Sparr-Lochloosa complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes (65)

The Sparr component makes up 53 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Lochloosa component makes up 33 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Tavares fine sand, 1 to 5 percent slopes (2)

The Tavares component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Terra Ceia muck, depressional (24)

The Terra Ceia, depressional component makes up 81 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 75 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Tidewater muck (43)

The Tidewater component makes up 91 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 40 to 79 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is very frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 20 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Waccasassa-Demory complex, flooded (39)

The Waccasassa component makes up 53 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 6 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 8 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Demory component makes up 37 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 4 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 12 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Wauchula fine sand (18)

The Wauchula component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August,

and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Wekiva fine sand (13)

The Wekiva component makes up 88 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 10 to 30 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Wulfert muck (33)

The Wulfert component makes up 99 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is very frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 47 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a strongly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Zolfo sand (23)

The Zolfo component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Marion County

Adamsville sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (2)

The Adamsville component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Apopka sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (5)

The Apopka component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Arredondo sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes (10)

The Arredondo component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Candler sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (22)

The Candler component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Candler sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes(23)

The Candler component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Eaton loamy sand (23)

The Eaton, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during July, August,

September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Eaton, hydric component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Electra sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (26)

The Electra component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during July, August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Holopaw sand (40)

The Holopaw component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Jumper fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (42)

The Jumper component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 42 inches during July, August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Lynne sand (48)

The Lynne, non-hydric component makes up 65 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August,

September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Lynne, hydric component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Orlando fine sand, 1 to 5 percent slopes (87)

The Orlando component makes up 92 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits over fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Paisley loamy fine sand (54)

The Paisley component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Pedro-Arredondo complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes (11)

The Pedro component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 10 to 30 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Arredondo component makes up 39 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Placid-Pompano-Pomona complex (59)

The Placid component makes up 37 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of

water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Pompano component makes up 31 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Pomona component makes up 26 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during May, June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Placid sand, depressional (58)

The Placid, depressional component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. It is frequently ponded. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Pomona sand (61)

The Pomona, non-hydric component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

The Pomona, hydric component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during May, June, July, August, September, October, and November. This soil meets hydric criteria. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Sparr fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (65)

The Sparr component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 39 inches during July, August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Tavares sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (69)

The Tavares component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is

moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Sumter County

Adamsville fine sand (42)

The Adamsville component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammocks ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Adamsville fine sand, bouldery subsurface (15)

The Adamsville, bouldery subsurface component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammocks ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Apopka fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (16)

The Apopka component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains, ridges. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits over loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R154XY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Astatula fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes (37)

The Astatula component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches.

Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY001FL Sand Pine Scrub ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Basinger fine sand, depressional (43)

The Basinger component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. This component is in the R154XY010FL Freshwater Marshes and Ponds ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

EauGallie fine sand (61)

The EauGallie, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The EauGallie, hydric component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

EauGallie fine sand, bouldery subsurface (21)

The EauGallie, non-hydric component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There

are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The EauGallie, hydric component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Electra fine sand, bouldery subsurface (45)

The Electra, bouldery subsurface component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during July, August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Florahome sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (20)

The Florahome component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammocks ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Floridana-Basinger association, frequently flooded (63)

The Floridana component makes up 65 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 11 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Basinger component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Floridana mucky fine sand, depressional (36)

The Floridana, depressional component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 11 percent. This component is in the R154XY010FL Freshwater Marshes and Ponds ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Ft. Green fine sand, bouldery subsurface (46)

The Ft. Green, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R154XY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammocks ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Ft. Green, hydric component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R154XY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammocks ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Gator muck (64)

The Gator component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic

material over loamy and sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 70 percent. This component is in the R154XY010FL Freshwater Marshes and Ponds ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Gator muck, frequently flooded (57)

The Gator component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over loamy and sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 68 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Immokalee sand (50)

The Immokalee, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Immokalee, hydric component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Kendrick fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (6)

The Kendrick component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There

is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Lake fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (8)

The Lake component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges, knolls, marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits or sandy fluvial or marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Mabel fine sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes (39)

The Mabel, bouldery subsurface component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy, loamy, and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R154XY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammocks ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 10 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Malabar fine sand, frequently flooded (48)

The Malabar component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Millhopper sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (11)

The Millhopper component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammocks ecological site. This

soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Monteocha fine sand, depressional (54)

The Monteocha component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 8 percent. This component is in the R154XY010FL Freshwater Marshes and Ponds ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Myakka sand (31)

The Myakka, non-hydric component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Myakka, hydric component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Okeelanta muck (18)

The Okeelanta component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 75 percent. This component is in the R154XY010FL Freshwater Marshes and Ponds ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Okeelanta muck, frequently flooded (47)

The Okeelanta component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 73 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Oldsmar fine sand, bouldery subsurface (44)

The Oldsmar, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, and August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Oldsmar, hydric component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during July, and August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Ona fine sand (23)

The Ona, non-hydric component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Ona, hydric component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of

60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Paisley fine sand, bouldery subsurface (9)

The Paisley component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammocks ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Paisley fine sand, depressional (58)

The Paisley component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY010FL Freshwater Marshes and Ponds ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Pits-Dumps complex (51)

The Dumps component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Dumps is a miscellaneous area.

The Pits component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Pits is a miscellaneous area.

Placid fine sand, depressional (30)

The Placid component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains, drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. This component is in the R154XY010FL Freshwater Marshes and Ponds ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Pompano fine sand (32)

The Pompano component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains, drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY011FL Slough ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Pompano fine sand, depressional (35)

The Pompano, depressional component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY010FL Freshwater Marshes and Ponds ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Seffner fine sand (28)

The Seffner component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammocks ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Sumterville fine sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes (27)

The Sumterville, bouldery subsurface component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during July, August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R154XY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammocks ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Sparr fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (10)

The Sparr component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R154XY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammocks ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Sparr fine sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes (33)

The Sparr, bouldery subsurface component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (13)

The Tavares component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Wabasso fine sand (67)

The Wabasso, non-hydric component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Wabasso, hydric component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Wabasso fine sand, bouldery subsurface (26)

The Wabasso, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Wabasso, hydric component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during July, and August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Wabasso fine sand, depressional (56)

The Wabasso component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. This component is in the R154XY010FL Freshwater Marshes and Ponds ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Lake County

Anclote and Myakka soils (4)

The Anclote component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. This component is in the R154XY011FL Slough ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Myakka component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine

deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. This component is in the R154XY011FL Slough ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Felda component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is occasionally ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during May, June, July, August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY011FL Slough ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Apopka sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (5)

The Apopka component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Apopka sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes (6)

The Apopka component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Arents (17)

The Arents component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on fills, flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Candler sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (8)

The Candler component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Candler sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes (9)

The Candler component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY001FL Sand Pine Scrub ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Ellzey sand (37)

The Ellzey, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during July, and August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Ellzey, hydric component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Immokalee sand (20)

The Immokalee, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage

class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during July, and August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Immokalee, hydric component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Kendrick sand, thin subsurface (47)

The Kendrick, thin subsurface component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammocks ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Myakka sand (28)

The Myakka, non-hydric component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Myakka, hydric component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida

Flatwoods ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Ocoee mucky peat (31)

The Ocoee, freq. flooded component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 50 percent. This component is in the R154XY010FL Freshwater Marshes and Ponds ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Oklawaha muck (32)

The Oklawaha, freq. flooded component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 88 percent. This component is in the R154XY010FL Freshwater Marshes and Ponds ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Placid and Myakka sands, depressional (40)

The Placid component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. This component is in the R154XY011FL Slough ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Myakka component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. This component is in the R154XY011FL Slough ecological site. This soil meets hydric

criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Placid sand, depressional (38)

The Placid, depressional component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Pompano sand (42)

The Pompano, non-hydric component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during May, June, July, August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Pompano, hydric component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Seffner sand (39)

The Seffner component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during July, and August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Sparr sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (1)

The Sparr component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 22 inches during July, and August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R154XY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammocks ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline

horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Swamp (44)

Mineral soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Mineral soil is a miscellaneous area.

Organic soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Organic soil is a miscellaneous area.

Tavares sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (45)

The Tavares component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during April, May, June, July, August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Wauchula sand (49)

The Wauchula, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during July, and August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Wauchula, hydric component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Polk County

Basinger mucky fine sand, depressional (36)

The Basinger, depressional component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage

class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 14 percent. This component is in the R154XY010FL Freshwater Marshes and Ponds ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Candler sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (3)

The Candler component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Candler sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes (4)

The Candler component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. Please refer to the previously provided description for this soil map unit.

Felda fine sand, depressional (86)

The Felda, depressional component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY010FL Freshwater Marshes and Ponds ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 7 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Holopaw fine sand, depressional (33)

The Holopaw, depressional component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY010FL Freshwater Marshes and Ponds ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Hontoon muck (35)

The Hontoon component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 percent. This component is in the R154XY010FL Freshwater Marshes And

Ponds ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Immokalee sand (21)

The Immokalee, non-hydric component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Immokalee, hydric component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Kaliga muck (32)

The Kaliga component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over stratified loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 60 percent. This component is in the R154XY010FL Freshwater Marshes and Ponds ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Pomello fine sand (22)

The Pomello component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY001FL Sand Pine Scrub ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Pompano fine sand (30)

The Pompano component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains, flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY011FL Slough ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Pomona fine sand (7)

The Pomona, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Pomona, hydric component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Samsula muck (13)

The Samsula component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic

material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 60 percent. This component is in the R154XY010FL Freshwater Marshes and Ponds ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Smyrna and Myakka fine sands (17)

The Myakka component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Smyrna, non-hydric component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The Smyrna, hydric component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, and October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R154XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (15)

The Tavares component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This

soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Osceola County

Adamsville sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (1)

The Adamsville component makes up 92 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on knolls on flatwoods on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 34 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R155XY008FL Upland Hardwood Hammocks ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Basinger fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (5)

The Basinger component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during July, and August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R155XY011FL Slough ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Basinger fine sand, depressional (6)

The Basinger, depressional component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R155XY010FL Freshwater Marshes and Ponds ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Candler sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (7)

The Candler component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of

72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R154XY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Candler sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes (8)

The Candler component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R155XY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Hontoon muck (15)

The Hontoon component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 percent. This component is in the R155XY010FL Freshwater Marshes And

Ponds ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Immokalee fine sand (16)

The Immokalee component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R155XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Myakka fine sand (22)

The Myakka component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A

seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. This component is in the R155XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Placid fine sand, depressional (32)

The Placid, depressional component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R155XY010FL Freshwater Marshes and Ponds ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Pomello fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (34)

The Pomello component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R155XY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Pompano fine sand (36)

The Pompano component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R155XY011FL Slough ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Pompano fine sand, depressional (37)

The Pompano, depressional component makes up 92 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent.

This component is in the R155XY010FL Freshwater Marshes and Ponds ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Samsula muck (40)

The Samsula component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 65 percent. This component is in the R155XY010FL Freshwater Marshes and Ponds ecological site. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Satellite sand (41)

The Satellite component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 22 inches during June, July, August, September, October, and November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R155XY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Smyrna fine sand (42)

The Smyrna component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, and September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This component is in the R155XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (44)

The Tavares component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R155XY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. This soil does not

meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.