United States
Department of
Agriculture

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

In cooperation with
the University of Florida,
Institute of Food and
Agricultural Sciences,
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and
Soil and Water Science
Department

Soil Survey of Washington County, Florida

How To Use This Soil Survey

General Soil Map

The general soil map, which is a color map, shows the survey area divided into groups of associated soils called general soil map units. This map is useful in planning the use and management of large areas.

To find information about your area of interest, locate that area on the map, identify the name of the map unit in the area on the color-coded map legend, then refer to the section **General Soil Map Units** for a general description of the soils in your area.

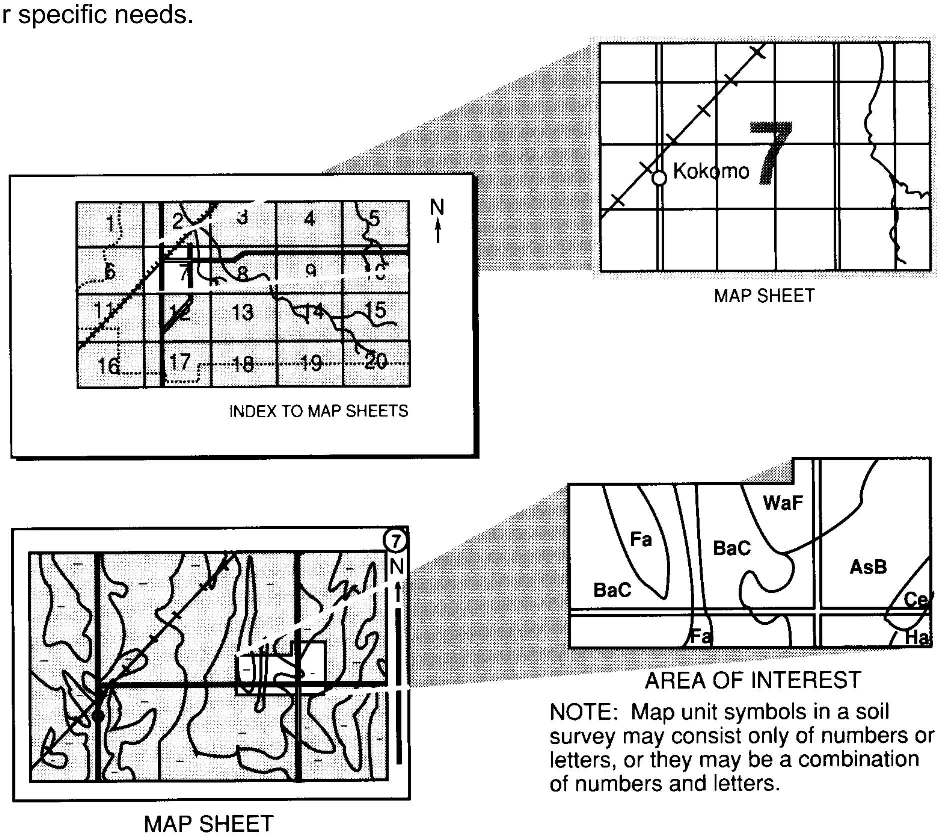
Detailed Soil Maps

The detailed soil maps can be useful in planning the use and management of small areas.

To find information about your area of interest, locate that area on the **Index to Map Sheets**. Note the number of the map sheet and turn to that sheet.

Locate your area of interest on the map sheet. Note the map unit symbols that are in that area. Turn to the **Contents**, which lists the map units by symbol and name and shows the page where each map unit is described.

The **Contents** shows which table has data on a specific land use for each detailed soil map unit. Also see the **Contents** for sections of this publication that may address your specific needs.



National Cooperative Soil Survey

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

Major fieldwork for this soil survey was done from 2005 to 2008. Soil names and descriptions were approved in 2008. Unless otherwise indicated, statements in this publication refer to conditions in the survey area in 2008. The most current official soil survey data are available at http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/.

This survey was made cooperatively by the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the University of Florida, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, Agricultural Experiment Stations, and Soil and Water Science Department. It is part of the technical assistance furnished to the Orange Hill Soil and Water Conservation District.

Soil maps in this survey may be copied without permission. Enlargement of these maps, however, could cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping. If enlarged, maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a larger scale.

Nondiscrimination Statement

Citation

The recommended citation for this survey is:

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Cover Caption

A peanut field in an area of Dothan loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes. This map unit is well suited to cultivated crops and qualifies as prime farmland.

Additional information about the Nation's natural resources is available online from the Natural Resources Conservation Service at http://www.nrcs.usda.gov.

Contents

Issued 2014

Foreword

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They include predictions of soil behavior for selected land uses. The surveys highlight soil limitations, improvements needed to overcome the limitations, and the impact of selected land uses on the environment.

Soil surveys are designed for many different users. Farmers, ranchers, foresters, and agronomists can use the surveys to evaluate the potential of the soil and the management needed for maximum food and fiber production. Planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers can use the surveys to plan land use, select sites for construction, and identify special practices needed to ensure proper performance. Conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, wildlife management, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, and enhance the environment.

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

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

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

These and many other soil properties that affect land use are described in this soil survey. Broad areas of soils are shown on the general soil map. The location of each map unit is shown on the detailed soil maps. Each soil in the survey area is described, and information on specific uses is given. Help in using this publication and additional information are available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service.

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State Conservationist
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Soil Survey of
Washington County, Florida

By Milton Martinez, Natural Resources Conservation Service

Fieldwork by Milton Martinez, Robert W. Weatherspoon, Andrew Williams, Willie Nelson, Martin Figueroa, Victoria Gardner, and Mikel Williams, Natural Resources Conservation Service

United States Department of Agriculture,
Natural Resources Conservation Service,
in cooperation with
the University of Florida,
Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences,
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WASHINGTON COUNTY is in the Florida panhandle about 80 miles west of Tallahassee and 50 miles north of Panama City (fig. 1). The county has a total area of 393,800 acres, or 580 square miles.

Washington County is bordered on the north by Holmes and Jackson Counties, on the west by the Choctawhatchee River and Walton County, on the south by Bay County, and on the east by Jackson County. The one major river basin in the county is the Choctawhatchee River basin.

Washington County ranks 53rd in population out of the 67 counties in Florida. In 2000, the estimated population of the county was 20,973. The county seat is Chipley. In 2007, the estimated population of Chipley was 3,727 (Florida Legislature, 2009). The four other incorporated communities in the county are Caryville, Ebro, Vernon, and Wausau.

This soil survey updates an earlier survey of Washington County published in 1965 (Huckle and Weeks, 1965). It provides additional information, uses the latest taxonomy, and is available in a digital format.

General Nature of the Survey Area

This section provides general information about the survey area. It describes climate, history and development, farming, recreation, and transportation.

Climate

Prepared by the Natural Resources Conservation Service National Water and Climate Center, Portland, Oregon.

The climate tables were created using data from a climate station at Chipley, Florida.

Table 1 gives data on temperature and precipitation for the survey area as recorded at Chipley, Florida, in the period 1971 to 2000. Table 2 shows probable dates of the first freeze in fall and the last freeze in spring. Table 3 provides data on length of the growing season.

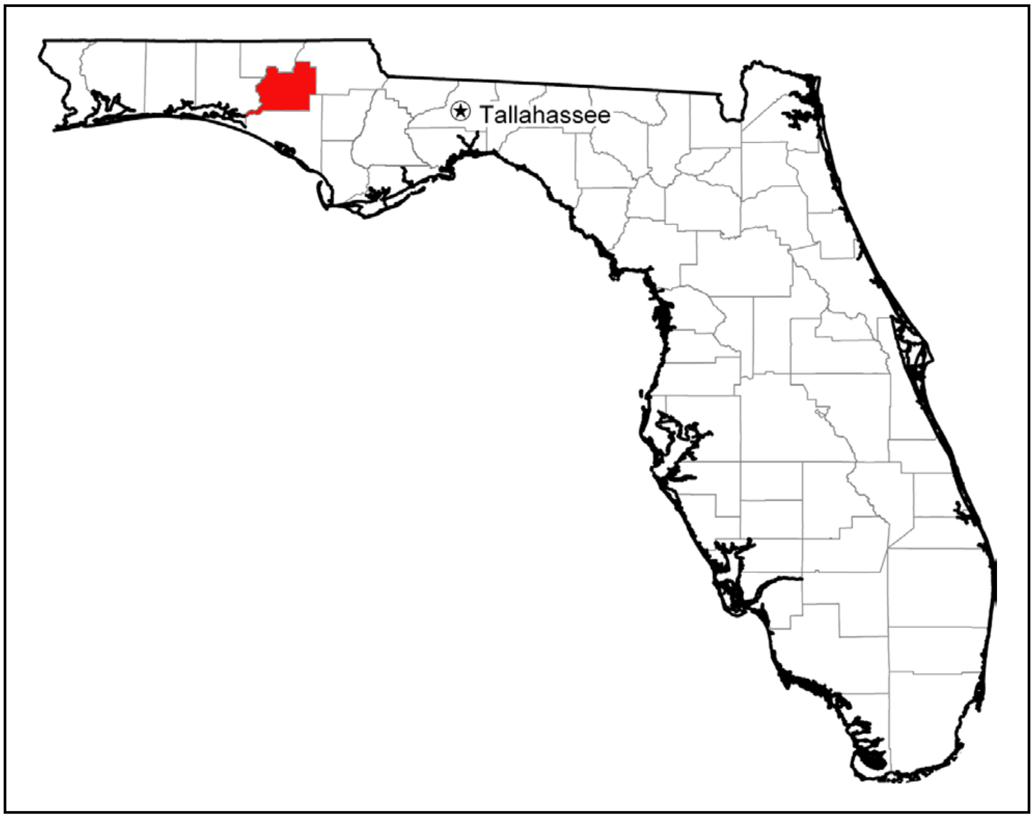

Figure 1.—Location of Washington County in Florida.

In winter, the average temperature is 52.4 degrees F and the average daily minimum temperature is 40.3 degrees. The lowest temperature on record, which occurred on January 21, 1985, is 2 degrees. In summer, the average temperature is 80.4 degrees and the average daily maximum temperature is 90.7 degrees. The highest recorded temperature, which occurred on June 7, 1985, is 104 degrees.

Growing degree days are shown in table 1. They are equivalent to “heat units.” During the month, growing degree days accumulate by the amount that the average temperature each day exceeds a base temperature (40 degrees F). The normal monthly accumulation is used to schedule single or successive plantings of a crop between the last freeze in spring and the first freeze in fall.

The total annual precipitation is about 59 inches. Of this, 31 inches, or 52 percent, usually falls in April through September. The growing season for most crops falls within this period. In 2 years out of 10, the rainfall in April through September is less than 15 inches. The heaviest 1-day rainfall during the period of record was 6.83 inches on June 9, 1989. Thunderstorms occur on about 82 days each year, and most occur in May and August.

The average seasonal snowfall is about 0.1 inch. The greatest snow depth at any one time during the period of record was 1.5 inches. On the average, less than one day per year has at least 1 inch of snow on the ground.

The average relative humidity in mid-afternoon is about 45 percent. Humidity is higher at night, and the average at dawn is about 90 percent. The sun shines 62 percent of the time possible in summer and 50 percent in winter. The prevailing wind is from the south from February to July and from the northeast in all other months. Average wind speed is highest, 8 miles per hour, in February and March.

History and Development

Washington County was established in 1825. It was named in honor of George Washington, the first President of the United States.

The area was first settled by those seeking economic and political freedom. At the time of settlement, the area was a frontier with vast timber and mineral resources. River settlement was heavy due to inland waterway transportation. In the late 1800s, the arrival of railroads facilitated economic, social, and political developments. Over more than 175 years, Washington County has had Native American, Spanish, and English cultural influences. Numerous Native American mounds are in the county, and evidence of strong settlements is still being discovered (Wikimedia Foundation, 2010).

The town of Vernon is near the geographic center of the county and derives its name from Mt. Vernon, which was George Washington’s home in Virginia. The site of the town was also the site of a major Native American settlement. The county courthouse was located in Vernon during the early part of the twentieth century. In 1927, the county seat was moved to Chipley, which was a railroad town. Chipley is in the northeastern part of Washington County. It was founded about 1882 and was named in honor of railroad pioneer William Dudley Chipley. It grew up as a watering station for steam-driven locomotives.

Economic growth in Caryville, Chipley, Ebro, Vernon, and Wausau developed around forestry industries, such as mill work, turpentine production, and naval stores. Agriculture, livestock, poultry, and agribusiness were strong aspects of the maturing economy (Washington County Chamber of Commerce, 2009).

Farming

Washington County is a tree producing, farming, and livestock producing area. The majority of the farms are around Chipley. In 2007, about 73,836 acres, or 19 percent of the county, was used for crops and pasture (USDA–NASS, 2007).

Of the acreage of farmland, 46 percent is woodland, 31 percent is cropland, 13 percent is permanent pasture, and 10 percent is used for livestock, nurseries, or other uses.

The main agricultural crops are soybean, peanuts, corn, grains, watermelons, and vegetables. These crops represent about 19,082 acres of cropland and 18,377 acres of pastureland. The main grasses used for grazing and hay are improved bahiagrass and improved bermudagrass.

Recreation

A variety of recreational activities are available in Washington County, including fishing, swimming, hiking, boating, canoeing, and horseback riding. Public boat ramps allow access to the major waterways and lakes. Picnic areas are adjacent to some of the boat ramps. Several wildlife management areas provide hunting opportunities.

Washington County is the location of one of the most unique landmarks in Florida. Falling Waters State Park is home to the tallest waterfall in the state and to a unique geological setting of sinks and caves. The park is 3 miles south of Chipley, off State Road 77A.

Transportation

The major highways serving Washington County are Interstate 10, Florida State Roads 278 and 280, and US Highway 90 for east-west travel and Florida Highways 77 and 79 for north-south travel.

The CSX Railroad System runs through Chipley and provides Amtrak service to Jacksonville to the east and Pensacola to the west. There is no local airport in Washington County. Panama City-Bay County Airport and Dothan Municipal Airport provide commercial air service. The Tri-County Airport provides small terminal facilities for light, general aviation.

How This Survey Was Made

This survey was made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The information includes a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location and a discussion of their suitability, limitations, and management for specified uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They dug many holes to study the soil profile, which is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

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

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

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

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

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

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

The descriptions, names, and delineations of the soils in this survey area do not fully agree with those of the soils in adjacent survey areas. Differences are the result of a better knowledge of soils, modifications in series concepts, or variations in the intensity of mapping or in the extent of the soils in the survey areas.

General Soil Map Units

The general soil map in this publication shows broad areas that have a distinctive pattern of soils, relief, and drainage. Each map unit on the general soil map is a unique natural landscape. Typically, it consists of one or more major soils or miscellaneous areas and some minor soils or miscellaneous areas. It is named for the major soils or miscellaneous areas. The components of one map unit can occur in another but in a different pattern.

The general soil map can be used to compare the suitability of large areas for general land uses. Areas of suitable soils can be identified on the map. Likewise, areas where the soils are not suitable can be identified.

Because of its small scale, the map is not suitable for planning the management of a farm or field or for selecting a site for a road or building or other structure. The soils in any one map unit differ from place to place in slope, depth, drainage, and other characteristics that affect management.

1. Lakeland

Dominantly nearly level to steep, excessively drained soils that are sandy throughout and that have lamellae deep in some profiles; on hills, ridges, and hillslopes that are highly dissected in some places

Setting

Location in the survey area: Southern and southeastern parts
Landscape: Lower and middle Coastal Plain
Landform position: Broad ridges and hillslopes
Slope: 0 to 45 percent

Composition

Percent of the survey area: 26.5
Lakeland soils: 85 percent
Minor soils: 15 percent, including Blanton, Chipley, Rutlege, and Troup soils

Soil Characteristics

Lakeland
Surface layer: Brown sand
Subsoil: Upper part—olive yellow sand; lower part—yellow and brownish yellow sand
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Seasonal high water table: None within a depth of 72 inches
Slope: 0 to 45 percent

Minor soils
- Blanton soils, which are in positions similar to those of the Lakeland soils but are moderately well drained
- Chipley soils, which are in the lower positions and are somewhat poorly drained

- Rutlege soils, which are in stream bottoms and are poorly drained or very poorly drained
- Troup soils, which are in positions similar to those of the Lakeland soils but have a loamy layer at a depth of 40 to 80 inches

Land Use

Major uses: Forestland and cultivated crops

2. Albany-Chipley-Leon

Dominantly somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained soils that have a sandy surface layer and a loamy subsoil; on knolls and rises

Setting

Location in the survey area: Scattered throughout, typically adjacent to streams
Landscape: Lower Coastal Plain
Landform position: Knolls and low rises that are slightly higher than the adjacent flatwoods; flats of the Gulf Flatwoods
Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Composition

Percent of the survey area: 10.6
Albany soils: 50 percent
Chipley soils: 20 percent
Leon soils: 15 percent
Minor soils: 15 percent, including Dothan, Fuquay, Goldsboro, and Lakeland soils

Soil Characteristics

Albany
Surface layer: Dark grayish brown loamy sand
Subsurface layer: Upper part—light olive brown and light yellowish brown sand that has reddish yellow and light gray mottles; lower part—light gray sand that has reddish yellow, light yellowish brown, and brownish yellow mottles
Subsoil: Upper part—light gray fine sandy loam that has pale yellow and reddish yellow mottles; lower part—light gray fine sandy loam that has brownish yellow, reddish yellow, and red mottles
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Seasonal high water table: Apparent, at a depth of 12 to 42 inches from January through March and from July through September
Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Chipley
Surface layer: Dark gray fine sand
Substratum: Upper part—light yellowish brown sand; next part—light gray and pale yellow sand that has strong brown and brownish yellow mottles; lower part—white sand that has reddish yellow mottles
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Seasonal high water table: Apparent, at a depth of 18 to 42 inches from January through March and from July through September
Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Leon
Surface layer: Dark grayish brown sand
Subsurface layer: Light gray sand
Subsoil: Dark brown sand

Substratum: Upper part—dark yellowish brown sand; next part—mixed very dark brown and dark yellowish brown sand; lower part—light gray sand
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Seasonal high water table: Apparent, at a depth of 6 to 18 inches from January through March and from July through September
Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Minor soils
- Lakeland soils, which are in the higher positions, are excessively drained, and are sandy throughout
- Dothan and Fuquay soils, which are in the higher positions and are well drained
- Goldsboro soils, which are in positions similar to those of the major soils but have a loamy layer within a depth of 20 inches

Land Use

Major uses: Forestland, wildlife habitat, and cultivated crops

3. Dothan-Fuquay-Bonifay

Dominantly nearly level to strongly sloping, well drained soils that have a loamy surface layer and subsoil; on flats, ridges, and knolls

Setting

Location in the survey area: Northern part
Landscape: Lower Coastal Plain
Landform position: Hills, ridges, and hillslopes
Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Composition

Percent of the survey area: 29.3
Dothan soils: 45 percent
Fuquay soils: 20 percent
Bonifay soils: 20 percent
Minor soils: 15 percent, including Albany, Blanton, and Leefield soils

Soil Characteristics

Dothan
Surface layer: Brown loamy sand
Subsurface layer: Yellowish brown loamy fine sand
Subsoil: Upper part—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; lower part—mottled brownish yellow, yellowish brown, and light brownish gray sandy clay loam that has about 10 percent, by volume, nodular plinthite
Drainage class: Well drained
Seasonal high water table: Perched, at a depth of 42 to 60 inches from January through March and from July through September
Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Fuquay
Surface layer: Brown sand
Subsurface layer: Brownish yellow sand and loamy sand
Subsoil: Upper part—reddish yellow sandy clay loam that has light brownish gray mottles; next part—strong brown and yellowish brown sandy clay loam that has light gray mottles and about 7 percent, by volume, nodular plinthite; lower part—mixed strong brown and yellowish brown sandy clay loam that has light gray mottles and about 15 percent, by volume, nodular plinthite

Drainage class: Well drained
Seasonal high water table: Perched, at a depth of 48 to 60 inches from January through March and from July through September
Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Bonifay
Surface layer: Dark grayish brown sand
Subsurface layer: Yellowish brown to brownish yellow sand to loamy sand
Subsoil: Light yellowish brown sandy clay loam that has strong brown and red mottles and about 20 percent, by volume, nodular plinthite
Drainage class: Well drained
Seasonal high water table: Perched, at a depth of 60 to 72 inches from January through March and from August through September
Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Minor soils
- Albany soils, which are in the lower positions and are somewhat poorly drained
- Blanton and Leefield soils, which are in the slightly lower positions, are moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, and have a loamy layer below a depth of 40 inches

Land Use

Major uses: Cultivated crops and forestland

4. Blanton-Bonneau-Lakeland

Dominantly moderately well drained to excessively drained soils that have a sandy surface layer and a loamy subsoil; on hillslopes, knolls, and ridges

Setting

Location in the survey area: Central parts and adjacent to the Choctawhatchee River
Landscape: Middle and lower Coastal Plain
Landform position: Broad ridges, marine terraces, and hillslopes
Slope: 0 to 45 percent

Composition

Percent of the survey area: 9.4
Blanton soils: 50 percent
Bonneau soils: 20 percent
Lakeland soils: 15 percent
Minor soils: 15 percent, including Dothan, Fuquay, and Goldsboro soils

Soil Characteristics

Blanton
Surface layer: Dark gray sand
Subsurface layer: Upper part—yellowish brown sand; lower part—brown sand
Subsoil: Upper part—yellowish brown sandy loam that has pale brown mottles; lower part—pale brown sandy loam that has white mottles and a few strong brown nodules of plinthite
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Seasonal high water table: Apparent, at a depth of 42 to 66 inches from January through March and from July through September
Slope: 0 to 45 percent

Bonneau
Surface layer: Dark brown sand
Subsurface layer: Yellowish brown sand

Subsoil: Upper part—yellowish brown sandy loam; next part—very pale brown sandy loam; lower part—light brownish gray sandy clay loam that has strong brown streaks and very pale brown pockets of sandy loam
Drainage class: Well drained
Seasonal high water table: Apparent, at a depth of 42 to 72 inches from December through April and from August through September
Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Lakeland
Surface layer: Brown sand
Subsoil: Upper part—brownish yellow sand; lower part—yellow sand
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Seasonal high water table: None within a depth of 72 inches
Slope: 0 to 45 percent

Minor soils
- Dothan and Fuquay soils, which are in the higher positions and are well drained
- Goldsboro soils, which are in positions similar to those of the major soils but have a loamy layer within a depth of 20 inches

Land Use

Major uses: Forestland and cultivated crops

5. Goldsboro-Lynchburg-Dunbar

Dominantly nearly level and gently sloping, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils that have a loamy surface layer and subsoil; on knolls, rises, and flats

Setting

Location in the survey area: Western part, adjacent to Holmes Creek
Landscape: Middle and lower Coastal Plain
Landform position: Goldsboro—knolls and rises; Lynchburg and Dunbar—marine terraces and flats
Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Composition

Percent of the survey area: 12.7
Goldsboro soils: 45 percent
Lynchburg soils: 20 percent
Dunbar soils: 20 percent
Minor soils: 15 percent, including Albany, Blanton, Dothan, and Rains soils

Soil Characteristics

Goldsboro
Surface layer: Very dark grayish brown loamy sand
Subsurface layer: Light olive brown loamy sand
Subsoil: Upper part—olive yellow sandy clay loam; next part—light yellowish brown sandy clay loam that has yellowish red, strong brown, and light brownish gray mottles; lower part—grayish brown sandy clay loam that has red, strong brown, light yellowish brown, and light brownish gray mottles
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Seasonal high water table: Perched, at a depth of 24 to 36 inches from December through April and from August through September
Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Lynchburg
Surface layer: Very dark gray loamy fine sand
Subsurface layer: Olive brown loamy sand
Subsoil: Upper part—light olive brown sandy clay loam that has yellowish brown, yellowish red, and brownish gray mottles; next part—gray sandy clay loam that has reddish brown, yellowish brown, brown, and yellowish red mottles; lower part—gray sandy clay that has reddish yellow mottles
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Seasonal high water table: Perched, at a depth of 6 to 18 inches from January through March and from July through September
Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Dunbar
Surface layer: Dark grayish brown loamy sand
Subsoil: Upper part—light yellowish brown clay loam that has dark gray mottles; next part—light brownish gray to gray sandy clay to clay loam having yellowish brown, yellowish red, and brown mottles; lower part—light gray sandy clay
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Seasonal high water table: Perched, at a depth of 12 to 24 inches from November through May
Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Minor soils
- Albany soils, which are in the lower positions and are somewhat poorly drained
- Blanton and Stilson soils, which are in the slightly lower positions, are moderately well drained, and have a loamy layer below a depth of 40 inches
- Dothan soils, which are in the higher positions and are well drained
- Rains soils, which are in positions similar to those of the major soils but have a loamy subsoil within a depth of 20 inches

Land Use

Major uses: Forestland and cultivated crops

6. Rutlege-Pickney-Pamlico

Dominantly nearly level, very poorly drained soils that have a loamy, sandy, or mucky surface layer and a sandy or loamy subsoil; on flood plains and in depressions

Setting

Location in the survey area: Throughout, along creeks and rivers
Landscape: Lower Coastal Plain
Landform position: Stream bottoms and depressional areas
Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Composition

Percent of the survey area: 11.5
Rutlege soils: 50 percent
Pickney soils: 25 percent
Pamlico soils: 15 percent
Minor soils: 10 percent, including Blanton, Chipley, Dothan, and Rains soils

Soil Characteristics

Rutlege
Surface layer: Black and very dark grayish brown loamy sand
Substratum: Light gray sand

Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Seasonal high water table: Apparent, at the surface to 12 inches above the surface from January through September
Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Pickney
Surface layer: Black loamy sand and sand
Substratum: Upper part—very dark grayish brown sand; lower part—grayish brown to gray sand
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Seasonal high water table: Apparent, at the surface to 12 inches above the surface from January through September
Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Pamlico
Surface layer: Upper part—very dark gray and very dark grayish brown muck
Substratum: Gray sand
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Seasonal high water table: Apparent, at the surface to 12 inches above the surface from January through September
Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Minor soils
- Blanton and Stilson soils, which are in the slightly lower positions, are moderately well drained, and have a loamy layer below a depth of 40 inches
- Chipley soils, which are somewhat poorly drained
- Dothan soils, which are in the higher positions and are well drained
- Rains soils, which are in positions similar to those of the major soils but have a loamy subsoil within a depth of 20 inches

Land Use

Major uses: Wildlife habitat

Detailed Soil Map Units

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in this survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions in this section, along with the maps, can be used to determine the suitability and potential of a unit for specific uses. They also can be used to plan the management needed for those uses.

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

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

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

Map unit design is based on the occurrence of each soil throughout a Major Land Resource Area (MLRA). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share a common land use, elevation, topography, climate, water, soils, and vegetation (USDA–NRCS, 2006). In some cases, a soil may be of sufficient extent in this survey area to be listed as a minor component but not of sufficient extent to be mapped and described separately. Additional information regarding such soils may be found in surveys of nearby areas (http://soils.usda.gov/survey/printed_surveys/) and in official soil series descriptions (http://soils.usda.gov/technical/classification/osd/index.html).

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. All the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Orangeburg loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes, is a phase of the Orangeburg series.

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

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Nankin-Cowarts complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Rains and Bayboro soils, depressional, is an undifferentiated group in this survey area.

This survey includes *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. The Pits part of Pits-Udorthents complex, reclaimed, 0 to 90 percent slopes, is an example.

Table 4 gives the acreage and proportionate extent of each map unit in the survey area. Other tables give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. The Glossary defines many of the terms used in describing the soils.

2—Rutlege, Pickney, and Pamlico soils, frequently flooded

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Rutlege and similar soils: 40 percent
Pickney and similar soils: 25 percent
Pamlico and similar soils: 19 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Dorovan soils: 6 percent
Leon soils: 4 percent
Bibb soils: 3 percent
Plummer soils: 3 percent

Component Descriptions

Rutlege
Geomorphic setting: Flood plains and drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains (fig. 2)
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Loamy sand

Figure 2.—The Choctawhatchee River in an area of Rutlege, Pickney, and Pamlico soils, frequently flooded. This map unit is very limited for many uses. For example, the construction of local roads and streets is very limited due to wet soil conditions and flooding in areas of the Pickney and Rutlege soils and wet soil conditions, flooding, and subsidence in areas of the Pamlico soil.

Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits, fluviomarine deposits, or both
Flooding: Frequent, year-around
Shallowest depth to wet zone: At the surface (January through September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6 feet (October through December)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 3.7 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; black and very dark grayish brown loamy sand
Substratum—10 to 80 inches; light gray sand

Pickney

Geomorphic setting: Flood plains and drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Loamy sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits, fluviomarine deposits, or both
Flooding: Frequent, year-around
Shallowest depth to wet zone: At the surface (January through September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6 feet (October through December)

Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 5.6 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 20 inches; black loamy sand
Substratum—20 to 80 inches; very dark grayish brown, grayish brown, and gray sand

Pamlico
Geomorphic setting: Flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains; depressions in marine terraces on coastal plains
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Muck
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits
Flooding: Frequent, year-around
Shallowest depth to wet zone: At the surface (January through September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6 feet (October through December)
Deepest ponding: 1 foot (January through September)
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Very high
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 40.0 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 40 inches; very dark gray and very dark grayish brown muck
Substratum—40 to 80 inches; gray sand

4—Gritney loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Gritney and similar soils: 86 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Goldsboro soils: 14 percent

Component Description

Gritney
Geomorphic setting: Hills on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes and interfluves
Position on the landform: Shoulders
Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Loamy sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 1.2 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 9 inches; dark olive brown loamy sand
Subsoil—9 to 35 inches; brownish yellow clay
Subsoil—35 to 45 inches; yellowish brown sandy clay

Subsoil—45 to 80 inches; light brownish gray, dark red, and yellowish brown sandy clay loam that has gray mottles

7—Bladen-Dunbar complex, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Bladen and similar soils: 60 percent
Dunbar and similar soils: 25 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Rains soils: 8 percent
Lynchburg soils: 5 percent
Goldsboro soils: 2 percent

Component Descriptions

Bladen
Geomorphic setting: Flats on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sandy loam
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Parent material: Loamy and clayey alluvium
Months in which flooding does not occur: April through June, October through December
Highest frequency of flooding: Occasional (January through March, July through September)
Shallowest depth to wet zone: At the surface (January through May, December)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6 feet (June through November)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 1.3 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 5 inches; very dark grayish brown sandy loam
Subsoil—5 to 30 inches; light brownish gray clay that has yellowish brown and yellow mottles
Subsoil—30 to 54 inches; light brownish gray clay that has yellowish red mottles
Subsoil—54 to 80 inches; light brownish gray clay that has red mottles

Dunbar
Geomorphic setting: Flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains; flats on marine terraces on coastal plains
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Loamy sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Parent material: Clayey coastal plain deposits
Months in which flooding does not occur: April through June, October through December
Highest frequency of flooding: Occasional (January through March, July through September)
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 1 foot (January through May, November, December)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 7.7 feet (June through October)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: High

Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 3.0 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; dark grayish brown loamy sand
Subsoil—10 to 20 inches; light yellowish brown clay loam that has dark gray mottles
Subsoil—20 to 35 inches; light brownish gray sandy clay that has yellowish brown mottles
Subsoil—35 to 55 inches; gray clay loam that has yellowish brown and yellowish red mottles
Subsoil—55 to 65 inches; gray sandy clay that has yellowish brown and brown mottles
Substratum—65 to 80 inches; light gray sandy clay

9—Albany-Chipley-Leon complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Albany and similar soils: 38 percent
Chipley and similar soils: 20 percent
Leon and similar soils: 16 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Clara soils: 6 percent
Ocilla soils: 6 percent
Pamlico soils: 6 percent
Osier soils: 3 percent
Plummer soils: 3 percent
Lynchburg soils: 2 percent

Component Descriptions

Albany
Geomorphic setting: Rises on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Footslopes
Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Loamy sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 1 foot (January through April, July through September, December)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet (May, June, October, November)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Very low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.7 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 3 inches; dark grayish brown loamy sand
Subsurface layer—3 to 50 inches; light olive brown and light yellowish brown sand that has reddish yellow and light gray mottles in the lower part
Subsurface layer—50 to 55 inches; light gray sand that has reddish yellow, yellowish brown, and brownish yellow mottles
Subsoil—55 to 80 inches; light gray fine sandy loam that has pale yellow and reddish yellow mottles in the upper part and has brownish yellow, reddish yellow, and red mottles in the lower part

Chipley
Geomorphic setting: Rises on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Footslopes
Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Fine sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 1 1/2 feet (January through March, July through September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6 feet (April through June, October through December)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 2.8 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 8 inches; dark gray fine sand
Substratum—8 to 50 inches; light yellowish brown, light gray, and pale yellow sand that has strong brown and brownish yellow mottles
Substratum—50 to 80 inches; white sand that has reddish yellow mottles

Leon
Geomorphic setting: Flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Base slopes
Position on the landform: Toeslopes
Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 1/2 foot (January through March, July through September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6 feet (April through June, October through December)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 1.1 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 4 inches; dark grayish brown sand
Subsurface layer—4 to 10 inches; light gray sand that has very dark gray mottles
Subsoil—10 to 30 inches; dark brown sand
Subsoil—30 to 35 inches; light gray sand
Subsoil—35 to 51 inches; very dark brown and dark yellowish brown sand
Substratum—51 to 80 inches; light gray sand

11—Dothan loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Dothan and similar soils: 93 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Goldsboro soils: 7 percent

Component Description

Dothan
Geomorphic setting: Rises on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Interfluves
Position on the landform: Summits
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Loamy sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 3 feet (January through April, August, September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet (May through July, October through December)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.5 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 8 inches; brown loamy sand
Subsurface layer—8 to 10 inches; yellowish brown loamy sand
Subsoil—10 to 35 inches; brownish yellow sandy clay loam
Subsoil—35 to 80 inches; brownish yellow, yellowish brown, and light brownish gray sandy clay loam that has more than 5 percent, by volume, plinthite nodules

12—Dothan loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Dothan and similar soils: 88 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Goldsboro soils: 5 percent
Norfolk soils: 3 percent
Esto soils: 2 percent
Tifton soils: 2 percent

Component Description

Dothan
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes and interfluves
Position on the landform: Footslopes, backslopes, shoulders, and summits (fig. 3)
Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Loamy sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 3 feet (January through April, August, September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet (May through July, October through December)
Ponding: None

Figure 3.—A hayfield of bahiagrass in an area of Dothan loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes. Dothan soils are well suited to forage and the production of cultivated crops. This map unit qualifies as prime farmland.

Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.4 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 7 inches; brown loamy sand
Subsoil—7 to 39 inches; brownish yellow sandy clay loam
Subsoil—39 to 80 inches; brownish yellow, yellowish brown, and light brownish gray sandy clay loam that has more than 5 percent, by volume, plinthite nodules

14—Dothan loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Dothan and similar soils: 87 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Norfolk soils: 10 percent
Goldsboro soils: 3 percent

Component Description

Dothan
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Backslopes and shoulders
Slope: 5 to 8 percent

Texture of the surface layer: Loamy sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 3 feet (January through April, August, September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet (May through July, October through December)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.4 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; brown loamy sand
Subsoil— 6 to 33 inches; brownish yellow sandy clay loam
Subsoil—33 to 80 inches; brownish yellow, yellowish brown, and light brownish gray sandy clay loam that has more than 5 percent, by volume, plinthite nodules

18—Fuquay-Dothan complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Fuquay and similar soils: 55 percent
Dothan and similar soils: 25 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Bonifay soils: 8 percent
Blanton soils: 6 percent
Norfolk soils: 6 percent

Component Descriptions

Fuquay
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Backslopes and shoulders
Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Parent material: Sandy over loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: $3^1/_2$ feet (January through March, July through September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6 feet (April through June, October through December)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.6 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 4 inches; brown sand
Subsurface layer—4 to 12 inches; brownish yellow sand
Subsurface layer—12 to 20 inches; brownish yellow loamy sand
Subsoil—20 to 80 inches; strong brown and yellowish brown sandy clay loam that has more than 5 percent, by volume, plinthite nodules

Dothan

Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Backslopes and shoulders
Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Loamy sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 3 feet (January through April, August, September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet (May through July, October through December)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.4 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; brown loamy sand
Subsoil—6 to 30 inches; brownish yellow sandy clay loam
Subsoil—30 to 80 inches; brownish yellow, yellowish brown, and light brownish gray sandy clay loam that has more than 5 percent, by volume, plinthite nodules

22—Nankin-Cowarts complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Composition

Major components

Nankin and similar soils: 52 percent
Cowarts and similar soils: 25 percent

Contrasting inclusions

Norfolk soils: 11 percent
Blanton soils: 7 percent
Dothan soils: 3 percent
Fuquay soils: 2 percent

Component Descriptions

Nankin

Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Summits and shoulders
Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sandy loam
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits
Flooding: None
Depth to wet zone: More than 6 feet year-around
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.6 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 5 inches; brown sandy loam
Subsoil—5 to 20 inches; brown sandy clay

Subsoil—20 to 56 inches; yellowish red sandy clay loam
Subsoil—56 to 68 inches; yellowish brown sandy clay loam
Substratum—68 to 80 inches; yellowish brown, yellowish red, and pinkish gray sandy clay loam

Cowarts
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Summits and shoulders
Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Loamy sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 3 feet (January through April, August, September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet (May through July, October through December)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.9 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 5 inches; dark grayish brown loamy sand
Subsoil—5 to 12 inches; brown sandy loam
Subsoil—12 to 25 inches; strong brown and yellowish brown sandy clay loam that has yellowish red and red mottles and 3 percent, by volume, nodular plinthite in the lower part
Substratum—25 to 80 inches; yellowish brown, reddish brown, light gray, and red sandy clay loam

23—Nankin-Cowarts complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Nankin and similar soils: 57 percent
Cowarts and similar soils: 21 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Norfolk soils: 10 percent
Blanton soils: 6 percent
Dothan soils: 4 percent
Fuquay soils: 2 percent

Component Descriptions

Nankin
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Backslopes and shoulders
Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sandy loam
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits

Flooding: None
Depth to wet zone: More than 6 feet year-around
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.6 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 4 inches; brown sandy loam
Subsoil—4 to 18 inches; brown sandy clay
Subsoil—18 to 56 inches; yellowish red sandy clay loam
Subsoil—56 to 68 inches; yellowish brown sandy clay loam
Substratum—68 to 80 inches; yellowish brown, yellowish red, and pinkish gray sandy clay loam

Cowarts
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Shoulders and backslopes
Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Loamy sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 3 feet (January through April, August, September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet (May through July, October through December)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.8 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 4 inches; dark grayish brown loamy sand
Subsoil—4 to 7 inches; brown sandy loam
Subsoil—7 to 33 inches; strong brown and yellowish brown sandy clay loam that has yellowish red and red mottles and 3 percent, by volume, nodular plinthite in the lower part
Substratum—33 to 80 inches; yellowish brown, reddish brown, light gray, and red sandy clay loam

29—Dunbar loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Dunbar and similar soils: 72 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Lynchburg soils: 13 percent
Leefield soils: 10 percent
Grady soils: 5 percent

Component Description

Dunbar
Geomorphic setting: Terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Treads

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Loamy sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Parent material: Clayey coastal plain deposits
Months in which flooding does not occur: April through June, October through December
Highest frequency of flooding: Occasional (January through March, July through September)
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 1 foot (January through May, November, December)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 7.7 feet (June through October)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: High
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 3.0 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; dark grayish brown loamy sand
Subsoil—10 to 20 inches; light yellowish brown clay loam that has dark gray mottles
Subsoil—20 to 35 inches; light brownish gray sandy clay that has yellowish brown mottles
Subsoil—35 to 55 inches; gray clay loam that has yellowish brown mottles
Subsoil—55 to 65 inches; gray sandy clay that has yellowish brown and brown mottles
Substratum—65 to 80 inches; light gray sandy clay

35—Lucy-Troup complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Lucy and similar soils: 45 percent
Troup soils: 42 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Bonifay soils: 8 percent
Fuquay soils: 5 percent

Component Descriptions

Lucy
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Summits
Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.6 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; dark yellowish brown sand
Subsurface layer—6 to 25 inches; brownish yellow loamy sand
Subsoil—25 to 31 inches; strong brown sandy loam
Subsoil—31 to 80 inches; red sandy clay loam

Troup
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Shoulders
Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.8 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 11 inches; brown sand
Subsurface layer—11 to 71 inches; dark yellowish brown and pale brown sand
Subsoil—71 to 80 inches; yellowish red sandy clay loam

36—Troup-Lucy complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Troup and similar soils: 45 percent
Lucy and similar soils: 40 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Bonifay soils: 10 percent
Fuquay soils: 5 percent

Component Descriptions

Troup
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Shoulders
Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.8 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; brown sand
Subsurface layer—10 to 55 inches; dark yellowish brown and pale brown sand
Subsoil—55 to 80 inches; yellowish red sandy clay loam

Lucy
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Shoulders
Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand

Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.4 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 4 inches; dark yellowish brown sand
Subsurface layer—4 to 17 inches; brownish yellow loamy sand
Subsoil—17 to 26 inches; strong brown sandy loam
Subsoil—26 to 80 inches; red sandy clay loam

39—Bonifay-Fuquay complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Bonifay and similar soils: 50 percent
Fuquay and similar soils: 34 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Blanton soils: 8 percent
Lucy soils: 8 percent

Component Descriptions

Bonifay
Geomorphic setting: Hills on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Shoulders
Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: $4^1/_2$ feet (January through March, August, September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet (April through July, October through December)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.9 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 5 inches; dark grayish brown sand
Subsurface layer—5 to 32 inches; yellowish brown and brownish yellow sand
Subsurface layer—32 to 50 inches; brownish yellow loamy sand that has strong brown and very pale brown mottles
Subsoil—50 to 80 inches; light yellowish brown sandy clay loam that has strong brown and red mottles in the lower part and has more than 20 percent, by volume, plinthite nodules

Fuquay
Geomorphic setting: Hills on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Summits

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Parent material: Sandy over loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 3 1/2 feet (January through March, July through September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6 feet (April through June, October through December)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 1.0 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 7 inches; brown sand
Subsurface layer—7 to 31 inches; brownish yellow sand
Subsurface layer—31 to 36 inches; brownish yellow loamy sand
Subsoil—36 to 50 inches; reddish yellow sandy clay loam that has light brownish gray mottles
Subsoil—50 to 80 inches; strong brown and yellowish brown sandy clay loam that has more than 15 percent, by volume, plinthite nodules

40—Bonifay loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Bonifay and similar soils: 80 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Blanton soils: 10 percent
Fuquay soils: 10 percent

Component Description

Bonifay
Geomorphic setting: Hills on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Backslopes
Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Loamy sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 4 1/2 feet (January through March, August, September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet (April through July, October through December)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.7 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 3 inches; dark grayish brown loamy sand
Subsurface layer—3 to 28 inches; yellowish brown and brownish yellow sand
Subsurface layer—28 to 43 inches; brownish yellow loamy sand that has strong brown and very pale brown mottles

Subsoil—43 to 80 inches; light yellowish brown sandy clay loam that has strong brown and red mottles in the lower part and has more than 20 percent, by volume, plinthite nodules

41—Lucy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Lucy and similar soils: 70 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Blanton soils: 10 percent
Bonifay soils: 10 percent
Fuquay soils: 10 percent

Component Description

Lucy
Geomorphic setting: Hills on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Shoulders
Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.8 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; dark yellowish brown sand
Subsurface layer—10 to 28 inches; brownish yellow loamy sand
Subsoil—28 to 35 inches; strong brown sandy loam
Subsoil—35 to 80 inches; red sandy clay loam

52—Grady loam, ponded

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Grady and similar soils: 85 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Rains soils: 8 percent
Pantego soils: 7 percent

Component Description

Grady
Geomorphic setting: Depressions in marine terraces on coastal plains (fig. 4)
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Loam
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits

Figure 4.—An area of Grady loam, ponded. Areas of this map unit average less than 5 acres and are scattered across the northern part of the county. During the dry season, watermarks are visible on sweetbay, blackgum, sweetgum, and bald cypress, which are hardwoods. This unit is very limited for building site development, roads, lawns, and landscaping due to ponding and saturated soil conditions.

Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: At the surface (February through April)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6 feet (October, November)
Months in which ponding does not occur: May, June, October through December
Deepest ponding: 2 feet (February through April)
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 2.1 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 8 inches; very dark gray loam
Subsoil—8 to 16 inches; dark grayish brown sandy clay loam
Subsoil—16 to 45 inches; light brownish gray clay
Subsoil—45 to 80 inches; light brownish gray clay that has yellowish brown and yellowish red mottles

54—Albany-Ocilla complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Albany and similar soils: 63 percent
Ocilla and similar soils: 24 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Chipley soils: 13 percent

Component Descriptions

Albany

Geomorphic setting: Rises on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Footslopes
Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Loamy sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits
Flooding: Occasional (January through April, July through September, December)
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 1 foot (January through April, July through September, December)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet (May, June, October, November)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Very low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.6 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 3 inches; dark grayish brown loamy sand
Subsurface layer—3 to 53 inches; light olive brown and light yellowish brown sand that has reddish yellow and light gray mottles in the lower part
Subsoil—53 to 80 inches; light gray fine sandy loam that has pale yellow and reddish yellow mottles in the upper part and brownish yellow, reddish yellow, and red mottles in the lower part

Ocilla

Geomorphic setting: Rises on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Footslopes
Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits
Months in which flooding does not occur: April through June, October through December
Highest frequency of flooding: Occasional (January through March, July through September)
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 1 foot (January through April, July through September, December)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet (May, June, October, November)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 1.7 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 5 inches; dark grayish brown sand
Subsurface layer—5 to 25 inches; light yellowish brown, very pale brown, and light yellowish brown sand that has brownish yellow and dark brown mottles in the upper part and reddish yellow, white, and light brownish gray mottles in the lower part
Subsoil—25 to 60 inches; strong brown, gray, and red sandy clay loam
Subsoil—60 to 80 inches; light brownish gray sandy clay loam that has red, yellowish brown, and strong brown mottles

55—Chipley-Albany-Hurricane complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Chipley and similar soils: 55 percent
Albany and similar soils: 27 percent
Hurricane and similar soils: 15 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Ocilla soils: 3 percent

Component Descriptions

Chipley
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Shoulders and summits
Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Fine sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: $1^1/_2$ feet (January through March, July through September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6 feet (April through June, October through December)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 3.5 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; dark gray fine sand
Substratum—10 to 49 inches; light yellowish brown, light gray, and pale yellow sand that has strong brown and brownish yellow mottles
Substratum—49 to 80 inches; white sand that has reddish yellow mottles

Albany
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Backslopes and summits
Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Loamy sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 1 foot (January through April, July through September, December)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet (May, June, October, November)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Very low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.6 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 2 inches; dark grayish brown loamy sand

Subsurface layer—2 to 51 inches; light olive brown and light yellowish brown sand that has reddish yellow and light gray mottles in the lower part
Subsurface layer—51 to 53 inches; light gray sand that has reddish yellow, yellowish brown, and brownish yellow mottles
Subsoil—53 to 80 inches; light gray fine sandy loam that has pale yellow and reddish yellow mottles in the upper part and brownish yellow, reddish yellow, and red mottles in the lower part

Hurricane
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Summits
Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 1$^{1}/_{2}$ feet (March)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6 feet (April through June, October through December)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.8 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; very dark gray sand
Subsurface layer—6 to 35 inches; light olive brown and light yellowish brown sand
Subsurface layer—35 to 55 inches; light gray sand that has reddish yellow and yellowish red mottles
Subsoil—55 to 80 inches; very dark grayish brown fine sand

56—Albany-Ocilla complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Albany and similar soils: 72 percent
Ocilla and similar soils: 16 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Leefield soils: 7 percent
Hurricane soils: 4 percent
Chipley soils: 1 percent

Component Descriptions

Albany
Geomorphic setting: Rises on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Backslopes
Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Loamy sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 1 foot (January through April, July through September, December)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet (May, June, October, November)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.5 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 2 inches; dark grayish brown loamy sand
Subsurface layer—2 to 47 inches; light olive brown and light gray sand that has reddish yellow and light gray mottles in the upper part and reddish yellow, yellowish brown, and brownish yellow mottles in the lower part
Subsoil—47 to 80 inches; light gray fine sandy loam that has pale yellow and reddish yellow mottles in the upper part and brownish yellow, reddish yellow, and red mottles in the lower part

Ocilla
Geomorphic setting: Rises on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Backslopes
Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 1 foot (January through April, September, December)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet (May through August, October, November)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 1.2 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 3 inches; dark grayish brown sand
Subsurface layer—3 to 14 inches; light yellowish brown, very pale brown, and light yellowish brown sand that has brownish yellow and dark brown mottles in the upper part and reddish yellow, white, and light brownish gray mottles in the lower part
Subsoil—14 to 35 inches; strong brown, gray, and red sandy clay loam
Subsoil—35 to 80 inches; light brownish gray sandy clay loam that has red, yellowish brown, and strong brown mottles

57—Ocilla-Leefield complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Ocilla and similar soils: 70 percent
Leefield and similar soils: 18 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Albany soils: 6 percent
Hurricane soils: 5 percent
Chipley soils: 1 percent

Component Descriptions

Ocilla

Geomorphic setting: Rises on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Backslopes and footslopes
Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 1 foot (January through April, September, December)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet (May through August, October, November)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 1.6 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 5 inches; dark grayish brown sand
Subsurface layer—5 to 39 inches; light yellowish brown, very pale brown, and light yellowish brown sand that has brownish yellow and dark brown mottles in the upper part and reddish yellow, white, and light brownish gray mottles in the lower part
Subsoil—39 to 62 inches; strong brown, gray, and red sandy clay loam
Subsoil—62 to 80 inches; light brownish gray sandy clay loam that has red, yellowish brown, and strong brown mottles

Leefield

Geomorphic setting: Rises on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Footslopes and backslopes
Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Loamy sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 1$^1/_2$ feet (January through March, July through September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6 feet (April through June, October through December)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 1.5 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 5 inches; very dark grayish brown loamy sand
Subsurface layer—5 to 30 inches; light olive brown and light yellowish brown loamy sand
Subsoil—30 to 33 inches; yellowish brown sandy loam that has yellowish brown and light brownish gray mottles
Subsoil—33 to 80 inches; yellowish brown and brown sandy clay loam that has strong brown and reddish brown mottles in the upper part, has brownish yellow, light gray, and yellowish red mottles in the lower part, and has about 10 percent, by volume, plinthite nodules

61—Lakeland sand, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Lakeland and similar soils: 74 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Blanton soils: 11 percent
Albany soils: 7 percent
Ocilla soils: 4 percent
Troup soils: 4 percent

Component Description

Lakeland
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains (fig. 5)
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Backslopes
Slope: 8 to 12 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits, marine deposits, or both
Flooding: None

Figure 5.—A paved road in an area of Lakeland sand, 8 to 12 percent slopes. Loamy fill is needed from an offsite location before paving in areas of the Lakeland soils. This map unit is not suited to cultivated crops because it is too droughty. It is very limited as a site for recreational development because it is too sandy.

Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.5 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 4 inches; brown sand
Substratum—4 to 80 inches; olive yellow, yellow, and brownish yellow sand

62—Lakeland sand, 12 to 45 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Lakeland and similar soils: 77 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Blanton soils: 10 percent
Troup soils: 13 percent

Component Description

Lakeland
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Backslopes
Slope: 12 to 45 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits, marine deposits, or both
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.3 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 2 inches; brown sand
Substratum—2 to 80 inches; olive yellow, yellow, and brownish yellow sand

63—Lakeland sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Lakeland and similar soils: 76 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Blanton soils: 10 percent
Foxworth soils: 8 percent
Albany soils: 2 percent
Bonifay soils: 2 percent
Troup soils: 2 percent

Component Description

Lakeland
Geomorphic setting: Hills on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Interfluves
Position on the landform: Summits

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits, marine deposits, or both
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.6 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 7 inches; brown sand
Substratum—7 to 80 inches; olive yellow, yellow, and brownish yellow sand

64—Lakeland sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Lakeland and similar soils: 70 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Blanton soils: 12 percent
Bonifay soils: 5 percent
Troup soils: 13 percent

Component Description

Lakeland
Geomorphic setting: Hills on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Backslopes
Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits, marine deposits, or both
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.6 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; brown sand
Substratum—6 to 80 inches; olive yellow, yellow, and brownish yellow sand

67—Nankin-Cowarts-Lakeland complex, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Nankin and similar soils: 52 percent
Cowarts and similar soils: 28 percent
Lakeland and similar soils: 17 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Bonneau soils: 2 percent
Blanton soils: 1 percent

Component Descriptions

Nankin

Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Shoulders and backslopes
Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sandy loam
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits
Flooding: None
Depth to wet zone: More than 6 feet year-around
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.6 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 3 inches; brown sandy loam
Subsoil—3 to 16 inches; brown sandy clay
Subsoil—16 to 56 inches; yellowish red sandy clay loam
Subsoil—56 to 71 inches; yellowish brown sandy clay loam
Substratum—71 to 80 inches; yellowish brown, yellowish red, and pinkish gray sandy clay loam

Cowarts

Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Backslopes and shoulders
Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Loamy sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 3 feet (January through April, August, September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet (May through July, October through December)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.6 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 4 inches; dark grayish brown loamy sand
Subsoil—4 to 30 inches; strong brown and yellowish brown sandy clay loam that has yellowish red and red mottles and 3 percent, by volume, nodular plinthite in the lower part
Substratum—30 to 80 inches; yellowish brown, reddish brown, light gray, and red sandy clay loam

Lakeland

Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Backslopes
Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Excessively drained
Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits, marine deposits, or both
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.5 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 5 inches; brown sand
Substratum—5 to 80 inches; olive yellow, yellow, and brownish yellow sand

68—Nankin-Cowarts-Lakeland complex, 12 to 45 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Nankin and similar soils: 50 percent
Cowarts and similar soils: 30 percent
Lakeland and similar soils: 16 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Bonneau soils: 3 percent
Blanton soils: 1 percent

Component Descriptions

Nankin
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Backslopes
Slope: 12 to 45 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sandy loam
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits
Flooding: None
Depth to wet zone: More than 6 feet year-around
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.6 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 2 inches; brown sandy loam
Subsoil—2 to 14 inches; brown sandy clay
Subsoil—14 to 24 inches; yellowish red sandy clay loam
Subsoil—24 to 67 inches; yellowish brown sandy clay loam
Substratum—67 to 80 inches; yellowish brown, yellowish red, and pinkish gray sandy clay loam

Cowarts
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Backslopes
Slope: 12 to 45 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Loamy sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Parent material: Loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 3 feet (January through April, August, September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet (May through July, October through December)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.6 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 3 inches; dark grayish brown loamy sand
Subsoil—3 to 18 inches; strong brown and yellowish brown sandy clay loam that has yellowish red and red mottles and 3 percent, by volume, nodular plinthite in the lower part
Substratum—18 to 80 inches; yellowish brown, reddish brown, light gray, and red sandy clay loam

Lakeland
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Backslopes
Slope: 12 to 45 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits, marine deposits, or both
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.4 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 2 inches; brown sand
Substratum—2 to 80 inches; olive yellow, yellow, and brownish yellow sand

71—Lynchburg loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Lynchburg and similar soils: 90 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Leefield soils: 10 percent

Component Description

Lynchburg
Geomorphic setting: Marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Toeslopes
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Loamy fine sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None

Shallowest depth to wet zone: 1/2 foot (January through March, July through September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6 feet (April through June, October through December)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 1.5 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; very dark gray loamy fine sand
Subsurface layer—10 to 16 inches; olive brown loamy sand that has brown mottles
Subsoil—16 to 19 inches; light olive brown sandy clay loam that has yellowish brown, yellowish red, and light brownish gray mottles
Subsoil—19 to 60 inches; gray sandy clay loam that has reddish brown and yellowish brown mottles in the upper part and brown and yellowish red mottles in the lower part
Subsoil—60 to 80 inches; gray sandy clay that has reddish yellow mottles

72—Lynchburg loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Lynchburg and similar soils: 88 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Leefield soils: 12 percent

Component Description

Lynchburg
Geomorphic setting: Rises on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Footslopes
Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Loamy fine sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 1/2 foot (January through March, July through September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6 feet (April through June, October through December)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 1.4 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 5 inches; very dark gray loamy fine sand
Subsurface layer—5 to 10 inches; olive brown loamy sand that has brown mottles
Subsoil—10 to 25 inches; light olive brown sandy clay loam that has yellowish brown, yellowish red, and light brownish gray mottles
Subsoil—25 to 45 inches; gray sandy clay loam that has reddish brown and yellowish brown mottles in the upper part and brown and yellowish red mottles in the lower part
Subsoil—45 to 80 inches; gray sandy clay that has reddish yellow mottles

85—Searcy-Oktibbeha complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Searcy and similar soils: 56 percent
Oktibbeha and similar soils: 31 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Hannon soils: 13 percent

Component Descriptions

Searcy
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Shoulders
Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sandy loam
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 1$^1/_2$ feet (January through April)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet (May through December)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: High
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.7 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 2 inches; very dark grayish brown sandy loam
Subsoil—2 to 5 inches; brown sandy clay loam
Subsoil—5 to 50 inches; yellowish red and red clay that has light gray mottles in the lower part
Subsoil—50 to 80 inches; red, yellowish brown, and light gray clay

Oktibbeha
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Shoulders
Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Clay
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits over chalk
Flooding: None
Depth to wet zone: More than 6 feet year-around
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 2.4 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 4 inches; brown clay
Subsoil—4 to 12 inches; yellowish red clay
Subsoil—12 to 30 inches; yellowish red and yellowish brown clay that has olive mottles in the upper part and gray mottles in the lower part
Subsoil—30 to 45 inches; dark yellowish brown clay that has light brownish gray mottles, white concretions of calcium carbonate, and soft white masses of calcium carbonate

Subsoil—45 to 80 inches; pale brown silty clay that has yellowish red, strong brown, and light brownish gray mottles and has white concretions of calcium carbonate

86—Hannon-Oktibbeha complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Hannon and similar soils: 60 percent
Oktibbeha and similar soils: 40 percent

Component Descriptions

Hannon
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Backslopes
Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Clay loam
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits derived from chalk
Flooding: None
Depth to wet zone: More than 6 feet year-around
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 1.9 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 5 inches; very dark grayish brown clay loam
Subsoil—5 to 10 inches; strong brown clay
Subsoil—10 to 25 inches; strong brown and light olive brown clay that has light yellowish brown and yellowish red mottles in the upper part and light grayish brown mottles in the lower part
Subsoil—25 to 80 inches; light olive brown clay loam that has yellowish brown mottles

Oktibbeha
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Backslopes
Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Clay
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits over chalk
Flooding: None
Depth to wet zone: More than 6 feet year-around
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 1.7 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 2 inches; brown clay
Subsoil—2 to 15 inches; yellowish red clay
Subsoil—15 to 39 inches; yellowish red and yellowish brown clay that has olive mottles in the upper part and gray mottles in the lower part

Subsoil—39 to 55 inches; dark yellowish brown clay that has light brownish gray mottles, white concretions of calcium carbonate, and soft white masses of calcium carbonate

Subsoil—55 to 80 inches; pale brown silty clay that has yellowish red, strong brown, and light brownish gray mottles and has white concretions of calcium carbonate

87—Clara and Plummer soils, occasionally ponded

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Clara and similar soils: 50 percent
Plummer, hydric, and similar soils: 30 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Chipley soils: 10 percent
Albany soils: 5 percent
Plummer, nonhydric, soils: 5 percent

Component Descriptions

Clara
Geomorphic setting: Semi-open depressions in marine terraces on coastal plains (fig. 6)
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Figure 6.—Slash pine in an area of Clara and Plummer soils, occasionally ponded. This area was recently burned to remove a dense understory. Because of wetness and sandiness, this map unit is only moderately suited as a site for haul roads and log landings.

Drainage class: Poorly drained
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Wet zone: At the surface year-around
Ponding: At the surface to 1/2 foot above the surface (January through April, July through September, December)
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.2 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; very dark gray sand
Subsurface layer—6 to 20 inches; pale brown fine sand
Subsoil—20 to 60 inches; brownish yellow and very pale brown fine sand that has brown mottles in the lower part
Substratum—60 to 80 inches; gray fine sand

Plummer
Geomorphic setting: Semi-open depressions in marine terraces on coastal plains
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: At the surface (January through November)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6 feet (December)
Ponding: At the surface to 1/2 foot above the surface (January through April, July through September, December)
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 1.9 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 3 inches; dark gray sand
Subsurface layer—3 to 47 inches; grayish brown and light brownish gray sand
Subsoil—47 to 59 inches; light gray sandy loam that has yellowish brown mottles
Subsoil—59 to 80 inches; light gray sandy clay loam

90—Rains and Bayboro soils, depressional

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Rains and similar soils: 56 percent
Bayboro and similar soils: 40 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Lynchburg soils: 4 percent

Component Descriptions

Rains
Geomorphic setting: Depressions in marine terraces on coastal plains
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Loamy sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None

Shallowest depth to wet zone: At the surface (January through March, June through September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6 feet (April, May, October through December)
Months in which ponding does not occur: April through June, October through December
Deepest ponding: 1 foot (January through March, July through September) (fig. 7)
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 2.5 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 5 inches; dark grayish brown loamy sand
Subsoil—5 to 15 inches; light yellowish brown sandy loam that has reddish yellow mottles
Subsoil—15 to 55 inches; light brownish gray and light gray sandy clay loam that has strong brown, yellowish brown, and dark yellowish brown mottles
Subsoil—55 to 80 inches; light gray sandy clay loam that has yellowish brown and yellowish red mottles

Figure 7.—This road, which crosses an area of Rains and Bayboro soils, depressional, is in need of a culvert and additional fill material. Because of ponding, saturated soil conditions, and low strength, this map unit is very limited as a site for road development.

Bayboro
Geomorphic setting: Depressions in marine terraces on coastal plains
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Loam
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: At the surface (January through March, June through September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6 feet (April, May, October through December)
Months in which ponding does not occur: April through June, October through December
Deepest ponding: 1 foot (January through March, July through September)
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: High
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 7.0 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 14 inches; black loam
Subsoil—14 to 30 inches; very dark gray clay loam that has reddish yellow mottles
Subsoil—30 to 80 inches; dark grayish brown clay that has strong brown mottles

91—Orangeburg loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Orangeburg and similar soils: 87 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Dothan soils: 5 percent
Nankin soils: 3 percent
Norfolk soils: 3 percent
Goldsboro soils: 2 percent

Component Description

Orangeburg
Geomorphic setting: Hills on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Summits and shoulders
Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Loamy sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits
Flooding: None
Depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet year-around
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.6 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 5 inches; dark brown loamy sand
Subsoil—5 to 10 inches; strong brown sandy loam
Subsoil—10 to 75 inches; red sandy clay loam that has olive yellow mottles in the lower part
Subsoil—75 to 80 inches; red sandy clay

96—Orangeburg loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Orangeburg and similar soils: 90 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Faceville soils: 10 percent

Component Description

Orangeburg
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Shoulders
Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Loamy sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine deposits
Flooding: None
Depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet year-around
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.5 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 3 inches; dark brown loamy sand
Subsoil—3 to 80 inches; red sandy clay loam that has olive yellow mottles in the lower part

98—Rutlege loamy fine sand, depressional

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Rutlege, depressional, and similar soils: 75 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Clara soils: 13 percent
Bibb soils: 5 percent
Pamlico soils: 4 percent
Leon soils: 2 percent
Plummer, hydric, soils: 1 percent

Component Description

Rutlege
Geomorphic setting: Depressions in marine terraces on coastal plains
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Loamy fine sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits
Lowest frequency of flooding: Occasional (April through June, October through December)
Highest frequency of flooding: Frequent (January through March, July through September)

Wet zone: At the surface year-around
Deepest ponding: 2 feet (January through September)
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 6.0 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 15 inches; black and very dark grayish brown loamy fine sand
Substratum—15 to 80 inches; light gray sand

99—Water

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Water: 100 percent

100—Leon-Chipley complex

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Leon and similar soils: 54 percent
Chipley and similar soils: 32 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Hurricane soils: 12 percent
Clara soils: 2 percent

Component Descriptions

Leon
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains (fig. 8)
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Toeslopes
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: $^{1}/_{2}$ foot (January through March, July through September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6 feet (April through June, October through December)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 1.1 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 4 inches; dark grayish brown sand
Subsurface layer—4 to 10 inches; light gray sand that has very dark gray mottles
Subsoil—10 to 30 inches; dark brown sand
Subsoil—30 to 35 inches; light gray sand
Subsoil—35 to 51 inches; very dark brown and dark yellowish brown sand
Substratum—51 to 80 inches; light gray sand

Figure 8.—Wildlife habitat in an area of Leon-Chipley complex. This map unit has fair potential to support habitat for openland wildlife and good potential to support wild herbaceous plants. Trees to manage are slash pine and longleaf pine. The native plant community includes saw palmetto and perennial forbs and grasses. White-tailed deer use areas of this complex for concealment and browse.

Chipley

Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Footslopes
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Fine sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: $1^1/_2$ feet (January through March, July through September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6 feet (April through June, October through December)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 1.9 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 12 inches; dark gray fine sand
Substratum—12 to 53 inches; light yellowish brown, light gray, and pale yellow sand that has strong brown and brownish yellow mottles
Substratum—53 to 80 inches; white sand that has reddish yellow mottles

106—Pantego and Clara soils, ponded

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Pantego and similar soils: 55 percent
Clara and similar soils: 30 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Chipley soils: 10 percent
Leon soils: 3 percent
Bibb soils: 1 percent
Plummer, hydric, soils: 1 percent

Component Descriptions

Pantego
Geomorphic setting: Depressions in marine terraces on coastal plains
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sandy loam
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Wet zone: At the surface year-around (fig. 9)

Figure 9.—Swamp hardwoods in an area of Pantego and Clara soils, ponded. Water tupelo is the dominant tree species in areas of this map unit. The map unit is well suited to wetland plants and wetland wildlife.

Ponding: At the surface to 2 feet above the surface year-around
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: High
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 5.0 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 18 inches; very dark gray sandy loam
Subsoil—18 to 80 inches; dark gray and gray sandy clay loam that has brownish yellow, yellowish brown, strong brown, and pale brown mottles

Clara
Geomorphic setting: Depressions in marine terraces on coastal plains; flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Wet zone: At the surface year-around
Ponding: At the surface to $^{1}/_{2}$ foot above the surface (January through April, July through September, December)
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 3 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; very dark gray sand
Subsurface layer—6 to 20 inches; pale brown fine sand
Subsoil—20 to 60 inches; brownish yellow and very pale brown fine sand that has brown mottles in the lower part
Substratum—60 to 80 inches; gray fine sand

110—Arents, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Arents and similar soils: 86 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Albany soils: 2 percent
Blanton soils: 2 percent
Dothan soils: 2 percent
Lucy soils: 2 percent
Norfolk soils: 2 percent
Orangeburg soils: 2 percent
Troup soils: 2 percent

Component Description

Arents
Geomorphic setting: Fills on marine terraces on coastal plains; rises on marine terraces on coastal plains
Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Parent material: Altered marine deposits
Flooding: None

Shallowest depth to wet zone: 1 1/2 feet (January through April, December)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6 feet (May through November)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Very low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.8 percent
Typical profile:
AC—0 to 80 inches; sand

112—Pottsburg sand, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Pottsburg and similar soils: 72 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Chipley soils: 13 percent
Leon soils: 8 percent
Osier soils: 4 percent
Plummer, hydric, soils: 3 percent

Component Description

Pottsburg
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Toeslopes
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits
Flooding: Occasional (January through April, July through September, December)
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 1/2 foot (January through April, July through September, December)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet (May, June, October, November)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 1.8 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 12 inches; dark gray and grayish brown sand
Subsurface layer—12 to 60 inches; light brownish gray and light gray sand
Subsoil—60 to 80 inches; brown and very dark gray sand

113—Pits-Udorthents complex, reclaimed, 0 to 90 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Pits: 80 percent
Udorthents and similar soils: 19 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Arents: 1 percent

Component Descriptions

Pits

Geomorphic setting: Borrow pits on marine terraces on coastal plains; scalped areas on marine terraces on coastal plains
Slope: 0 to 90 percent
Parent material: Altered marine deposits
Flooding: None
Ponding: None

Udorthents

Geomorphic setting: Marine terraces on coastal plains
Slope: 0 to 30 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sandy loam
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Parent material: Altered marine deposits
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.5 percent
Typical profile:
AC—0 to 80 inches; sandy loam

This map unit consists of open excavations from which the original soil and underlying material have been removed for use at other locations (fig. 10). Most areas are barren of native vegetation. Some areas are used for buildings, equipment storage, or parking; other areas may contain water.

116—Blanton-Lakeland complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components

Blanton and similar soils: 50 percent
Lakeland and similar soils: 40 percent

Contrasting inclusions

Foxworth soils: 10 percent

Component Descriptions

Blanton

Geomorphic setting: Ridges and hills on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Interfluves
Position on the landform: Shoulders and summits
Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet (January through March, July through September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet (April through June, October through December)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low

Figure 10.—A borrow pit in an area of Pits-Udorthents complex, reclaimed, 0 to 90 percent slopes. This area was previously Lucy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes. Lucy soils are excellent as homesites or as a source of material for roadbeds. This area is severely limited as a site for farming and urban development.

Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.6 percent

Typical profile:

Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; dark gray sand

Subsurface layer—6 to 56 inches; yellowish brown and brown sand

Subsoil—56 to 61 inches; yellowish brown sandy loam that has pale brown mottles

Subsoil—61 to 80 inches; pale brown sandy loam that has white and strong brown mottles

Lakeland

Geomorphic setting: Hills on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Interfluves
Position on the landform: Summits and shoulders
Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits, marine deposits, or both
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.6 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 7 inches; brown sand
Substratum—7 to 80 inches; olive yellow, yellow, and brownish yellow sand

117—Blanton-Lakeland complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components

Blanton and similar soils: 55 percent
Lakeland and similar soils: 38 percent

Contrasting inclusions

Foxworth soils: 7 percent

Component Descriptions

Blanton

Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Backslopes
Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: $3^1/_2$ feet (January through March, July through September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet (April through June, October through December)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.5 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 5 inches; dark gray sand
Subsurface layer—5 to 50 inches; yellowish brown and brown sand
Subsoil—50 to 63 inches; yellowish brown loamy sand that has pale brown mottles
Subsoil—63 to 80 inches; pale brown sandy clay loam that has white and strong brown mottles

Lakeland

Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes

Position on the landform: Backslopes
Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits, marine deposits, or both
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.5 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; brown sand
Substratum—6 to 80 inches; olive yellow, yellow, and brownish yellow sand

119—Blanton-Lakeland complex, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Blanton and similar soils: 70 percent
Lakeland and similar soils: 30 percent

Component Descriptions

Blanton
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Backslopes
Slope: 8 to 12 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Fine sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: $3^1/_2$ feet (January through March, July through September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet (April through June, October through December)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.4 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 4 inches; dark gray fine sand
Subsurface layer—4 to 46 inches; yellowish brown and brown fine sand
Subsoil—46 to 52 inches; yellowish brown sandy loam that has pale brown mottles
Subsoil—52 to 80 inches; pale brown sandy clay loam that has white and strong brown mottles

Lakeland
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Backslopes
Slope: 8 to 12 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Excessively drained

Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits, marine deposits, or both
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.5 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 4 inches; brown sand
Substratum—4 to 80 inches; olive yellow, yellow, and brownish yellow sand

121—Goldsboro loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Goldsboro and similar soils: 80 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Lynchburg soils: 12 percent
Dunbar soils: 5 percent
Bladen soils: 2 percent
Rains soils: 1 percent

Component Description

Goldsboro
Geomorphic setting: Flats on marine terraces on coastal plains
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Loamy sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 2 feet (January through April, August, September, December)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet (May through July, October, November)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 1.9 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 9 inches; very dark grayish brown loamy sand
Subsurface layer—9 to 16 inches; light olive brown loamy sand
Subsoil—16 to 35 inches; olive yellow and light yellowish brown sandy clay loam that has yellowish red, strong brown, and light brownish gray mottles in the lower part
Subsoil—35 to 80 inches; grayish brown sandy clay loam that has red, strong brown, light yellowish brown, and light brownish gray mottles

122—Goldsboro loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Goldsboro and similar soils: 78 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Lynchburg soils: 13 percent
Dunbar soils: 9 percent

Component Description

Goldsboro

Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes and rises on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Footslopes
Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Loamy sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 2 feet (January through April, August, September, December)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet (May through July, October, November)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 1.5 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 7 inches; very dark grayish brown loamy sand
Subsurface layer—7 to 12 inches; light olive brown loamy sand
Subsoil—12 to 40 inches; olive yellow and light yellowish brown sandy clay loam that has yellowish red, strong brown, and light brownish gray mottles in the lower part
Subsoil—40 to 80 inches; grayish brown sandy clay loam that has red, strong brown, light yellowish brown, and light brownish gray mottles

123—Blanton-Lakeland complex, 12 to 45 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components

Blanton and similar soils: 60 percent
Lakeland and similar soils: 33 percent

Contrasting inclusions

Troup soils: 7 percent

Component Descriptions

Blanton

Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Backslopes
Slope: 12 to 45 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: $3^1/_2$ feet (January through March, July through September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet (April through June, October through December)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.4 percent

Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 3 inches; dark gray sand
Subsurface layer—3 to 43 inches; yellowish brown and brown sand
Subsoil—43 to 52 inches; yellowish brown loamy sand that has pale brown mottles
Subsoil—52 to 80 inches; pale brown sandy clay loam that has white and strong brown mottles

Lakeland
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Backslopes
Slope: 12 to 45 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits, marine deposits, or both
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.4 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 3 inches; brown sand
Substratum—3 to 80 inches; olive yellow, yellow, and brownish yellow sand

127—Goldsboro loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Goldsboro and similar soils: 74 percent

Contrasting inclusions
Ocilla soils: 12 percent
Dothan soils: 8 percent
Lynchburg soils: 6 percent

Component Description

Goldsboro
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Backslopes
Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Loamy sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 2 feet (January through April, August, September, December)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet (May through July, October, November)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 1.1 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 5 inches; very dark grayish brown loamy sand

Subsurface layer—5 to 7 inches; light olive brown loamy sand
Subsoil—7 to 49 inches; olive yellow and light yellowish brown sandy clay loam that has yellowish red, strong brown, and light brownish gray mottles in the lower part
Subsoil—49 to 80 inches; grayish brown sandy clay loam that has red, strong brown, light yellowish brown, and light brownish gray mottles

128—Blanton-Bonneau complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Blanton and similar soils: 70 percent
Bonneau and similar soils: 30 percent

Component Descriptions

Blanton
Geomorphic setting: Hills on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Interfluves and side slopes
Position on the landform: Shoulders and summits
Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Fine sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: $3^1/_2$ feet (January through March, July through September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet (April through June, October through December)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.5 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; dark gray fine sand
Subsurface layer—6 to 46 inches; yellowish brown and brown sand
Subsoil—46 to 54 inches; yellowish brown sandy loam that has pale brown mottles
Subsoil—54 to 80 inches; pale brown sandy loam that has white and strong brown mottles

Bonneau
Geomorphic setting: Hills on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Interfluves
Position on the landform: Summits and shoulders
Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: $3^1/_2$ feet (January through April, August, September, December)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet (May through July, October, November)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low

Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.8 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; dark brown sand
Subsurface layer—6 to 25 inches; yellowish brown sand
Subsoil—25 to 48 inches; yellowish brown and very pale brown sandy loam
Subsoil—48 to 80 inches; light brownish gray sandy clay loam that has strong brown mottles

129—Blanton-Bonneau complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Major components
Blanton and similar soils: 65 percent
Bonneau and similar soils: 35 percent

Component Descriptions

Blanton
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Backslopes
Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 3$^1/_2$ feet (January through March, July through September)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet (April through June, October through December)
Ponding: None
Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Low
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.5 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 5 inches; dark gray sand
Subsurface layer—5 to 50 inches; yellowish brown and brown sand
Subsoil—50 to 52 inches; yellowish brown loamy sand that has pale brown mottles
Subsoil—52 to 80 inches; pale brown sandy loam that has white and strong brown mottles

Bonneau
Geomorphic setting: Hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains
Geomorphic component: Side slopes
Position on the landform: Backslopes
Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Texture of the surface layer: Sand
Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits
Flooding: None
Shallowest depth to wet zone: 3$^1/_2$ feet (January through April, August, September, December)
Deepest depth to wet zone: More than 6.7 feet (May through July, October, November)
Ponding: None

Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches: Moderate
Content of organic matter in the upper 10 inches: 0.6 percent
Typical profile:
Surface layer—0 to 3 inches; dark brown sand
Subsurface layer—3 to 15 inches; yellowish brown sand
Subsoil—15 to 54 inches; yellowish brown and very pale brown sandy loam
Subsoil—54 to 80 inches; light brownish gray sandy clay loam that has strong brown mottles

Use and Management of the Soils

This soil survey is an inventory and evaluation of the soils in the survey area. It can be used to adjust land uses to the limitations and potentials of natural resources and the environment. Also, it can help to prevent soil-related failures in land uses.

In preparing a soil survey, soil scientists, conservationists, engineers, and others collect extensive field data about the nature and behavioral characteristics of the soils. They collect data on erosion, droughtiness, flooding, and other factors that affect various soil uses and management. Field experience and collected data on soil properties and performance are used as a basis in predicting soil behavior.

Information in this section can be used to plan the use and management of soils for crops and pasture; as rangeland and forestland; as sites for buildings, sanitary facilities, highways and other transportation systems, and parks and other recreational facilities; for agricultural waste management; and as wildlife habitat. It can be used to identify the potentials and limitations of each soil for specific land uses and to help prevent construction failures caused by unfavorable soil properties.

Planners and others using soil survey information can evaluate the effect of specific land uses on productivity and on the environment in all or part of the survey area. The survey can help planners to maintain or create a land use pattern in harmony with the natural soil.

Contractors can use this survey to locate sources of gravel, sand, reclamation material, roadfill, and topsoil. They can use it to identify areas where bedrock, wetness, or very firm soil layers can cause difficulty in excavation.

Health officials, highway officials, engineers, and others may also find this survey useful. The survey can help them plan the safe disposal of wastes and locate sites for pavements, sidewalks, campgrounds, playgrounds, lawns, and trees and shrubs.

Interpretive Ratings

The interpretive tables in this survey rate the soils in the survey area for various uses. Many of the tables identify the limitations that affect specified uses and indicate the severity of those limitations. The ratings in these tables are both verbal and numerical.

Rating Class Terms

Rating classes are expressed in the tables in terms that indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect a specified use or in terms that indicate the suitability of the soils for the use. Thus, the tables may show limitation classes or suitability classes. Terms for the limitation classes are *not limited, somewhat limited,* and *very limited*. The suitability ratings are expressed as *well suited, moderately suited, poorly suited,* and *unsuited* or as *good, fair,* and *poor*.

Numerical Ratings

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the relative severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.00 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation. The limitations appear in order from the most limiting to the least limiting. Thus, if more than one limitation is identified, the most severe limitation is listed first and the least severe one is listed last.

Crops and Pasture

General management needed for crops and pasture is suggested in this section. The estimated yields of the main crops and pasture plants are listed, and the system of land capability classification used by the Natural Resources Conservation Service is explained.

Planners of management systems for individual fields or farms should consider the detailed information given in the description of each soil under the heading “Detailed Soil Map Units.” Specific information can be obtained from the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service.

Federal and State regulations require that any area designated as wetlands cannot be altered without prior approval as described in the National Food Security Act Manual (USDA–NRCS, 2008). Contact the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service for identification of hydric soils and potential wetlands.

The acreage used for crops and pasture in Washington County has been increasing since the early 1980s. In 2002, the county had 391 farms and 53,251 acres of farmland. In 2007, the county had 462 farms and 73,836 acres of farmland (USDA–NASS, 2007). In 2007, the market value of farmland production was $5,761,000. Of the acreage used for farms, 46 percent was woodlands, 31 percent was cropland, 13 percent was permanent pasture, and 10 percent was used for livestock, nurseries, or other uses. The main agricultural crops were soybean, peanuts, corn, grains, watermelons, and vegetables. These crops accounted for about 19,082 acres of cropland and 18,377 acres of pastureland. The average size of a farm was 160 acres.

The potential of the soils in Washington County to support increased food production is good. In addition to the reserve capacity represented by soils now used as forestland and pasture, extending the latest crop production technology to all of the cropland in the county could increase food production. This soil survey can help in the application of such technology.

Erosion caused by water is a hazard on cropland where the slope is more than 5 percent, especially in areas of the well drained and moderately well drained Blanton, Dothan, Fuquay, Lucy, and Troup soils. Erosion can reduce productivity and can result in pollution of streams. Productivity is reduced as the surface layer erodes and more of the subsoil is incorporated into the plow layer. Erosion on farmland results in sediment entering streams. Controlling this erosion minimizes the pollution of streams and improves the quality of water for municipal uses, for recreational uses, and for fish and wildlife.

Erosion-control practices provide a protective surface cover, increase the rate of water infiltration, and help to control runoff. A cropping system that keeps plant cover on the soil for extended periods can hold soil losses to amounts that do not reduce the productive capacity of the soils.

Minimizing tillage and leaving crop residue on the surface increase the rate of water infiltration and help to control runoff and erosion. Using a no-till system helps to control erosion in sloping areas. These practices can be adapted to most of the soils in the survey area. Terraces, diversions, and stripcropping help to control runoff and erosion by reducing the length of slope. These practices are most practical on deep, well drained soils that have a regular slope. Diversions and sod waterways, which also help to control runoff and erosion, can be used on most of the soils in the county. Contour farming also helps to control erosion. It is most suited to soils that have smooth, uniform slopes.

Erosion caused by wind is currently not a significant problem in Washington County. The cropland in the county is intermixed with areas of forestland. This mixture precludes the large distances of unsheltered cropland that are associated with wind erosion. Wind erosion can be a hazard where the soils are exposed and have a sandy surface layer or a surface layer of loamy sand. Strong winds can damage soils and tender crops in a few hours in open, unprotected areas where the surface is dry and bare. Maintaining a plant cover and surface mulch minimize wind erosion.

Information regarding the design of erosion-control practices for each kind of soil is contained in "Water and Wind Erosion Control Handbook—Florida," which is available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Drainage is not a major management concern on the acreage currently used for crops and pasture in Washington County. Soils that are poorly drained or very poorly drained are not normally used for crops and pasture.

Fertility is naturally low in most of the soils in the county. Most of the soils have a surface layer of sand or loamy sand. Many of the soils have a loamy subsoil. Examples are Albany, Blanton, Bonifay, Dothan, Fuquay, Leefield, Lucy, and Troup soils. Chipley and Lakeland soils have sandy material to a depth of 80 inches or more. Hurricane soils have an organic-stained subsoil.

Most of the soils in the county have a surface layer that is strongly acid or very strongly acid and require applications of lime to raise the pH sufficiently for good growth of crops. Nitrogen, potassium, and phosphate levels are naturally low in most of these soils.

On all soils, applications of lime and fertilizer should be based on the results of soil tests, on the needs of crops, and on the expected level of yields. The Cooperative Extension Service can help in determining the kinds and amounts of fertilizer and lime to apply.

Tilth is an important factor affecting the germination of seeds and the infiltration of water into the soil. Soils that have good tilth are granular and porous.

Most of the soils that are used for crops and pasture in the county have a low or moderate content of organic matter. Generally, the structure of the surface layer of these soils is weak. Soils that have a low content of organic matter form a slight crust following intense rainfall. The crust is slightly hard when dry and is impervious to water. It reduces infiltration and increases runoff. The increased runoff causes erosion. Regular additions of crop residue, manure, and other organic material improve structure and minimize crusting.

Pastures in the county are mostly used to produce forage for beef cattle. Beef cattle cow-calf operations are the major cattle systems. Bahiagrass and coastal bermudagrass are the major pasture plants. In many of the pastures, excess grass is harvested as hay during the summer for use as feed during the winter. The well drained and moderately well drained Blanton, Cowarts, Dothan, Fuquay, Goldsboro, Lucy, and Orangeburg soils are well suited to bahiagrass, alfalfa, and improved bahiagrass. The somewhat poorly drained Albany, Chipley, Hurricane, and Leefield soils are well suited to bahiagrass and improved bermudagrass if legumes, such as white, crimson, and arrowleaf clover, are also grown and if adequate amounts of lime and fertilizer are applied.

Many of the pastures in the county are greatly depleted because of continuous, excessive grazing. Pasture yields can be increased by properly applying lime and fertilizer, growing legumes, installing drainage, irrigating, and using other management practices.

Differences in pasture yields are closely related to differences in soils. Proper management of pasture is based on the interrelationship of soils, pasture plants, lime, fertilizer, and moisture.

Yields per Acre

The average yields per acre that can be expected of the principal crops under a high level of management are shown in table 5. In any given year, yields may be higher or lower than those indicated in the tables because of variations in rainfall and other climatic factors. The land capability classification of map units in the survey area also is shown in the tables.

The yields are based mainly on the experience and records of farmers, conservationists, and extension agents. Available yield data from nearby counties and results of field trials and demonstrations also are considered.

The management needed to obtain the indicated yields of the various crops depends on the kind of soil and the crop. Management can include drainage, erosion control, and protection from flooding; the proper planting and seeding rates; suitable high-yielding crop varieties; appropriate and timely tillage; control of weeds, plant diseases, and harmful insects; favorable soil reaction and optimum levels of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and trace elements for each crop; effective use of crop residue, barnyard manure, and green manure crops; and harvesting that ensures the smallest possible loss.

For yields of irrigated crops, it is assumed that the irrigation system is adapted to the soils and to the crops grown, that good-quality irrigation water is uniformly applied as needed, and that tillage is kept to a minimum.

Pasture yields are expressed in terms of animal unit months. An animal unit month (AUM) is the amount of forage required by one mature cow of approximately 1,000 pounds weight, with or without a calf, for 1 month.

The estimated yields reflect the productive capacity of each soil for each of the principal crops. Yields are likely to increase as new production technology is developed. The productivity of a given soil compared with that of other soils, however, is not likely to change.

Crops other than those shown in the yields tables are grown in the survey area, but estimated yields are not listed because the acreage of such crops is small. The local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or of the Cooperative Extension Service can provide information about the management and productivity of the soils for those crops.

Land Capability Classification

Land capability classification shows, in a general way, the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops. Crops that require special management are excluded. The soils are grouped according to their limitations for field crops, the risk of damage if they are used for crops, and the way they respond to management. The criteria used in grouping the soils do not include major and generally expensive landforming that would change slope, depth, or other characteristics of the soils, nor do they include possible but unlikely major reclamation projects. Capability classification is not a substitute for interpretations designed to show suitability and limitations of groups of soils for rangeland, for forestland, or for engineering purposes.

In the capability system, soils are generally grouped at three levels—capability class, subclass, and unit (USDA, 1961).

Capability classes, the broadest groups, are designated by the numbers 1 through 8. The numbers indicate progressively greater limitations and narrower choices for practical use. The classes are defined as follows:

Class 1 soils have slight limitations that restrict their use.

Class 2 soils have moderate limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require moderate conservation practices.

Class 3 soils have severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require special conservation practices, or both.

Class 4 soils have very severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require very careful management, or both.

Class 5 soils are subject to little or no erosion but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 6 soils have severe limitations that make them generally unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 7 soils have very severe limitations that make them unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to grazing, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 8 soils and miscellaneous areas have limitations that preclude commercial plant production and that restrict their use to recreational purposes, wildlife habitat, watershed, or esthetic purposes.

Capability subclasses are soil groups within one class. They are designated by adding a small letter, *e, w, s,* or *c,* to the class numeral, for example, 2e. The letter *e* shows that the main hazard is the risk of erosion unless close-growing plant cover is maintained; *w* shows that water in or on the soil interferes with plant growth or cultivation (in some soils the wetness can be partly corrected by artificial drainage); *s* shows that the soil is limited mainly because it is shallow, droughty, or stony; and *c,* used in only some parts of the United States, shows that the chief limitation is climate that is very cold or very dry.

In class 1 there are no subclasses because the soils of this class have few limitations. Class 5 contains only the subclasses indicated by *w, s,* or *c* because the soils in class 5 are subject to little or no erosion. They have other limitations that restrict their use to pasture, rangeland, forestland, wildlife habitat, or recreation.

Capability units are soil groups within a subclass. The soils in a capability unit are enough alike to be suited to the same crops and pasture plants, to require similar management, and to have similar productivity. Capability units are generally designated by adding an Arabic numeral to the subclass symbol, for example, 2e-4 and 3e-6. These units are not given in all soil surveys.

The capability classification of the soils in this survey area is given in table 5.

Ecological Communities

In areas that have similar climate and topography, differences between the kinds and amounts of vegetation in the areas are closely related to differences between the kinds of soils in the areas. An *ecological community* is the product of all the environmental factors responsible for its development. It has characteristic soils; a characteristic hydrology, particularly infiltration and runoff; and a characteristic plant community. The vegetation, soils, and hydrology are all interrelated. Descriptions of ecological communities are provided in the Field Office Technical Guide, which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service, and in the electronic Field Office Technical Guide, which is available online.

The relationship between soils and vegetation was ascertained during this survey; thus, ecological communities generally can be determined directly from the soil map. Soil properties that affect moisture supply and plant nutrients have the greatest influence on the productivity of plants. Soil reaction and a seasonal high water table are also important.

The ecological community concept is based on the knowledge that a soil type commonly supports a specific vegetative community, which in turn provides the habitat needed by specific wildlife species. Vegetative communities form recognizable units on the landscape, most of which are apparent to the casual observer after only a little training. Even without prior botanical training, an observer can quickly learn to distinguish between North Florida Flatwoods and Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills or between Slough and Swamp Hardwoods. Once a community is recognized, information can be found concerning the general characteristics of the soil on which it occurs and the types of plants and animals it supports.

Although some plants are found only within a very narrow range of conditions, many plants can survive throughout a wide range of conditions. Individual plants that have a wide tolerance level can occur in many different communities and on a variety of soils. When describing ecological communities, plant scientists study the patterns in which vegetation occurs. They study what species occur, the relative abundance of each species, the stage of plant succession, the dominance of species, the position of species on the landscape, and the soil or soils on which the patterns occur. Recognizable patterns of vegetation are typically found in a small group of soil types that have common characteristics.

During many years of field observations while conducting soil surveys, the Natural Resources Conservation Service determined which vegetative communities commonly occur on the different soils throughout Florida. This information is summarized in the booklet "26 Ecological Communities of Florida" (USDA–SCS, 1989). Some of the terms used to describe these communities are specific to Florida.

In the following paragraphs, the vegetative community on individual map units during the climax state of plant succession is described. The community described is based on relatively natural conditions. Human activities, such as logging and fire suppression, can alter the community on a specific site.

Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills

The Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills ecological community is typically on nearly level or gently sloping uplands. There are several variations of this community. Mature, natural stands of trees that have not been logged have an overstory of scattered longleaf pine. Areas from which the pines have been removed are dominated by turkey oak and other oaks, have little ground cover, and have numerous, noticeable bare areas. This ecological community supports wildlife species that are adapted to stress caused by high temperatures and drought. Many of the animals are burrowers. Burrowing helps to prevent water loss and provides protection against high temperatures. The most common animals are fox squirrel, pocket gopher, turkey, white-tailed deer, bobwhite quail, ground dove, gopher tortoise, and many types of songbirds, including warblers, towhees, and crested flycatchers. This ecological community is used to some extent for timber production. Sand pine is commonly planted because it is better adapted to these sites than slash pine. Recent advancements in nursery stock of longleaf pine have reduced the amount of time seedlings remain in the "grass stage." The map units that support the Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills ecological community in Washington County are:

36	Troup-Lucy complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes
61	Lakeland sand, 8 to 12 percent slopes
62	Lakeland sand, 12 to 45 percent slopes
63	Lakeland sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes
64	Lakeland sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes
116	Blanton-Lakeland complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes
117	Blanton-Lakeland complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes
119	Blanton-Lakeland complex, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Mixed Hardwood and Pine

The Mixed Hardwood and Pine ecological community is typically on rolling uplands. Water movement is gradual and flows to natural drainageways. This ecological community can be easily identified by the mixed hardwood and pine vegetation in predominantly better drained areas. The type and amount of vegetation vary depending on the stage of succession. In the early stages, shortleaf pine and loblolly pine dominate. As the system matures, hardwoods replace the pines. This ecological community supports deer, turkey, squirrel, raccoon, opossum, bobwhite quail, dove, and many types of songbirds. Hardwood mast (acorns, nuts, fruits, buds, and berries) furnish a good source of food for wildlife. The map units that support the Mixed Hardwood and Pine ecological community in Washington County are:

4 Gritney loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes
9 Albany-Chipley-Leon complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes
11 Dothan loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
12 Dothan loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes
14 Dothan loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes
18 Fuquay-Dothan complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes
22 Nankin-Cowarts complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded
23 Nankin-Cowarts complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded
29 Dunbar loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded
35 Lucy-Troup complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes
39 Bonifay-Fuquay complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes
40 Bonifay loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes
41 Lucy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes
54 Albany-Ocilla complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded
55 Chipley-Albany-Hurricane complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes
56 Albany-Ocilla complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes
57 Ocilla-Leefield complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes
67 Nankin-Cowarts-Lakeland complex, 5 to 12 percent slopes
68 Nankin-Cowarts-Lakeland complex, 12 to 45 percent slopes, eroded
71 Lynchburg loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
72 Lynchburg loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes
85 Searcy-Oktibbeha complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes
86 Hannon-Oktibbeha complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes
91 Orangeburg loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes
96 Orangeburg loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes
121 Goldsboro loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
122 Goldsboro loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes
123 Blanton-Lakeland complex, 12 to 45 percent slopes
127 Goldsboro loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes
128 Blanton-Bonneau complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes
129 Blanton-Bonneau complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes

North Florida Flatwoods

The North Florida Flatwoods ecological community is in nearly level areas. Water movement is very gradual and flows to natural drainageways, swamps, ponds, and marshes. Wet conditions prevail during the rainy season when the water table is on or near the surface. This ecological community is easily identified by the flat topography, slash pine, and dense saw palmetto vegetation. This ecological community supports a diverse and numerous population of wildlife, including deer, quail, turkey, squirrels, bobcat, skunks, opossums, raccoons, and many types of songbirds, particularly warblers. The map units that support the North Florida Flatwoods ecological community in Washington County are:

87 Clara and Plummer soils, occasionally ponded
100 Leon-Chipley complex
112 Pottsburg sand, occasionally flooded

Swamp Hardwoods

The Swamp Hardwoods ecological community borders rivers and is in basins that are either submerged or saturated part of the year. This ecological community is typically characterized by hardwoods, a high percentage of which are deciduous. Common dominant trees are red maple, elm, blackgum, water tupelo, and cypress.

This ecological community supports wildlife that are adapted to wet conditions and can endure periodic flooding. These include black bear, bobcat, deer, turkey, gray squirrel, mink, otter, raccoon, hawks, owls, pileated woodpecker, wood duck, songbirds, turtles, snakes, and alligators. The map units that support the Swamp Hardwoods ecological community in Washington County are:

2 Rutlege, Pickney, and Pamlico soils, frequently flooded
7 Bladen-Dunbar complex, occasionally flooded
52 Grady loam, ponded
90 Rains and Bayboro soils, depressional
98 Rutlege loamy fine sand, depressional
106 Pantego and Clara soils, ponded

Prime Farmland

In an effort to identify the extent and location of important farmlands, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, in cooperation with other interested Federal, State, and local government organizations, has inventoried land that can be used for the production of the Nation's food supply.

Prime farmland is of major importance in meeting the Nation's short- and long-range needs for food and fiber. Because the supply of high-quality farmland is limited, the U.S. Department of Agriculture recognizes that responsible levels of government, as well as individuals, should encourage and facilitate the wise use of our Nation's prime farmland.

Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is available for these uses. It could be cultivated land, pastureland, forestland, or other land, but it is not urban or built-up land or water areas. The soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply are those needed for the soil to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when proper management, including water management, and acceptable farming methods are applied. In general, prime farmland has an adequate and dependable supply of moisture from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, an acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. The water supply is dependable and of adequate quality. Prime farmland is permeable to water and air. It is not excessively erodible or saturated with water for long periods, and it either is not frequently flooded during the growing season or is protected from flooding. Slope ranges mainly from 0 to 6 percent. More detailed information about the criteria for prime farmland is available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

A recent trend in land use in some areas has been the loss of some prime farmland to industrial and urban uses. The loss of prime farmland to other uses puts pressure on marginal lands, which generally are more erodible, droughty, and less productive and cannot be easily cultivated.

For some soils identified as prime farmland, measures that overcome a hazard or limitation, such as flooding, wetness, and droughtiness, are needed. Onsite evaluation is needed to determine whether or not the hazard or limitation has been overcome by corrective measures.

The following map units in Washington County meet the requirements for prime farmland. This list does not constitute a recommendation for a particular land use.

4 Gritney loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes
11 Dothan loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
12 Dothan loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes
14 Dothan loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

29 Dunbar loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded (where drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season)
71 Lynchburg loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (where drained)
72 Lynchburg loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (where drained)
91 Orangeburg loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes
96 Orangeburg loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes
121 Goldsboro loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
122 Goldsboro loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes
127 Goldsboro loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Agricultural Waste Management

Soil properties are important considerations in areas where soils are used as sites for the treatment and disposal of organic waste and wastewater. Selection of soils with properties that favor waste management can help to prevent environmental damage.

Tables 6a, 6b, and 6c show the degree and kind of soil limitations affecting the treatment of agricultural waste, including municipal and food-processing wastewater and effluent from lagoons or storage ponds. Municipal wastewater is the waste stream from a municipality. It contains domestic waste and may contain industrial waste. It may have received primary or secondary treatment. It is rarely untreated sewage. Food-processing wastewater results from the preparation of fruits, vegetables, milk, cheese, and meats for public consumption. In places it is high in content of sodium and chloride. In the context of these tables, the effluent in lagoons and storage ponds is from facilities used to treat or store food-processing wastewater or domestic or animal waste. Domestic and food-processing wastewater is very dilute, and the effluent from the facilities that treat or store it commonly is very low in content of carbonaceous and nitrogenous material; the content of nitrogen commonly ranges from 10 to 30 milligrams per liter. The wastewater from animal waste treatment lagoons or storage ponds, however, has much higher concentrations of these materials, mainly because the manure has not been diluted as much as the domestic waste. The content of nitrogen in this wastewater generally ranges from 50 to 2,000 milligrams per liter. When wastewater is applied, checks should be made to ensure that nitrogen, heavy metals, and salts are not added in excessive amounts.

The ratings in the tables are for waste management systems that not only dispose of and treat organic waste or wastewater but also are beneficial to crops (application of manure and food-processing waste, application of sewage).

The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect agricultural waste management. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Table 6a

Application of manure and food-processing waste not only disposes of waste material but also can improve crop production by increasing the supply of nutrients in the soils where the material is applied. Manure is the excrement of livestock and poultry, and food-processing waste is damaged fruit and vegetables and the peelings, stems, leaves, pits, and soil particles removed in food preparation. The manure and food-processing waste are either solid, slurry, or liquid. Their nitrogen content varies. A high content of nitrogen limits the application rate. Toxic or otherwise dangerous wastes, such as those mixed with the lye used in food processing, are not considered in the ratings.

The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect absorption, plant growth, microbial activity, erodibility, the rate at which the waste is applied, and the method by which the waste is applied. The properties that affect absorption include permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, the sodium adsorption ratio, depth to bedrock, and available water capacity. The properties that affect plant growth and microbial activity include reaction, the sodium adsorption ratio, salinity, and bulk density. The wind erodibility group, the soil erodibility factor K, and slope are considered in estimating the likelihood that wind erosion or water erosion will transport the waste material from the application site. Stones, cobbles, a water table, ponding, and flooding can hinder the application of waste.

Application of sewage sludge not only disposes of waste material but also can improve crop production by increasing the supply of nutrients in the soils where the material is applied. In the context of this table, sewage sludge is the residual product of the treatment of municipal sewage. The solid component consists mainly of cell mass, primarily bacteria cells that developed during secondary treatment and have incorporated soluble organics into their own bodies. The sludge has small amounts of sand, silt, and other solid debris. The content of nitrogen varies. Some sludge has constituents that are toxic to plants or hazardous to the food chain, such as heavy metals and exotic organic compounds, and should be analyzed chemically prior to use.

The content of water in the sludge ranges from about 98 percent to less than 40 percent. The sludge is considered liquid if it is more than about 90 percent water, slurry if it is about 50 to 90 percent water, and solid if it is less than about 50 percent water.

The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect absorption, plant growth, microbial activity, erodibility, the rate at which the sludge is applied, and the method by which the sludge is applied. The properties that affect absorption, plant growth, and microbial activity include permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, the sodium adsorption ratio, depth to bedrock, available water capacity, reaction, salinity, and bulk density. The wind erodibility group, the soil erodibility factor K, and slope are considered in estimating the likelihood that wind erosion or water erosion will transport the waste material from the application site. Stones, cobbles, a water table, ponding, and flooding can hinder the application of sludge.

Table 6b

Disposal of wastewater by irrigation not only disposes of municipal wastewater and wastewater from food-processing plants, lagoons, and storage ponds but also can improve crop production by increasing the amount of water available to crops. The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect the design, construction, management, and performance of the irrigation system. The properties that affect design and management include the sodium adsorption ratio, depth to a water table, ponding, available water capacity, permeability, slope, and flooding. The properties that affect construction include stones, cobbles, depth to bedrock, depth to a water table, and ponding. The properties that affect performance include depth to bedrock, bulk density, the sodium adsorption ratio, salinity, reaction, and the cation-exchange capacity, which is used to estimate the capacity of a soil to adsorb heavy metals

Overland flow of wastewater is a process in which wastewater is applied to the upper reaches of sloped land and allowed to flow across vegetated surfaces, sometimes called terraces, to runoff-collection ditches. The length of the run generally is 150 to 300 feet. The application rate ranges from 2.5 to 16.0 inches per week. It commonly exceeds the rate needed for irrigation of cropland. The wastewater leaves solids and nutrients on the vegetated surfaces as it flows downslope in a thin film. Most of the water reaches the collection ditch, some is lost through evapotranspiration, and a small amount may percolate to the ground water.

The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect absorption, plant growth, microbial activity, and the design and construction of the system. Reaction and the cation-exchange capacity affect absorption. Reaction, salinity, and the sodium adsorption ratio affect plant growth and microbial activity. Slope, permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, depth to bedrock, stones, and cobbles affect design and construction.

Table 6c

Rapid infiltration of wastewater is a process in which wastewater applied in a level basin at a rate of 4 to 120 inches per week percolates through the soil. The wastewater may eventually reach the ground water. The application rate commonly exceeds the rate needed for irrigation of cropland. Vegetation is not a necessary part of the treatment; hence, the basins may or may not be vegetated. The thickness of the soil material needed for proper treatment of the wastewater is more than 72 inches. As a result, geologic and hydrologic investigation is needed to ensure proper design and performance and to determine the risk of ground-water pollution.

The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect the risk of pollution and the design, construction, and performance of the system. Depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, and depth to bedrock or a cemented pan affect the risk of pollution and the design and construction of the system. Slope, stones, and cobbles also affect design and construction. Permeability and reaction affect performance

Slow rate treatment of wastewater is a process in which wastewater is applied to land at a rate normally between 0.5 inch and 4.0 inches per week. The application rate commonly exceeds the rate needed for irrigation of cropland. The applied wastewater is treated as it moves through the soil. Much of the treated water may percolate to the ground water, and some enters the atmosphere through evapotranspiration. The applied water generally is not allowed to run off the surface. Waterlogging is prevented either through control of the application rate or through the use of tile drains, or both.

The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect absorption, plant growth, microbial activity, erodibility, and the application of waste. The properties that affect absorption include the sodium adsorption ratio, depth to a water table, ponding, available water capacity, permeability, depth to bedrock, reaction, the cation-exchange capacity, and slope. Reaction, the sodium adsorption ratio, salinity, and bulk density affect plant growth and microbial activity. The wind erodibility group, the soil erodibility factor K, and slope are considered in estimating the likelihood of wind erosion or water erosion. Stones, cobbles, a water table, ponding, and flooding can hinder the application of waste.

Forestland Productivity and Management

Forestland comprises about 293,169 acres, or about 79 percent, of Washington County. Of this total, 249,194 acres is privately owned; 26,385 acres is owned by large, wood using industries; and 17,590 acres is publicly owned (Jacobson and Vericker, 1996). Slash pine, either native or planted, is the main tree species grown in the county. It is especially common in areas of flats and knolls, which are the dominant landforms in the county. Soils that typically support slash pine are Chipley, Hurricane, Leon, and Plummer soils.

Sand pine, longleaf pine, and loblolly pine are the other tree species grown in the county. Sand pine requires relatively sandy, dry sites for optimum survival and growth. The major soils that support sand pine are Lakeland and Troup soils.

Loblolly pine grows in areas of soils that have a loamy subsoil that is relatively close to the surface and that are somewhat poorly drained to well drained. The major soils that support loblolly pine are Cowarts, Dothan, Fuquay, Goldsboro, Leefield, Lucy, Nankin, and Orangeburg soils. Most areas of loblolly pine in the county are on uplands adjacent to the Choctawhatchee River (fig. 11).

The river bottoms and flood plains along the Choctawhatchee River support bottomland hardwoods and slash pine. The hardwood species include cypress, hickory, sweetgum, sycamore, tupelo, and various oaks. The common soils in these areas are Clara, Pamlico, Pantego, Pickney, and Rutlege soils.

Timber management in Washington County includes clearcutting, bedding, planting, and selective cutting and thinning. Prescribed burning on pine plantations can reduce plant competition and exposes mineral soils as a bed for young pine seedlings. Burning also encourages the growth of grasses and forbs that help to support various wildlife species, such as deer, quail, and turkey.

The tables associated with this section can help forest owners or managers plan the use of soils for wood crops. They show the potential productivity of the soils for wood crops and rate the soils according to the limitations that affect various aspects of forestland management.

More detailed information on forestland and forestland management can be obtained from local consulting foresters, the Florida Division of Forestry, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Figure 11.—Slash pine and loblolly pine being harvested in an area of Lucy-Troup complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes. Forestland covers almost 80 percent of the county, and timber production is a major source of income and employment.

Forestland Productivity

In table 7, the *potential productivity* of merchantable or *common trees* on a soil is expressed as a site index and as a volume number. The *site index* is the average height, in feet, that dominant and codominant trees of a given species attain in a specified number of years. The site index applies to fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stands. Commonly grown trees are those that forest managers generally favor in intermediate or improvement cuttings. They are selected on the basis of growth rate, quality, value, and marketability. More detailed information regarding site index is available in the “National Forestry Manual,” which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service and online.

The *volume of wood fiber*, a number, is the yield likely to be produced by the most important tree species. This number, expressed as cubic feet per acre per year and calculated at the age of culmination of the mean annual increment (CMAI), indicates the amount of fiber produced in a fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stand.

Trees to manage are those that are preferred for planting, seeding, or natural regeneration and those that remain in the stand after thinning or partial harvest.

Forestland Management

In tables 8a through 8e, interpretive ratings are given for various aspects of forestland management. The ratings are both verbal and numerical.

Some rating class terms indicate the degree to which the soils are suited to a specified aspect of forestland management. *Well suited* indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified management aspect and has no limitations. Good performance can be expected, and little or no maintenance is needed. *Moderately suited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified management aspect. One or more soil properties are less than desirable, and fair performance can be expected. Some maintenance is needed. *Poorly suited* indicates that the soil has one or more properties that are unfavorable for the specified management aspect. Overcoming the unfavorable properties requires special design, extra maintenance, and costly alteration. *Unsuited* indicates that the expected performance of the soil is unacceptable for the specified management aspect or that extreme measures are needed to overcome the undesirable soil properties.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the specified aspect of forestland management (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

In table 8e, the rating class terms for fire damage and seedling mortality are expressed as *low, moderate,* and *high*. Where these terms are used, the numerical ratings indicate gradations between the point at which the potential for fire damage or seedling mortality is highest (1.00) and the point at which the potential is lowest (0.00).

The paragraphs that follow indicate the soil properties considered in rating the soils. More detailed information about the criteria used in the ratings is available in the “National Forestry Manual,” which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service and online.

Table 8a

For *limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings*, the ratings are based on slope, flooding, plasticity index, the hazard of soil slippage, content of sand, the Unified classification, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a restrictive layer that is indurated, depth to a water table, and ponding. The limitations are described as slight, moderate, or severe. A rating of *slight* indicates that no significant limitations affect construction activities, *moderate* indicates that one or more limitations can cause some difficulty in construction, and *severe* indicates that one or more limitations can make construction very difficult or very costly.

The ratings of *suitability for log landings* are based on slope, rock fragments on the surface, plasticity index, content of sand, the Unified classification, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, and the hazard of soil slippage. The soils are described as well suited, moderately suited, or poorly suited to use as log landings.

Ratings in the column *soil rutting hazard* are based on depth to a water table, rock fragments on or below the surface, the Unified classification, depth to a restrictive layer, and slope. Ruts form as a result of the operation of forest equipment. The hazard is described as slight, moderate, or severe. A rating of *slight* indicates that the soil is subject to little or no rutting, *moderate* indicates that rutting is likely, and *severe* indicates that ruts form readily.

Table 8b

Ratings in the column *hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion* are based on slope and on soil erodibility factor K. The soil loss is caused by sheet or rill erosion in off-road or off-trail areas where 50 to 75 percent of the surface has been exposed by logging, grazing, mining, or other kinds of disturbance. The hazard is described as slight, moderate, severe, or very severe. A rating of *slight* indicates that erosion is unlikely under ordinary climatic conditions; *moderate* indicates that some erosion is likely and that erosion-control measures may be needed; *severe* indicates that erosion is very likely and that erosion-control measures, including revegetation of bare areas, are advised; and *very severe* indicates that significant erosion is expected, loss of soil productivity and off-site damage are likely, and erosion-control measures are costly and generally impractical.

Ratings in the column *hazard of erosion on roads and trails* are based on the soil erodibility factor K, slope, and content of rock fragments. The ratings apply to unsurfaced roads and trails. The hazard is described as slight, moderate, or severe. A rating of *slight* indicates that little or no erosion is likely; *moderate* indicates that some erosion is likely, that the roads or trails may require occasional maintenance, and that simple erosion-control measures are needed; and *severe* indicates that significant erosion is expected, that the roads or trails require frequent maintenance, and that costly erosion-control measures are needed.

Ratings in the column *suitability for roads (natural surface)* are based on slope, rock fragments on the surface, plasticity index, content of sand, the Unified classification, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, and the hazard of soil slippage. The ratings indicate the suitability for using the natural surface of the soil for roads. The soils are described as well suited, moderately suited, or poorly suited to this use.

Table 8c

Ratings in the columns *suitability for hand planting* and *suitability for mechanical planting* are based on slope, depth to a restrictive layer, content of sand, plasticity index, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, moderately suited, poorly suited, or unsuited to these methods of planting. It is assumed that necessary site preparation is completed before seedlings are planted.

Ratings in the column *suitability for use of harvesting equipment* are based on slope, rock fragments on the surface, plasticity index, content of sand, the Unified classification, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, moderately suited, or poorly suited to this use.

Table 8d

Ratings in the column *suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)* are based on slope, depth to a restrictive layer, plasticity index, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, poorly suited, or unsuited to this management activity. The part of the soil from the surface to a depth of about 1 foot is considered in the ratings.

Ratings in the column *suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep)* are based on slope, depth to a restrictive layer, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, poorly suited, or unsuited to this management activity. The part of the soil from the surface to a depth of about 3 feet is considered in the ratings.

Table 8e

Ratings in the column *potential for damage to soil by fire* are based on texture of the surface layer, content of rock fragments and organic matter in the surface layer, thickness of the surface layer, and slope. The soils are described as having a low, moderate, or high potential for this kind of damage. The ratings indicate an evaluation of the potential impact of prescribed fires or wildfires that are intense enough to remove the duff layer and consume organic matter in the surface layer.

Ratings in the column *potential for seedling mortality* are based on flooding, ponding, depth to a water table, content of lime, reaction, salinity, available water capacity, soil moisture regime, soil temperature regime, aspect, and slope. The soils are described as having a low, moderate, or high potential for seedling mortality.

Recreational Development

In tables 9a and 9b, the soils of the survey area are rated according to limitations that affect their suitability for recreational development. The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the recreational uses. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected (fig. 12).

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

The ratings in the tables are based on restrictive soil features, such as wetness, slope, and texture of the surface layer. Susceptibility to flooding is considered. Not considered in the ratings, but important in evaluating a site, are the location and accessibility of the area, the size and shape of the area and its scenic quality, vegetation, access to water, potential water impoundment sites, and access to public sewer lines. The capacity of the soil to absorb septic tank effluent and the ability of the soil to support vegetation also are important. Soils that are subject to flooding are limited for recreational uses by the duration and intensity of flooding and the season when flooding occurs. In planning recreational facilities, onsite assessment of the height, duration, intensity, and frequency of flooding is essential.

The information in these tables can be supplemented by other information in this survey, for example, interpretations for dwellings without basements, for local roads and streets, and for septic tank absorption fields.

Figure 12.—Flooding in an area of Rutlege, Pickney, and Pamlico soils, frequently flooded. This map unit is very limited as a site for recreational development and building site development due to frequent flooding in the winter and early spring. Tropical storms in the summer and fall also cause flooding in areas of this map unit.

Table 9a

Camp areas require site preparation, such as shaping and leveling the tent and parking areas, stabilizing roads and intensively used areas, and installing sanitary facilities and utility lines. Camp areas are subject to heavy foot traffic and some vehicular traffic. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing camp areas and the performance of the areas after development. Slope, stoniness, and depth to bedrock are the main concerns affecting the development of camp areas. The soil properties that affect the performance of the areas after development are those that influence trafficability and promote the growth of vegetation, especially in heavily used areas. For good trafficability, the surface of camp areas should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, permeability, and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock, permeability, and toxic substances in the soil.

Picnic areas are subject to heavy foot traffic. Most vehicular traffic is confined to access roads and parking areas. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing picnic areas and that influence trafficability and the growth of vegetation after development. Slope and stoniness are the main concerns affecting the development of picnic areas. For good trafficability, the surface of picnic areas should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, permeability, and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock, permeability, and toxic substances in the soil.

Playgrounds require soils that are nearly level, are free of stones, and can withstand intensive foot traffic. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing playgrounds and that influence trafficability and the growth of vegetation after development. Slope and stoniness are the main concerns affecting the development of playgrounds. For good trafficability, the surface of the playgrounds should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, permeability, and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock, permeability, and toxic substances in the soil.

Table 9b

Paths and trails for hiking and horseback riding should require little or no slope modification through cutting and filling. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect trafficability and erodibility. These properties are stoniness, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, slope, and texture of the surface layer.

Off-road motorcycle trails require little or no site preparation. They are not covered with surfacing material or vegetation. Considerable compaction of the soil material is likely. The ratings are based on the soil properties that influence erodibility, trafficability, dustiness, and the ease of revegetation. These properties are stoniness, slope, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, and texture of the surface layer.

Golf fairways are subject to heavy foot traffic and some light vehicular traffic. Cutting or filling may be required. Irrigation is not considered in the ratings. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth and trafficability after vegetation is established. The properties that affect plant growth are reaction; depth to a water table; ponding; depth to bedrock; the available water capacity in the upper 40 inches; the content of salts, sodium, or calcium carbonate; and sulfidic materials. The properties that affect trafficability are flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, stoniness, and the amount of sand, clay, or organic matter in the surface layer. The suitability of the soil for traps, tees, roughs, and greens is not considered in the ratings.

Wildlife Habitat

Soils affect the kind and amount of vegetation that is available to wildlife as food and cover. They also affect the construction of water impoundments. The kind and abundance of wildlife depend largely on the amount and distribution of food, cover, and water. Wildlife habitat can be created or improved by planting appropriate vegetation, by maintaining the existing plant cover, or by promoting the natural establishment of desirable plants.

In table 10, the soils in the survey area are rated according to their potential for providing habitat for various kinds of wildlife. This information can be used in planning parks, wildlife refuges, nature study areas, and other developments for wildlife; in selecting soils that are suitable for establishing, improving, or maintaining specific elements of wildlife habitat; and in determining the intensity of management needed for each element of the habitat.

The potential of the soil is rated good, fair, poor, or very poor. A rating of *good* indicates that the element or kind of habitat is easily established, improved, or maintained. Few or no limitations affect management, and satisfactory results can be expected. A rating of *fair* indicates that the element or kind of habitat can be established, improved, or maintained in most places. Moderately intensive management is required for satisfactory results. A rating of *poor* indicates that limitations are severe for the designated element or kind of habitat. Habitat can be created, improved, or maintained in most places, but management is difficult and must be intensive. A rating of *very poor* indicates that restrictions for the element or kind of habitat are very severe and that unsatisfactory results can be expected. Creating, improving, or maintaining habitat is impractical or impossible.

The elements of wildlife habitat are described in the following paragraphs.

Grain and seed crops are domestic grains and seed-producing herbaceous plants. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of grain and seed crops are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, slope, surface stoniness, and flooding. Soil temperature and soil moisture are also considerations. Examples of grain and seed crops are corn and wheat.

Grasses and legumes are domestic perennial grasses and herbaceous legumes. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of grasses and legumes are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, surface stoniness, flooding, and slope. Soil temperature and soil moisture are also considerations. Examples of grasses and legumes are fescue, lovegrass, bromegrass, and clover.

Wild herbaceous plants are native or naturally established grasses and forbs, including weeds. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of these plants are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, surface stoniness, and flooding. Soil temperature and soil moisture are also considerations. Examples of wild herbaceous plants are partridge pea, common ragweed, goldenrod, and aster.

Hardwood trees and woody understory produce nuts or other fruit, buds, catkins, twigs, bark, and foliage. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of hardwood trees and shrubs are depth of the root zone, available water capacity, and wetness. Examples of these plants are oak, poplar, cherry, magnolia, sweetgum, dogwood, and hickory.

Coniferous plants furnish browse and seeds. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of coniferous trees, shrubs, and ground cover are depth of the root zone, available water capacity, and wetness. Examples of coniferous plants are slash pine, longleaf pine, redcedar, and bald cypress.

Wetland plants are annual and perennial wild herbaceous plants that grow on moist or wet sites. Submerged or floating aquatic plants are excluded. Soil properties and features affecting wetland plants are texture of the surface layer, wetness, reaction, salinity, slope, and surface stoniness. Examples of wetland plants are smartweed, wild rice, pickerelweed, cattail, arrowhead, rushes, and sedges.

Shallow water areas have an average depth of less than 5 feet. Some are naturally wet areas. Others are created by dams, levees, or other water-control structures. Soil properties and features affecting shallow water areas are depth to bedrock, wetness, surface stoniness, slope, and permeability. Examples of shallow water areas are marshes, waterfowl feeding areas, and ponds.

The habitat for various kinds of wildlife is described in the following paragraphs.

Habitat for openland wildlife consists of cropland, pasture, sloughs, and areas that are overgrown with grasses, herbs, shrubs, and vines. These areas produce grain and seed crops, grasses and legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these areas include bobwhite quail, wild turkey, field sparrow, cottontail, and red fox.

Habitat for forestland wildlife consists of areas of deciduous and/or coniferous plants and associated grasses, legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these areas include wild turkey, armadillo, wrens, thrushes, woodpeckers, squirrels, gray fox, raccoon, deer, and bear.

Habitat for wetland wildlife consists of open, marshy or swampy shallow water areas. Some of the wildlife attracted to such areas are ducks, egrets, herons, shore birds, alligator, and otter.

Hydric Soils

In this section, hydric soils are defined and described. The map units that meet the definition of hydric soils and the map units that include hydric soils are listed.

The three essential characteristics of wetlands are hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology (Cowardin et al., 1979; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1987; National Research Council, 1995; Tiner, 1985). Criteria for all of the characteristics must be met for areas to be identified as wetlands. Undrained hydric soils that have natural vegetation should support a dominant population of ecological wetland plant species. Hydric soils that have been converted to other uses should be capable of being restored to wetlands.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register, 1994). These soils, under natural conditions, are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

The NTCHS definition identifies general soil properties that are associated with wetness. In order to determine whether a specific soil is a hydric soil or nonhydric soil, however, more specific information, such as information about the depth and duration of the water table, is needed. Thus, criteria that identify those estimated soil properties unique to hydric soils have been established (Federal Register, 2002). These criteria are used to identify map unit components that normally are associated with wetlands. The criteria used are selected estimated soil properties that are described in “Soil Taxonomy” (Soil Survey Staff, 1999), “Keys to Soil Taxonomy” (Soil Survey Staff, 2006), and the “Soil Survey Manual” (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993).

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make onsite determinations of hydric soils are specified in “Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States” (Hurt and Vasilas, 2006).

Hydric soils are identified by examining and describing the soil to a depth of about 20 inches. This depth may be greater if determination of an appropriate indicator so requires. It is always recommended that soils be excavated and described to the depth necessary for an understanding of the redoximorphic processes. Then, using the completed soil descriptions, soil scientists can compare the soil features required by each indicator and specify which indicators have been matched with the conditions observed in the soil. The soil can be identified as a hydric soil if at least one of the approved indicators is present.

The following map units meet the definition of hydric soils and, in addition, have at least one of the hydric soil indicators. This list can help in planning land uses; however, onsite investigation is recommended to determine the hydric soils on a specific site (National Research Council, 1995).

2 Rutlege, Pickney, and Pamlico soils, frequently flooded
52 Grady loam, ponded

Map units that are made up of hydric soils may have small areas, or inclusions, of nonhydric soils in the higher positions on the landform, and map units made up of nonhydric soils may have inclusions of hydric soils in the lower positions on the landform.

The following map units contain components that meet the criteria for hydric soils. Only a portion of each unit, however, is hydric. Onsite investigation is recommended to determine whether hydric soils occur and the location of the included hydric soils.

7 Bladen-Dunbar complex, occasionally flooded
9 Albany-Chipley-Leon complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes
29 Dunbar loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded
87 Clara and Plummer soils, occasionally ponded
90 Rains and Bayboro soils, depressional
98 Rutlege loamy fine sand, depressional
100 Leon-Chipley complex
106 Pantego and Clara soils, ponded
112 Pottsburg sand, occasionally flooded
121 Goldsboro loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Engineering

This section provides information for planning land uses related to urban development and to water management. Soils are rated for various uses, and the most limiting features are identified. Ratings are given for building site development, sanitary facilities, construction materials, and water management. The ratings are based on observed performance of the soils and on the data in the tables described under the heading “Soil Properties.”

Information in this section is intended for land use planning, for evaluating land use alternatives, and for planning site investigations prior to design and construction. The information, however, has limitations. For example, estimates and other data generally apply only to that part of the soil between the surface and a depth of 5 to 7 feet. Because of the map scale, small areas of different soils may be included within the mapped areas of a specific soil.

The information is not site specific and does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation of the soils or for testing and analysis by personnel experienced in the design and construction of engineering works.

Government ordinances and regulations that restrict certain land uses or impose specific design criteria were not considered in preparing the information in this section. Local ordinances and regulations should be considered in planning, in site selection, and in design.

Soil properties, site features, and observed performance were considered in determining the ratings in this section. During the fieldwork for this soil survey, determinations were made about particle-size distribution, liquid limit, plasticity index, soil reaction, depth to bedrock, hardness of bedrock within 5 to 7 feet of the surface, soil wetness, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, likelihood of flooding, natural soil structure aggregation, and soil density. Data were collected about kinds of clay minerals, mineralogy of the sand and silt fractions, and the kinds of adsorbed cations. Estimates were made for erodibility, permeability, corrosivity, shrink-swell potential, available water capacity, and other behavioral characteristics affecting engineering uses.

This information can be used to evaluate the potential of areas for residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational uses; make preliminary estimates of construction conditions; evaluate alternative routes for roads, streets, highways, pipelines, and underground cables; evaluate alternative sites for sanitary landfills, septic tank absorption fields, and sewage lagoons; plan detailed onsite investigations of soils and geology; locate potential sources of gravel, sand, reclamation material, roadfill, and topsoil; plan structures for water management; and predict performance of proposed small structures and pavements by comparing the performance of existing similar structures on the same or similar soils.

The information in the tables, along with the soil maps, the soil descriptions, and other data provided in this survey, can be used to make additional interpretations.

Some of the terms used in this soil survey have a special meaning in soil science and are defined in the Glossary.

Building Site Development

Soil properties influence the development of building sites, including the selection of the site, the design of the structure, construction, performance after construction, and maintenance. Tables 11a and 11b show the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect dwellings with and without basements, small commercial buildings, local roads and streets, shallow excavations, and lawns and landscaping.

The ratings in the tables are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect building site development. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Table 11a

Dwellings are single-family houses of three stories or less. For dwellings without basements, the foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. For dwellings with basements, the foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of about 7 feet. The ratings for dwellings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility. Compressibility is inferred from the Unified classification. The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, slope, depth to bedrock, hardness of bedrock, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

Small commercial buildings are structures that are less than three stories high and do not have basements. The foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility (which is inferred from the Unified classification). The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, depth to bedrock, hardness of bedrock, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

Table 11b

Local roads and streets have an all-weather surface and carry automobile and light truck traffic all year. They have a subgrade of cut or fill soil material; a base of gravel, crushed rock, or soil material stabilized by lime or cement; and a surface of flexible material (asphalt), rigid material (concrete), or gravel with a binder. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of excavation and grading and the traffic-supporting capacity. The properties that affect the ease of excavation and grading are depth to bedrock, hardness of bedrock, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, the amount of large stones, and slope. The properties that affect the traffic-supporting capacity are soil strength (as inferred from the AASHTO group index number), subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), depth to a water table, and ponding.

Shallow excavations are trenches or holes dug to a maximum depth of 5 or 6 feet for graves, utility lines, open ditches, or other purposes. The ratings are based on the soil properties that influence the ease of digging and the resistance to sloughing. Depth to bedrock, hardness of bedrock, the amount of large stones, and dense layers influence the ease of digging, filling, and compacting. Depth to the seasonal high water table, flooding, and ponding may restrict the period when excavations can be made. Slope influences the ease of using machinery. Soil texture, depth to the water table, and linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential) influence the resistance to sloughing.

Lawns and landscaping require soils on which turf and ornamental trees and shrubs can be established and maintained. Irrigation is not considered in the ratings. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth and trafficability after vegetation is established. The properties that affect plant growth are reaction; depth to a water table; ponding; depth to bedrock; the available water capacity in the upper 40 inches; the content of salts, sodium, or calcium carbonate; and sulfidic materials. The properties that affect trafficability are flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, stoniness, and the amount of sand, clay, or organic matter in the surface layer.

Sanitary Facilities

Tables 12a and 12b show the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect septic tank absorption fields, sewage lagoons, sanitary landfills, and daily cover for landfill. The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect these uses. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Table 12a

Septic tank absorption fields are areas in which effluent from a septic tank is distributed into the soil through subsurface tiles or perforated pipe. Only that part of the soil between depths of 24 and 60 inches is evaluated. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect absorption of the effluent, construction and maintenance of the system, and public health. Permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, depth to bedrock, and flooding affect absorption of the effluent. Stones and boulders, ice, and bedrock or a cemented pan interfere with installation. Subsidence interferes with installation and maintenance. Excessive slope may cause lateral seepage and surfacing of the effluent in downslope areas.

Some soils are underlain by loose sand and gravel or fractured bedrock at a depth of less than 4 feet below the distribution lines. In these soils the absorption field may not adequately filter the effluent, particularly when the system is new. As a result, the ground water may become contaminated.

Sewage lagoons are shallow ponds constructed to hold sewage while aerobic bacteria decompose the solid and liquid wastes. Lagoons should have a nearly level floor surrounded by cut slopes or embankments of compacted soil. Nearly impervious soil material for the lagoon floor and sides is required to minimize seepage and contamination of ground water. Considered in the ratings are slope, permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, depth to bedrock, flooding, large stones, and content of organic matter.

Soil permeability is a critical property affecting the suitability for sewage lagoons. Most porous soils eventually become sealed when they are used as sites for sewage lagoons. Until sealing occurs, however, the hazard of pollution is severe. Soils that have a permeability rate of more than 2 inches per hour are too porous for the proper functioning of sewage lagoons. In these soils, seepage of the effluent can result in contamination of the ground water. Ground-water contamination is also a hazard if fractured bedrock is within a depth of 40 inches, if the water table is high enough to raise the level of sewage in the lagoon, or if floodwater overtops the lagoon.

A high content of organic matter is detrimental to proper functioning of the lagoon because it inhibits aerobic activity. Slope and bedrock can cause construction problems, and large stones can hinder compaction of the lagoon floor. If the lagoon is to be uniformly deep throughout, the slope must be gentle enough and the soil material must be thick enough over bedrock or a cemented pan to make land smoothing practical.

Table 12b

A *trench sanitary landfill* is an area where solid waste is placed in successive layers in an excavated trench. The waste is spread, compacted, and covered daily with a thin layer of soil excavated at the site. When the trench is full, a final cover of soil material at least 2 feet thick is placed over the landfill. The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect the risk of pollution, the ease of excavation, trafficability, and revegetation. These properties include permeability, depth to bedrock, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, flooding, texture, stones and boulders, highly organic layers, soil reaction, and content of salts and sodium. Unless otherwise stated, the ratings apply only to that part of the soil within a depth of about 6 feet. For deeper trenches, onsite investigation may be needed.

Hard, nonrippable bedrock, creviced bedrock, or highly permeable strata in or directly below the proposed trench bottom can affect the ease of excavation and the hazard of ground-water pollution. Slope affects construction of the trenches and the movement of surface water around the landfill. It also affects the construction and performance of roads in areas of the landfill.

Soil texture and consistence affect the ease with which the trench is dug and the ease with which the soil can be used as daily or final cover. They determine the workability of the soil when dry and when wet. Soils that are plastic and sticky when wet are difficult to excavate, grade, or compact and are difficult to place as a uniformly thick cover over a layer of refuse.

The soil material used as the final cover for a trench landfill should be suitable for plants. It should not have excess sodium or salts and should not be too acid. The surface layer generally has the best workability, the highest content of organic matter, and the best potential for plants. Material from the surface layer should be stockpiled for use as the final cover.

In an *area sanitary landfill*, solid waste is placed in successive layers on the surface of the soil. The waste is spread, compacted, and covered daily with a thin layer of soil from a source away from the site. A final cover of soil material at least 2 feet thick is placed over the completed landfill. The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect trafficability and the risk of pollution. These properties include flooding, permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, and depth to bedrock.

Flooding is a serious problem because it can result in pollution in areas downstream from the landfill. If permeability is too rapid or if fractured bedrock, a fractured cemented pan, or the water table is close to the surface, the leachate can contaminate the water supply. Slope is a consideration because of the extra grading required to maintain roads in the steeper areas of the landfill. Also, leachate may flow along the surface of the soils in the steeper areas and cause difficult seepage problems.

Daily cover for landfill is the soil material that is used to cover compacted solid waste in an area sanitary landfill. The soil material is obtained offsite, transported to the landfill, and spread over the waste. The ratings in the table also apply to the final cover for a landfill. They are based on the soil properties that affect workability, the ease of digging, and the ease of moving and spreading the material over the refuse daily during wet and dry periods. These properties include soil texture, depth to a water table, ponding, rock fragments, slope, depth to bedrock, reaction, and content of salts, sodium, or lime.

Loamy or silty soils that are free of large stones and excess gravel are the best cover for a landfill. Clayey soils may be sticky and difficult to spread; sandy soils are subject to wind erosion.

Slope affects the ease of excavation and of moving the cover material. Also, it can influence runoff, erosion, and reclamation of the borrow area.

After soil material has been removed, the soil material remaining in the borrow area must be thick enough over bedrock or the water table to permit revegetation. The soil material used as the final cover for a landfill should be suitable for plants. It should not have excess sodium, salts, or lime and should not be too acid.

Construction Materials

Tables 13a and 13b give information about the soils as potential sources of gravel, sand, reclamation material, roadfill, and topsoil. Normal compaction, minor processing, and other standard construction practices are assumed.

Table 13a

Gravel and *sand* are natural aggregates suitable for commercial use with a minimum of processing. They are used in many kinds of construction. Specifications for each use vary widely. In the table, only the likelihood of finding material in suitable quantity is evaluated. The suitability of the material for specific purposes is not evaluated, nor are factors that affect excavation of the material. The properties used to evaluate the soil as a source of gravel or sand are gradation of grain sizes (as indicated by the Unified classification of the soil), the thickness of suitable material, and the content of rock fragments. If the bottom layer of the soil contains gravel or sand, the soil is considered a likely source regardless of thickness. The assumption is that the gravel or sand layer below the depth of observation exceeds the minimum thickness.

The soils are rated *good, fair,* or *poor* as potential sources of gravel and sand. A rating of *good* or *fair* means that the source material is likely to be in or below the soil. The bottom layer and the thickest layer of the soils are assigned numerical ratings. These ratings indicate the likelihood that the layer is a source of gravel or sand. The number 0.00 indicates that the layer is a poor source. The number 1.00 indicates that the layer is a good source. A number between 0.00 and 1.00 indicates the degree to which the layer is a likely source.

Table 13b

In table 13b, the rating class terms are *good, fair,* and *poor*. The features that limit the soils as sources of these materials are specified in the tables. The numerical ratings given after the specified features indicate the degree to which the features limit the soils as sources of reclamation material, roadfill, and topsoil. The lower the number, the greater the limitation.

Reclamation material is used in areas that have been drastically disturbed by surface mining or similar activities. When these areas are reclaimed, layers of soil material or unconsolidated geological material, or both, are replaced in a vertical sequence. The reconstructed soil favors plant growth. The ratings in the table do not apply to quarries and other mined areas that require an offsite source of reconstruction material. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect erosion and stability of the surface and the productive potential of the reconstructed soil. These properties include the content of sodium, salts, and calcium carbonate; reaction; available water capacity; erodibility; texture; content of rock fragments; and content of organic matter and other features that affect fertility.

Roadfill is soil material that is excavated in one place and used in road embankments in another place. In this table, the soils are rated as a source of roadfill for low embankments, generally less than 6 feet high and less exacting in design than higher embankments.

The ratings are for the whole soil, from the surface to a depth of about 5 feet. It is assumed that soil layers will be mixed when the soil material is excavated and spread.

The ratings are based on the amount of suitable material and on soil properties that affect the ease of excavation and the performance of the material after it is in place. The thickness of the suitable material is a major consideration. The ease of excavation is affected by large stones, depth to a water table, and slope. How well the soil performs in place after it has been compacted and drained is determined by its strength (as inferred from the AASHTO classification of the soil) and linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential).

Topsoil is used to cover an area so that vegetation can be established and maintained. The upper 40 inches of a soil is evaluated for use as topsoil. Also evaluated is the reclamation potential of the borrow area. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth; the ease of excavating, loading, and spreading the material; and reclamation of the borrow area. Toxic substances, soil reaction, and the properties that are inferred from soil texture, such as available water capacity and fertility, affect plant growth. The ease of excavating, loading, and spreading is affected by rock fragments, slope, depth to a water table, soil texture, and thickness of suitable material. Reclamation of the borrow area is affected by slope, depth to a water table, rock fragments, depth to bedrock, and toxic material.

The surface layer of most soils is generally preferred for topsoil because of its organic matter content. Organic matter greatly increases the absorption and retention of moisture and nutrients for plant growth.

Water Management

Table 14 gives information on the soil properties and site features that affect water management. The degree and kind of soil limitations are given for pond reservoir areas; embankments, dikes, and levees; and aquifer-fed excavated ponds. The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect these uses. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the table indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Pond reservoir areas hold water behind a dam or embankment. Soils best suited to this use have low seepage potential in the upper 60 inches. The seepage potential is determined by the permeability of the soil and the depth to fractured bedrock or other permeable material. Excessive slope can affect the storage capacity of the reservoir area.

Embankments, dikes, and levees are raised structures of soil material, generally less than 20 feet high, constructed to impound water or to protect land against overflow. Embankments that have zoned construction (core and shell) are not considered. In this table, the soils are rated as a source of material for embankment fill. The ratings apply to the soil material below the surface layer to a depth of about 5 feet. It is assumed that soil layers will be uniformly mixed and compacted during construction.

The ratings do not indicate the ability of the natural soil to support an embankment. Soil properties to a depth even greater than the height of the embankment can affect performance and safety of the embankment. Generally, deeper onsite investigation is needed to determine these properties.

Soil material in embankments must be resistant to seepage, piping, and erosion and have favorable compaction characteristics. Unfavorable features include less than 5 feet of suitable material and a high content of stones or boulders, organic matter, or salts or sodium. A high water table affects the amount of usable material. It also affects trafficability.

Aquifer-fed excavated ponds are pits or dugouts that extend to a ground-water aquifer or to a depth below a permanent water table. Excluded are ponds that are fed only by surface runoff and embankment ponds that impound water 3 feet or more above the original surface. Excavated ponds are affected by depth to a permanent water table, permeability of the aquifer, and quality of the water as inferred from the salinity of the soil. Depth to bedrock and the content of large stones affect the ease of excavation.

Soil Properties

Data relating to soil properties are collected during the course of the soil survey.

Soil properties are determined by field examination of the soils and by laboratory index testing of some benchmark soils. Established standard procedures are followed. During the survey, many shallow borings are made and examined to identify and classify the soils and to delineate them on the soil maps. Samples are taken from some typical profiles and tested in the laboratory to determine particle-size distribution, plasticity, and compaction characteristics.

Estimates of soil properties are based on field examinations, on laboratory tests of samples from the survey area, and on laboratory tests of samples of similar soils in nearby areas. Tests verify field observations, verify properties that cannot be estimated accurately by field observation, and help to characterize key soils.

The estimates of soil properties are shown in tables. They include engineering index properties, physical and chemical properties, and pertinent soil and water features.

Engineering Soil Properties

Table 15 gives the engineering classifications and the range of engineering properties for the layers of each soil in the survey area.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Texture is given in the standard terms used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These terms are defined according to percentages of sand, silt, and clay in the fraction of the soil that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. “Loam,” for example, is soil that is 7 to 27 percent clay, 28 to 50 percent silt, and less than 52 percent sand. If the content of particles coarser than sand is 15 percent or more, an appropriate modifier is added, for example, “gravelly.” Textural terms are defined in the Glossary.

Classification of the soils is determined according to the Unified soil classification system (ASTM, 2005) and the system adopted by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO, 2004).

The Unified system classifies soils according to properties that affect their use as construction material. Soils are classified according to particle-size distribution of the fraction less than 3 inches in diameter and according to plasticity index, liquid limit, and organic matter content. Sandy and gravelly soils are identified as GW, GP, GM, GC, SW, SP, SM, and SC; silty and clayey soils as ML, CL, OL, MH, CH, and OH; and highly organic soils as PT. Soils exhibiting engineering properties of two groups can have a dual classification, for example, CL-ML.

The AASHTO system classifies soils according to those properties that affect roadway construction and maintenance. In this system, the fraction of a mineral soil that is less than 3 inches in diameter is classified in one of seven groups from A-1 through A-7 on the basis of particle-size distribution, liquid limit, and plasticity index. Soils in group A-1 are coarse grained and low in content of fines (silt and clay). At the other extreme, soils in group A-7 are fine grained. Highly organic soils are classified in group A-8 on the basis of visual inspection.

If laboratory data are available, the A-1, A-2, and A-7 groups are further classified as A-1-a, A-1-b, A-2-4, A-2-5, A-2-6, A-2-7, A-7-5, or A-7-6. As an additional refinement, the suitability of a soil as subgrade material can be indicated by a group index number. Group index numbers range from 0 for the best subgrade material to 20 or higher for the poorest.

Rock fragments larger than 10 inches in diameter and 3 to 10 inches in diameter are indicated as a percentage of the total soil on a dry-weight basis. The percentages are estimates determined mainly by converting volume percentage in the field to weight percentage.

Percentage (of soil particles) passing designated sieves is the percentage of the soil fraction less than 3 inches in diameter based on an ovendry weight. The sieves, numbers 4, 10, 40, and 200 (USA Standard Series), have openings of 4.76, 2.00, 0.420, and 0.074 millimeters, respectively. Estimates are based on laboratory tests of soils sampled in the survey area and in nearby areas and on estimates made in the field.

Liquid limit and *plasticity index* (Atterberg limits) indicate the plasticity characteristics of a soil. The estimates are based on test data from the survey area or from nearby areas and on field examination.

Physical Soil Properties

Table 16 shows estimates of some physical characteristics and features that affect soil behavior. These estimates are given for the layers of each soil in the survey area. The estimates are based on field observations and on test data for these and similar soils.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Particle size is the effective diameter of a soil particle as measured by sedimentation, sieving, or micrometric methods. Particle sizes are expressed as classes with specific effective diameter class limits. The broad classes are sand, silt, and clay, ranging from the larger to the smaller.

Clay as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are less than 0.002 millimeter in diameter. In the table, the estimated clay content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

The content of sand, silt, and clay affects the physical behavior of a soil. Particle size is important for engineering and agronomic interpretations, for determination of soil hydrologic qualities, and for soil classification.

The amount and kind of clay affect the fertility and physical condition of the soil and the ability of the soil to adsorb cations and to retain moisture. They influence shrink-swell potential, permeability, plasticity, the ease of soil dispersion, and other soil properties. The amount and kind of clay in a soil also affect tillage and earthmoving operations.

Moist bulk density is the weight of soil (ovendry) per unit volume. Volume is measured when the soil is at field moisture capacity, that is, the moisture content at $^1/_3$- or $^1/_{10}$-bar (33- or 10-kPa) moisture tension. Weight is determined after the soil is dried at 105 degrees C. In the table, the estimated moist bulk density of each soil horizon is expressed in grams per cubic centimeter of soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. Bulk density data are used to compute linear extensibility, shrink-swell potential, available water capacity, total pore space, and other soil properties. The moist bulk density of a soil indicates the pore space available for water and roots. Depending on soil texture, a bulk density of more than 1.4 can restrict water storage and root penetration. Moist bulk density is influenced by texture, kind of clay, content of organic matter, and soil structure.

Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat) refers to the ease with which pores in a saturated soil transmit water. The estimates in the table are expressed in terms of in micrometers per second. They are based on soil characteristics observed in the field, particularly structure, porosity, and texture. Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat) is considered in the design of soil drainage systems and septic tank absorption fields.

Available water capacity refers to the quantity of water that the soil is capable of storing for use by plants. The capacity for water storage is given in inches of water per inch of soil for each soil layer. The capacity varies, depending on soil properties that affect retention of water. The most important properties are the content of organic matter, soil texture, bulk density, and soil structure. Available water capacity is an important factor in the choice of plants or crops to be grown and in the design and management of irrigation systems. Available water capacity is not an estimate of the quantity of water actually available to plants at any given time.

Linear extensibility refers to the change in length of an unconfined clod as moisture content is decreased from a moist to a dry state. It is an expression of the volume change between the water content of the clod at $^1/_3$- or $^1/_{10}$-bar (33- or 10-kPa) moisture tension and oven dryness. The volume change is reported in the table as percent change for the whole soil. Volume change is influenced by the amount and type of clay minerals in the soil.

Linear extensibility is used to determine the shrink-swell potential of soils. The shrink-swell potential is *low* if the soil has a linear extensibility of less than 3 percent; *moderate* if 3 to 6 percent; *high* if 6 to 9 percent; and *very high* if more than 9 percent. If the linear extensibility is more than 3, shrinking and swelling can cause damage to buildings, roads, and other structures and to plant roots. Special design commonly is needed.

Organic matter is the plant and animal residue in the soil at various stages of decomposition. In the table, the estimated content of organic matter is expressed as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

The content of organic matter in a soil can be maintained by returning crop residue to the soil. Organic matter has a positive effect on available water capacity, water infiltration, soil organism activity, and tilth. It is a source of nitrogen and other nutrients for crops and soil organisms.

Erosion factors are shown in the table as the K factor (Kw and Kf) and the T factor. Erosion factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Factor K is one of six factors used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) and the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) to predict the average annual rate of soil loss by sheet and rill erosion in tons per acre per year. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter and on soil structure and permeability. Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water.

Erosion factor Kw indicates the erodibility of the whole soil. The estimates are modified by the presence of rock fragments.

Erosion factor Kf indicates the erodibility of the fine-earth fraction, or the material less than 2 millimeters in size.

Erosion factor T is an estimate of the maximum average annual rate of soil erosion by wind or water that can occur without affecting crop productivity over a sustained period. The rate is in tons per acre per year.

Wind erodibility groups are made up of soils that have similar properties affecting their susceptibility to wind erosion in cultivated areas. The soils assigned to group 1 are the most susceptible to wind erosion, and those assigned to group 8 are the least susceptible. The groups are described in the “National Soil Survey Handbook,” which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or online.

Wind erodibility index is a numerical value indicating the susceptibility of soil to wind erosion, or the tons per acre per year that can be expected to be lost to wind erosion. There is a close correlation between wind erosion and the texture of the surface layer, the size and durability of surface clods, rock fragments, organic matter, and a calcareous reaction. Soil moisture also influences wind erosion.

Chemical Soil Properties

Table 17 shows estimates of some chemical characteristics and features that affect soil behavior. These estimates are given for the layers of each soil in the survey area. The estimates are based on field observations and on test data for these and similar soils.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Cation-exchange capacity is the total amount of extractable cations that can be held by the soil, expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil at neutrality (pH 7.0) or at some other stated pH value. Soils having a low cation-exchange capacity hold fewer cations and may require more frequent applications of fertilizer than soils having a high cation-exchange capacity. The ability to retain cations reduces the hazard of ground-water pollution.

Effective cation-exchange capacity refers to the sum of extractable cations plus aluminum expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil. It is determined for soils that have pH of less than 5.5.

Soil reaction is a measure of acidity or alkalinity. The pH of each soil horizon is based on many field tests. For many soils, values have been verified by laboratory analyses. Soil reaction is important in selecting crops and other plants, in evaluating soil amendments for fertility and stabilization, and in determining the risk of corrosion.

Calcium carbonate equivalent is the percent of carbonates, by weight, in the fraction of the soil less than 2 millimeters in size. The availability of plant nutrients is influenced by the amount of carbonates in the soil.

Soil Features

Table 18 gives estimates of various soil features. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations.

A *restrictive layer* is a nearly continuous layer that has one or more physical, chemical, or thermal properties that significantly impede the movement of water and air through the soil or that restrict roots or otherwise provide an unfavorable root environment. Examples are bedrock, cemented layers, and dense layers. The table indicates the hardness and thickness of the restrictive layer, both of which significantly affect the ease of excavation. *Depth to top* is the vertical distance from the soil surface to the upper boundary of the restrictive layer.

Subsidence is the settlement of organic soils or of saturated mineral soils of very low density. Subsidence generally results from either desiccation and shrinkage or oxidation of organic material, or both, following drainage. Subsidence takes place gradually, usually over a period of several years. The table shows the expected initial subsidence, which usually is a result of drainage, and total subsidence, which results from a combination of factors.

Risk of corrosion pertains to potential soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that corrodes or weakens uncoated steel or concrete. The rate of corrosion of uncoated steel is related to such factors as soil moisture, particle-size distribution, acidity, and electrical conductivity of the soil. The rate of corrosion of concrete is based mainly on the sulfate and sodium content, texture, moisture content, and acidity of the soil. Special site examination and design may be needed if the combination of factors results in a severe hazard of corrosion. The steel or concrete in installations that intersect soil boundaries or soil layers is more susceptible to corrosion than the steel or concrete in installations that are entirely within one kind of soil or within one soil layer.

For uncoated steel, the risk of corrosion, expressed as *low, moderate,* or *high,* is based on soil drainage class, total acidity, electrical resistivity near field capacity, and electrical conductivity of the saturation extract.

For concrete, the risk of corrosion also is expressed as *low, moderate,* or *high*. It is based on soil texture, acidity, and amount of sulfates in the saturation extract.

Water Features

Table 19 gives estimates of various water features. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations.

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The four hydrologic soil groups are:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas.

The *months* in the table indicate the portion of the year in which the feature is most likely to be a concern.

Water table refers to a saturated zone in the soil. The table indicates, by month, depth to the top (*upper limit*) and base (*lower limit*) of the saturated zone in most years. Estimates of the upper and lower limits are based mainly on observations of the water table at selected sites and on evidence of a saturated zone, namely grayish colors or mottles (redoximorphic features) in the soil. A saturated zone that lasts for less than a month is not considered a water table.

Ponding is standing water in a closed depression. Unless a drainage system is installed, the water is removed only by percolation, transpiration, or evaporation. The table indicates *surface water depth* and the *duration* and *frequency* of ponding. Duration is expressed as *very brief* if less than 2 days, *brief* if 2 to 7 days, *long* if 7 to 30 days, and *very long* if more than 30 days. Frequency is expressed as none, rare, occasional, and frequent. *None* means that ponding is not probable; *rare* that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of ponding is nearly 0 percent to 5 percent in any year); *occasional* that it occurs, on the average, once or less in 2 years (the chance of ponding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); and *frequent* that it occurs, on the average, more than once in 2 years (the chance of ponding is more than 50 percent in any year).

Flooding is the temporary inundation of an area caused by overflowing streams, by runoff from adjacent slopes, or by tides. Water standing for short periods after rainfall or snowmelt is not considered flooding, and water standing in swamps and marshes is considered ponding rather than flooding.

Duration and *frequency* are estimated. Duration is expressed as *extremely brief* if 0.1 hour to 4 hours, *very brief* if 4 hours to 2 days, *brief* if 2 to 7 days, *long* if 7 to 30 days, and *very long* if more than 30 days. Frequency is expressed as none, very rare, rare, occasional, frequent, and very frequent. *None* means that flooding is not probable; *very rare* that it is very unlikely but possible under extremely unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is less than 1 percent in any year); *rare* that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 1 to 5 percent in any year); *occasional* that it occurs infrequently under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); *frequent* that it is likely to occur often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in any year but is less than 50 percent in all months in any year); and *very frequent* that it is likely to occur very often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in all months of any year).

The information is based on evidence in the soil profile, namely thin strata of gravel, sand, silt, or clay deposited by floodwater; irregular decrease in organic matter content with increasing depth; and little or no horizon development.

Also considered are local information about the extent and levels of flooding and the relation of each soil on the landscape to historic floods. Information on the extent of flooding based on soil data is less specific than that provided by detailed engineering surveys that delineate flood-prone areas at specific flood frequency levels.

Classification of the Soils

The system of soil classification used by the National Cooperative Soil Survey has six categories (Soil Survey Staff, 1999 and 2006). Beginning with the broadest, these categories are the order, suborder, great group, subgroup, family, and series. Classification is based on soil properties observed in the field or inferred from those observations or from laboratory measurements. Table 20 shows the classification of the soils in the survey area. The categories are defined in the following paragraphs.

ORDER. Twelve soil orders are recognized. The differences among orders reflect the dominant soil-forming processes and the degree of soil formation. Each order is identified by a word ending in *sol*. An example is Ultisol.

SUBORDER. Each order is divided into suborders primarily on the basis of properties that influence soil genesis and are important to plant growth or properties that reflect the most important variables within the orders. The last syllable in the name of a suborder indicates the order. An example is Udult (*Ud*, meaning humid, plus *ult*, from Ultisol).

GREAT GROUP. Each suborder is divided into great groups on the basis of close similarities in kind, arrangement, and degree of development of pedogenic horizons; soil moisture and temperature regimes; type of saturation; and base status. Each great group is identified by the name of a suborder and by a prefix that indicates a property of the soil. An example is Paleudults (*Pale*, meaning thick horizonation, plus *udult*, the suborder of the Ultisols that has a udic moisture regime).

SUBGROUP. Each great group has a typic subgroup. Other subgroups are intergrades or extragrades. The typic subgroup is the central concept of the great group; it is not necessarily the most extensive. Intergrades are transitions to other orders, suborders, or great groups. Extragrades have some properties that are not representative of the great group but do not indicate transitions to any other taxonomic class. Each subgroup is identified by one or more adjectives preceding the name of the great group. The adjective *Grossarenic* identifies the subgroup that has an argillic horizon at a depth of 100 centimeters or more below the surface. An example is Grossarenic Paleudults.

FAMILY. Families are established within a subgroup on the basis of physical and chemical properties and other characteristics that affect management. Generally, the properties are those of horizons below plow depth where there is much biological activity. Among the properties and characteristics considered are particle-size class, mineralogy class, cation-exchange activity class, soil temperature regime, soil depth, and reaction class. A family name consists of the name of a subgroup preceded by terms that indicate soil properties. An example is loamy, siliceous, semiactive, thermic Grossarenic Paleudults.

SERIES. The series consists of soils within a family that have horizons similar in color, texture, structure, reaction, consistence, mineral and chemical composition, and arrangement in the profile. An example is the Blanton series.

Table 20, “Taxonomic Classification of the Soils,” indicates the order, suborder, great group, subgroup, and family of the soil series in the survey area.

Soil Series and Their Morphology

In this section, each soil series recognized in the survey area is described. Characteristics of the soil and the material in which it formed are identified for each series. A pedon, a small three-dimensional area of soil, that is typical of the series is described. The detailed description of each soil horizon follows standards in the “Soil Survey Manual” (Soil Survey Division, 1993) and in the “Field Book for Describing and Sampling Soils” (Schoeneberger et al., 2002). Many of the technical terms used in the descriptions are defined in “Soil Taxonomy” (Soil Survey Staff, 1999) and in “Keys to Soil Taxonomy” (Soil Survey Staff, 2006). Unless otherwise indicated, colors in the descriptions are for moist soil. Following the pedon description is the range of important characteristics of the soils in the series.

In some instances, the typical pedon for a series is located outside the survey area. The selection of a typical pedon is based on the range of characteristics of the series as it occurs throughout a particular major land resource area. The Pantego and Pottsburg series, for example, are common in MLRA 133A (Southern Coastal Plain), which extends from Virginia to Louisiana. The typical pedons for the Pantego and Pottsburg series are in Bay County, Florida. The soil properties of both pedons are representative of the Pantego and Pottsburg soils as they occur not only in Bay County but also in Washington County and other counties in MLRA 133A.

Albany Series

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate or moderately slow
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine sediments
Landscape: Upper, middle, and lower Coastal Plain
Landform: Knolls and rises
Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Taxonomic classification: Loamy, siliceous, subactive, thermic Aquic Arenic Paleudults

The Albany soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Blanton, Chipley, Dothan, Fuquay, Goldsboro, Leon, and Stilson soils. The poorly drained Leon soils are in the lower positions. The other associated soils are in the higher positions. The Blanton, Goldsboro, and Stilson soils are moderately well drained. The Chipley soils are sandy throughout. The Dothan and Fuquay soils are well drained.

Typical Pedon

Albany loamy sand, in an area of Albany-Chipley-Leon complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes; in Washington County, Florida; USGS Millers Ferry SW, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 31 minutes 25.11 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 50 minutes 25.24 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 3 inches; dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

E1—3 to 19 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) sand; single grain; very friable; strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.

E2—19 to 50 inches; light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) sand; single grain; loose; many fine prominent reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) masses of iron accumulation and many medium distinct light gray (10YR 7/2) iron depletions; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Eg—50 to 55 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/1) sand; single grain; loose; common fine prominent reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8), common medium distinct light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4), and few medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) masses of iron accumulation; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Btg1—55 to 65 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/2) fine sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine distinct pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4) and common fine prominent reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) masses of iron accumulation; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Btg2—65 to 80 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) fine sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/6), common fine prominent reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8), and common fine and medium prominent red (10R 4/8) masses of iron accumulation; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of sandy material: 40 to 80 inches
Reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid throughout, except where lime has been applied

A or Ap horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture—loamy sand or sand

E horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 8, and chroma of 3 to 7
Texture—sand, fine sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand
Redoximorphic features—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray

Eg horizon (where present):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 8, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture—sand, fine sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand
Redoximorphic features—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, or yellow

Btg horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 8, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture—fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or sandy clay loam
Redoximorphic features—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, or yellow

Bayboro Series

Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Permeability: Slow
Parent material: Clayey marine sediments
Landscape: Lower and middle Coastal Plain
Landform: Flats and depressions
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine, mixed, semiactive, thermic Umbric Paleaquults

The Bayboro soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Bladen, Grady, Lynchburg, Ocilla, Pantego, Plummer, Rains, and Surrency soils. The Bladen and Plummer soils are poorly drained. Also, the Bladen soils have more than 35 percent clay in the Bt horizon. The Grady soils have a clayey particle-size control section. The Lynchburg soils are in the higher positions and are somewhat poorly drained. The Ocilla soils are in the slightly higher positions, have sandy surface and subsurface layers with a combined thickness of 20 to 40 inches, and are somewhat poorly drained. The Pantego and Surrency soils are in landscape positions similar to those of the Bayboro soils but are very poorly drained. The Rains soils are better drained than the Bayboro soils and do not have a dark-colored umbric epipedon.

Typical Pedon

Bayboro loam, in an area of Rains and Bayboro soils, depressional; in Washington County, Florida; USGS Chipley NE, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 49 minutes 27.65 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 32 minutes 1.01 seconds W.

A—0 to 14 inches; black (10YR 2/1) loam; weak medium granular structure; friable; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BAg—14 to 30 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) clay loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine prominent reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) masses of iron accumulation; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Btg—30 to 80 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay; weak medium subangular blocky structure; very firm; common medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of iron accumulation; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout, except where lime has been applied

A or Ap horizon:

Color—hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2; or neutral in hue and value of 2 or 3

Texture—loam, sandy loam, clay loam, or the mucky analogs of these textures

BAg horizon (where present):

Color—hue of 10YR, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 1 or 2

Texture—clay loam, loam, or sandy clay loam

Redoximorphic features—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown and yellow

Btg horizon:

Color—hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2

Texture—clay or clay loam

Redoximorphic features—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, or yellow

BCg horizon (where present):

Color—hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2

Texture—clay, sandy clay, clay loam, or sandy clay loam

Redoximorphic features—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, and yellow

Cg horizon (where present):

Color—hue of 10YR, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2

Texture—stratified clayey sediment

Redoximorphic features—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, and yellow

Bladen Series

Drainage class: Poorly drained
Permeability: Slow
Parent material: Clayey marine sediments
Landscape: Lower and middle Coastal Plain
Landform: Flats and low stream terraces
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine, mixed, semiactive, thermic Typic Albaquults

The Bladen soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Dunbar, Leefield, Lynchburg, and Rains soils. The Dunbar, Leefield, and Lynchburg soils are in the higher positions and are somewhat poorly drained. Also, the Leefield soils have an argillic horizon and plinthic features below a depth of 20 inches. The Rains soils are in positions similar to those of the Bladen soils but have 18 to 35 percent clay in the control section.

Typical Pedon

Bladen sandy loam, in an area of Bladen-Dunbar complex, occasionally flooded; in Washington County, Florida; USGS Hinsons Crossroads NE, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 42 minutes 49.42 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 49 minutes 44.55 seconds W.

A—0 to 5 inches; very dark grayish brown (2.5Y 3/2) sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many fine roots; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Btg1—5 to 30 inches; light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; very firm; few fine roots; common medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) and yellow (10YR 7/8) soft masses of iron accumulation; extremely acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Btg2—30 to 54 inches; light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) clay; strong medium subangular blocky structure; very firm; common medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 4/6) soft masses of iron accumulation; extremely acid; gradual smooth boundary.

Btg3—54 to 80 inches; light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; very firm; many coarse prominent red (2.5YR 4/6) soft masses of iron accumulation; extremely acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of sandy material: Less than 20 inches
Reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout, except where lime has been applied

A or Ap horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 2 to 5, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture—sandy loam or loam

BE horizon (where present):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture—sandy clay loam or sandy loam
Redoximorphic features (where present)—few iron accumulations in shades of brown or yellow or iron depletions in shades of gray

Btg horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2; or neutral in hue and value of 4 to 7
Texture—clay, sandy clay, or clay loam
Redoximorphic features—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, or yellow

BCg horizon (where present):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2; or neutral in hue and value of 4 to 7
Texture—clay, sandy clay, or clay loam
Redoximorphic features—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, or yellow

Cg horizon (where present):
Color—hue of 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2; or neutral in hue and value of 4 to 7

Texture—stratified clayey sediment
Redoximorphic features—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, and yellow

Blanton Series

Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Permeability: Moderate or moderately slow
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine sediments
Landscape: Upper, middle, and lower Coastal Plain
Landform: Hills, knolls, and hillslopes
Slope: 0 to 12 percent
Taxonomic classification: Loamy, siliceous, semiactive, thermic Grossarenic Paleudults

The Blanton soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Albany, Bonifay, Bonneau, Cowarts, Dothan, Fuquay, Goldsboro, and Lakeland soils. The Albany soils are in the lower positions and are somewhat poorly drained. The Bonifay soils have a significant accumulation of plinthite in the subsoil. The Bonneau soils are in positions similar to those of the Blanton soils but are well drained and have a sandy epipedon that is 20 to 40 inches thick. The Cowarts, Dothan, Fuquay, and Goldsboro soils are in positions similar to those of the Blanton soils. The Cowarts, Dothan, and Goldsboro soils have a Bt horizon at a depth of less than 20 inches. The Fuquay soils have a Bt horizon at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. The Lakeland soils are in the higher landscape positions, are excessively drained, and do not have an argillic horizon within a depth of 80 inches.

Typical Pedon

Blanton sand, in an area of Blanton-Lakeland complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes; in Washington County, Florida; USGS Gap Lake NW, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 34 minutes 1.83 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 36 minutes 22.22 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 6 inches; dark gray (2.5Y 4/1) sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
E1—6 to 22 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand; single grain; loose; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
E2—22 to 56 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/4) sand; single grain; loose; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
Bt1—56 to 61 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; very friable; common medium distinct pale brown (10YR 6/3) iron depletions; moderately acid; clear smooth boundary.
Bt2—61 to 80 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) sandy loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; very friable; few fine distinct white (10YR 8/1) iron depletions and few medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of sandy material: 40 to 80 inches
Reaction: Very strongly acid to moderately acid throughout, except where lime has been applied

A or Ap horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 3
Texture—sand

E horizon:
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 to 8, and chroma of 1 to 6; masses of clean sand grains in some pedons
Texture—sand or fine sand

Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy clay loam
Redoximorphic features—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray or white; less than 5 percent plinthite within a depth of 60 inches, 0 to 12 percent plinthite below a depth of 60 inches

Btg horizon (where present):
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 to 8, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy clay loam
Redoximorphic features—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray or white; 0 to 12 percent plinthite below a depth of 60 inches

Bonifay Series

Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderately slow
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits
Landscape: Upper, middle, and lower Coastal Plain
Landform: Ridges and side slopes on marine terraces
Landform position: Ridgetops and side slopes
Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Taxonomic classification: Loamy, siliceous, subactive, thermic Grossarenic Plinthic Paleudults

The Bonifay soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Blanton, Cowarts, Dothan, Fuquay, and Lakeland soils. The Blanton soils do not have plinthite in the subsoil. The Cowarts and Dothan soils are in positions similar to those of the Bonifay soils but do not have a thick, sandy epipedon. Also, the Dothan soils have sandy surface and subsurface layers with a combined thickness of less than 20 inches. The Fuquay soils are in positions similar to those of the Bonifay soils but have a sandy epipedon that is 20 to 40 inches thick. The Lakeland soils do not have an argillic horizon within a depth of 80 inches.

Typical Pedon

Bonifay sand, in an area of Bonifay-Fuquay complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes; in Washington County, Florida; USGS Alford NW, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 42 minutes 5.39 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 29 minutes 38.39 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 5 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand; single grain; loose; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
E1—5 to 9 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand; very pale brown (10YR 7/3) uncoated sand grains; single grain; loose; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
E2—9 to 32 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand; common distinct very pale brown (10YR 7/3) uncoated sand grains; single grain; loose; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
E3—32 to 50 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) loamy sand; single grain; loose; common medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of iron accumulation;

common medium distinct very pale brown (10YR 7/3) iron depletions; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Btv—50 to 80 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) and red (2.5YR 4/8) masses of iron accumulation; about 20 percent, by volume, plinthite; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the solum: 60 to more than 80 inches
Concentrations: 5 percent, by volume, or more plinthite at a depth of 42 to 60 inches
Thickness of sandy material: 40 to 80 inches
Reaction: Strongly acid or moderately acid throughout, except where lime has been applied

A or Ap horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 1 to 3
Texture—sand or loamy sand

E horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture—sand or loamy sand
Redoximorphic features (where present)—few or common iron accumulations in shades of brown

Bt horizon (where present):
Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture—sandy loam or sandy clay loam
Redoximorphic features—few or common iron accumulation in shades of red and brown

Btv horizon:
Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture—sandy clay loam or sandy clay
Redoximorphic features—common or many iron accumulations in shades of red, yellow, and brown and iron depletions in shades of gray

Bonneau Series

Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate
Parent material: Loamy marine sediments
Landscape: Upper, middle, and lower Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces; uplands
Landform position: Ridges and side slopes
Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Taxonomic classification: Loamy, siliceous, subactive, thermic Arenic Paleudults

The Bonneau soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Blanton, Bonifay, Goldsboro, and Troup soils. The Blanton and Bonifay soils are on summits and side slopes at higher elevations than the Bonneau soils and have a sandy epipedon that ranges from 40 to 80 inches in thickness. The Goldsboro soils are in the lower positions, are moderately well drained, and have a sandy epipedon that is less than 20 inches thick. The Troup soils are in the slightly higher positions, are somewhat excessively drained, and have sandy surface and subsurface horizons with a combined thickness of 40 to 80 inches.

Typical Pedon

Bonneau sand, in an area of Blanton-Bonneau complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes; in Washington County, Florida; USGS Gap Lake NW, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle;

lat. 30 degrees 33 minutes 49.89 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 36 minutes 44.78 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 6 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common fine roots; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
E1—6 to 17 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand; single grain; loose; common fine roots; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
E2—17 to 25 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand; single grain; loose; very friable; common uncoated sand grains; few fine roots; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
Bt1—25 to 35 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
Bt2—35 to 48 inches; very pale brown (10YR 7/4) sandy loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
Btg—48 to 80 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sandy clay loam; common medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) streaks and common distinct very pale brown (10YR 8/3) pockets of sandy loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the solum: 60 to more than 80 inches
Thickness of the sandy epipedon: 20 to 40 inches
Reaction: Very strongly acid to moderately acid throughout, except where lime has been applied

A or Ap horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 2 to 4
Texture—sand or loamy sand

E horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 6
Texture—sand or loamy sand

Bt horizon (upper part):
Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 6 to 8
Texture—sandy loam or sandy clay loam

Bt horizon (lower part):
Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 4 to 8; or multicolored in shades of red, brown, yellow, or gray
Redoximorphic features (where present)—few or common iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, and yellow; depletions of chroma 2 or less within a depth of 60 inches
Texture—sandy loam or sandy clay loam

Btg horizon (where present):
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 to 2; or multicolored in shades of red, brown, yellow, or gray
Redoximorphic features—few to many iron or clay depletions in shades of gray and few to many iron accumulations in shades of red and brown
Texture—sandy clay loam or sandy loam

Chipley Series

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Permeability: Very rapid
Parent material: Sandy marine sediments
Landscape: Lower Coastal Plain

Landform: Knolls and rises
Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Taxonomic classification: Thermic, coated Aquic Quartzipsamments

The Chipley soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Albany, Blanton, Bonneau, Foxworth, Hurricane, Leon, and Pottsburg soils. The Albany, Blanton, and Bonneau soils have a Bt horizon. The Foxworth soils are in the slightly higher positions and are moderately well drained. The Hurricane soils are in positions similar to those of the Chipley soils but have a Bh horizon below a depth 50 inches. The Leon and Pottsburg soils are in the lower positions, are poorly drained, and have a Bh horizon.

Typical Pedon

Chipley fine sand, in an area of Albany-Chipley-Leon complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes; in Washington County, Florida; USGS Red Head SW, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 25 minutes 37.4 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 52 minutes 17.7 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 8 inches; dark gray (10YR 4/1) fine sand; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; few uncoated sand grains; extremely acid; clear smooth boundary.
C1—8 to 19 inches; light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) sand; common uncoated sand grains; single grain; loose; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
C2—19 to 35 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/2) sand; single grain; loose; few fine prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of iron accumulation; strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.
C3—35 to 50 inches; pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) sand; single grain; loose; common fine prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) and common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) masses of iron accumulation; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
Cg—50 to 80 inches; white (2.5Y 8/1) sand; single grain; loose; few fine prominent reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) masses of iron accumulation; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of sandy material: More than 80 inches
Reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid throughout, except where lime has been applied

A or Ap horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR, value of 2 to 5, and chroma of 1 to 3
Texture—fine sand or sand

C horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 to 6
Texture—sand or fine sand
Redoximorphic features—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, or yellow and, where present, iron depletions in shades of gray

Cg horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture—sand or fine sand
Redoximorphic features—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, or yellow

Clara Series

Drainage class: Poorly drained and very poorly drained
Permeability: Rapid throughout
Parent material: Sandy marine sediments
Landscape: Lowlands on the lower Coastal Plain

Landform: Flood plains and depressions
Slope: Less then 2 percent
Taxonomic classification: Siliceous, thermic Spodic Psammaquents

The Clara soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Leon, Osier, Plummer, and Pottsburg soils. The Leon and Pottsburg soils are in the slightly higher positions and have a Bh horizon. Also, the Leon soils have a spodic horizon within a depth of 30 inches. The Osier soils are in landscape positions similar to those of the Clara soils but do not have a stained subsoil layer. The Plummer soils have a loamy argillic horizon at a depth of 40 to 79 inches.

Typical Pedon

Clara sand, in an area of Clara and Plummer soils, occasionally ponded; in Washington County, Florida; USGS Fountain NW, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 27 minutes 47.99 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 29 minutes 16 seconds W.

A—0 to 6 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sand, rubbed; weak fine granular structure; friable; common fine roots; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
E—6 to 20 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) fine sand; single grain; loose; common fine roots; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
Bw1—20 to 25 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) fine sand; single grain; loose; few fine and medium roots; slightly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
Bw2—25 to 60 inches; very pale brown (10YR 7/4) fine sand; single grain; loose; few medium faint brown (10YR 4/3) streaks; single grain; loose; few very fine roots; slightly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
C—60 to 80 inches; gray (10YR 6/1) fine sand; single grain; loose; slightly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the solum: 20 to 60 inches; up to 3 inches of muck at the surface in some pedons
Reaction: Extremely acid to slightly acid throughout, except where lime has been added

Oa horizon (where present):
Color (rubbed)—hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 2 or less
Texture—muck

A horizon:
Color (rubbed)—hue of 10YR, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 2 or less
Texture—sand, fine sand, or mucky sand

E horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR, value of 6 or 7, and chroma of 1 to 3; typically, few or common vertical streaks in shades of red, brown, or gray. The vertical streaks are not present in all pedons that have chroma of 1.
Texture—fine sand or sand

Bw horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR; value of 4 to 7 and chroma of 3 to 6 or value of 6 or 7 and chroma of 6. In some pedons where chroma is less than 6 in the upper part of the Bw horizon, the upper part has value 1 unit darker than the overlying E horizon and has either small splotches, streaks, or discontinuous lenses or organically stained material having value of less than 4.
Redoximorphic features—few or common iron accumulations in shades of brown and yellow
Texture—fine sand or sand

C horizon:

Color—hue of 10YR; value of 6 and chroma of 2 or less or value of 6 or 7 and chroma of 3 or less

Redoximorphic features—few or common iron masses and pore linings in shades of brown or yellow

Texture—fine sand or sand

Cowarts Series

Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate to slow
Parent material: Loamy marine sediments
Landscape: Upper, middle, and lower Coastal Plain
Landform: Ridges and hillslopes
Slope: 2 to 45 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine-loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Typic Kanhapludults

The Cowarts soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Blanton, Dothan, Fuquay, Lucy, Nankin, and Orangeburg soils. The Blanton soils are in positions similar to those of the Cowarts soils but have a Bt horizon at a depth of 40 to 80 inches. The Dothan soils are in smoother, less dissected positions on the landscape than the Cowarts soils and have more than 5 percent nodules of plinthite within a depth of 60 inches. The Lucy soils are in the slightly higher positions and have a Bt horizon at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. The Orangeburg soils are in smoother positions on the landscape than the Cowarts soils and have a solum that is more than 40 inches thick. Fuquay soils are in positions similar to those of the Cowarts soils but have a sandy epipedon that is 20 to 40 inches thick. The Nankin soils are in positions similar to those of the Cowarts soils but are fine textured.

Typical Pedon

Cowarts loamy sand, in an area of Nankin-Cowarts complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded (fig. 13); in Washington County, Florida; USGS Vernon NW, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 36 minutes 25.37 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 41 minutes 25.69 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 5 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

BE—5 to 12 inches; brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam; weak medium granular structure; very friable; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bt—12 to 25 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few faint clay films on faces of peds; sand grains coated and bridged with clay; about 3 percent, by volume, nodular plinthite; many coarse prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/8) and red (2.5YR 4/8) masses of iron accumulation; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

C—25 to 80 inches; 50 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), 25 percent reddish brown (5YR 5/4), 20 percent light gray (10YR 7/2), and 5 percent red (10R 5/6) sandy clay loam with pockets and strata of coarser and finer textured material; massive; very firm; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of sandy material: Less than 20 inches
Reaction: Very strongly acid or strongly acid throughout

A or Ap horizon:

Color—hue of 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 4

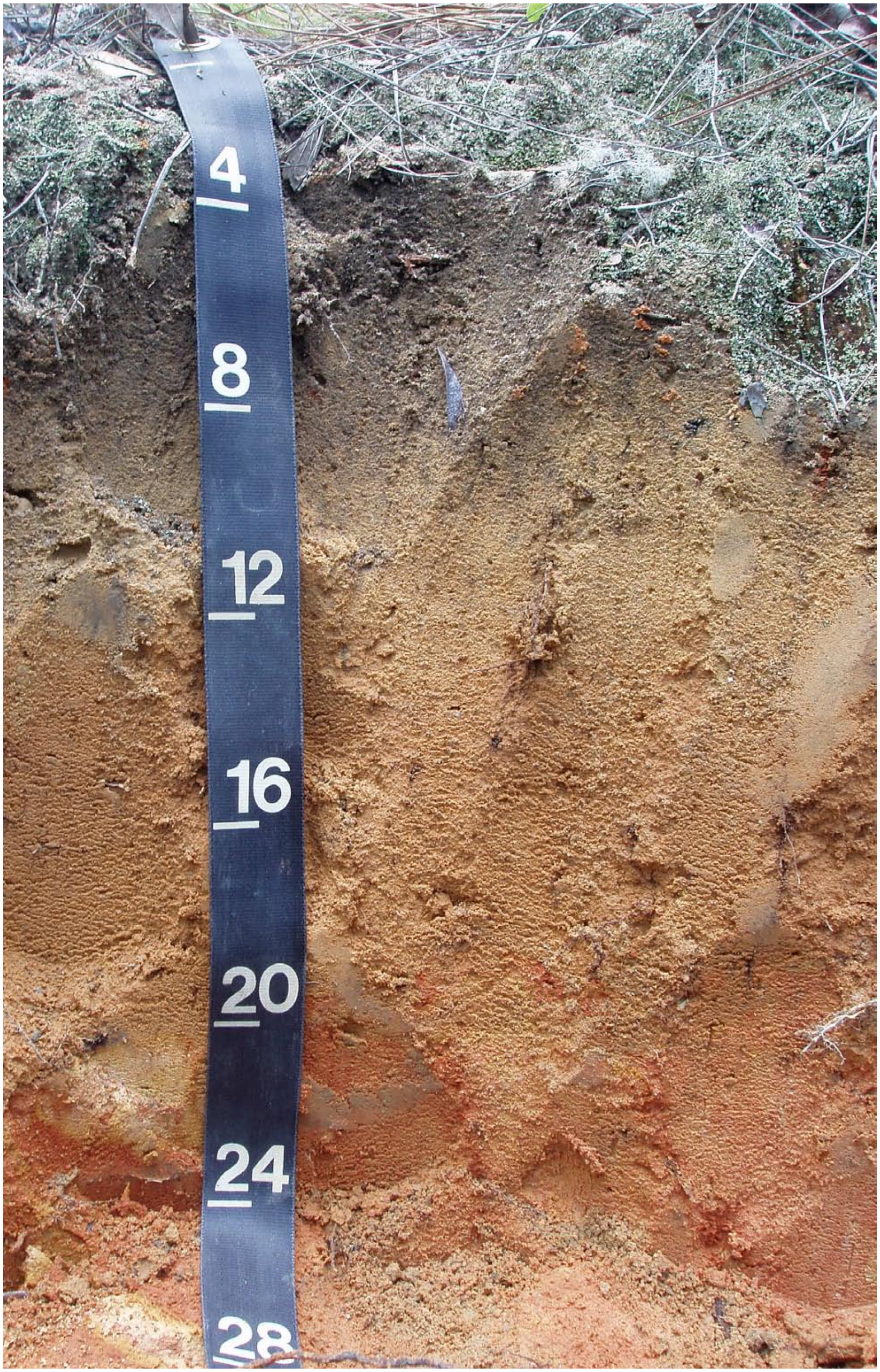

Figure 13.—Profile of a Cowarts soil. Cowarts soils are very deep, well drained soils on ridgetops and side slopes in the uplands. Below a depth of 20 inches, these soils have many coarse yellowish red and red masses of iron accumulation that are relict and contemporary redoximorphic features. Permeability is moderately slow in the substratum. The scale is in inches.

Texture—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or the gravelly analogs of these textures

E horizon (where present):

Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

BE horizon (where present):

Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture—sandy loam or fine sandy loam

Bt horizon:

Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture—sandy clay loam, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam
Redoximorphic features (where present)—few or common iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, or yellow; 0 to 5 percent plinthite

BC horizon (where present):

Color—hue of 10R to 10YR, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 to 8; or multicolored in shades of brown, red, yellow, or gray
Texture—sandy loam to sandy clay

C horizon:

Color—hue of 10R to 10YR, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 to 8; or multicolored in shades of brown, red, yellow, or gray
Texture—loamy sand to clay; layers or pockets of finer and/or coarser material in some pedons
Redoximorphic features—few or common iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, or yellow

Dothan Series

Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderately slow or slow
Parent material: Unconsolidated, medium- to fine-textured marine sediments
Landscape: Upper, middle, and lower Coastal Plain
Landform: Ridges, hills, and hillslopes
Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine-loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Plinthic Kandiudults

The Dothan soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Albany, Blanton, Fuquay, Goldsboro, Orangeburg, and Stilson soils. The Albany, Blanton, and Stilson soils are in the lower positions and have a Bt horizon below a depth of 40 inches. The Fuquay soils are in positions similar to those of the Dothan soils but have a Bt horizon at a depth of 20 to 40 inches and a plinthic layer. The Goldsboro soils are in the slightly lower positions and are moderately well drained. The Orangeburg soils are in landscape positions similar to those of the Dothan soils but contain less than 5 percent, by volume, plinthite within a depth of 80 inches.

Typical Pedon

Dothan loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (fig. 14); in Washington County, Florida; USGS Chipley NE, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 48 minutes 57.13 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 33 minutes 9.51 seconds W.

A—0 to 8 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
E—8 to 10 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; friable; very strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.

Figure 14.—Profile of Dothan loamy sand. Dothan soils formed in thick beds of unconsolidated, medium- to fine-textured marine sediments. Redoximorphic features are at a depth of 44 inches. They consist of masses of iron accumulation in shades of strong brown, red, and yellow mixed with contrasting light brownish gray iron depletions. They are an indication of seasonal wetness. At a depth of 36 to 72 inches, plinthite nodules become common, making up 5 to 20 percent of the volume. The scale is in inches.

Bt—10 to 35 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Btv—35 to 80 inches; 40 percent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8), 35 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), and 25 percent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sandy clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; 11 percent (common) coarse spherical moderately cemented plinthite nodules with diffuse boundaries throughout, 10 percent (common) coarse spherical very weakly cemented plinthite nodules with diffuse boundaries throughout, and 10 percent (common) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of sandy material: Less than 20 inches
Reaction: Very strongly acid to moderately acid throughout, except where lime has been applied

A or Ap horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 to 7, and chroma of 2 to 4
Texture—loamy sand, sand, loamy fine sand, or sandy loam

E horizon (where present):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 3 to 6
Texture—loamy sand, sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

BE or BA horizon (where present):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture—sandy loam or fine sandy loam

Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 to 8, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture—sandy clay loam, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam
Redoximorphic features (where present)—few or common masses of iron accumulation in shades of brown, red, or yellow

Btv horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 to 8, and chroma of 4 to 8; or no dominant matrix color and multicolored in shades of brown, gray, red, and yellow
Texture—sandy clay loam, clay loam, or sandy clay
Redoximorphic features—few to many masses of iron accumulation in shades of brown, red, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray; 5 to 25 percent plinthite

Dunbar Series

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Permeability: Moderately slow
Parent material: Clayey marine sediments
Landscape: Upper, middle, and lower Coastal Plain
Landform: Flats
Landform position: Smooth and slightly concave slopes
Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine, kaolinitic, thermic Aeric Paleaquults

The Dunbar soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Bladen, Clarendon, Goldsboro, and Grady soils. The Bladen soils are poorly drained and have mixed mineralogy. The Clarendon soils are in the slightly higher positions, have plinthite in the subsoil, and are moderately well drained. The Goldsboro soils are also in the slightly higher positions and are moderately well drained. The Grady soils are in the lower positions and are poorly drained.

Typical Pedon

Dunbar loamy sand, in an area of Bladen-Dunbar complex, occasionally flooded; in Washington County, Florida; USGS Alford NW, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 43 minutes 29.23 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 26 minutes 29.72 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 10 inches; dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) loamy sand; weak medium and fine granular structure; very friable; many fine roots; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Bt—10 to 20 inches; light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; hard, firm, sticky and plastic; many fine roots; few fine pores; few faint clay films; few medium distinct dark gray (10YR 4/1) iron depletions; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Btg1—20 to 35 inches; light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) sandy clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm, hard, sticky and plastic; few fine roots and pores; common distinct clay films on faces of peds; many medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) masses of iron accumulation on faces of peds; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Btg2—35 to 55 inches; gray (2.5Y 6/1) clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; hard, firm, sticky and plastic; few fine roots and pores; few faint clay films on faces of peds; common medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) and yellowish red (5YR 5/8) masses of iron accumulation on faces of peds; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Btg3—55 to 65 inches; gray (2.5Y 6/1) sandy clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine roots and pores; few faint clay films on faces of peds; few medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and brown (10YR 5/3) masses of iron accumulation on faces of peds; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Cg—65 to 80 inches; light gray (10YR 7/1) sandy clay that has a few pockets of sandy clay loam; massive; firm; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the solum: More than 60 inches
Content and size of rock fragments: None
Content of plinthite: Less than 3 percent throughout
Reaction: Very strongly acid or strongly acid throughout

A or Ap horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 2 to 5, and chroma of 1 or 2. Where value is 3 or less, the horizon is less than 10 inches thick.
Texture—loamy sand, fine sandy loam, or loam

E horizon (where present):
Color—hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 4; or neutral in hue and value of 4 to 6
Texture—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loam

Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture—clay loam, sandy clay, or clay
Redoximorphic features—few or common iron or clay depletions in shades of gray and iron accumulations in shades of red, yellow, or brown

Btg horizon:
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 or 2; or neutral in hue and value of 4 to 6
Texture—sandy clay, clay loam, or clay
Redoximorphic features—few or common iron accumulations in shades of red, yellow, or brown

BCg horizon (where present):
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 or 2; or neutral in hue and value of 4 to 6
Texture—sandy clay, sandy clay loam, clay loam, or clay
Redoximorphic features—few or common iron accumulations in shades of red, yellow, or brown

Cg horizon:
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2; or neutral in hue and value of 5 to 7
Texture—loamy sand, sandy loam, sandy clay loam, or sandy clay

Fuquay Series

Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderately slow or moderate
Parent material: Sandy over loamy marine deposits or fluviomarine deposits
Landscape: Middle Coastal Plain
Landform: Hills, ridges, and hillslopes
Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Taxonomic classification: Loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Arenic Plinthic Kandiudults

The Fuquay soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Albany, Blanton, Bonifay, Dothan, Goldsboro, Orangeburg, and Stilson soils. The Albany soils are in the lower positions, are somewhat poorly drained, and have a Bt horizon below a depth of 40 inches. The Blanton, Bonifay, and Stilson soils are in the slightly lower positions. The Blanton soils are moderately well drained and have a Bt horizon at a depth of 40 to 80 inches. The Bonifay soils have a plinthic layer and have an argillic horizon below a depth of 40 inches. The Stilson soils are moderately well drained and have plinthic and argillic horizons at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. The Dothan soils and the moderately well drained Goldsboro soils are in positions similar to those of the Fuquay soils but have a Bt horizon at a depth of less than 20 inches. The Orangeburg soils are in slightly higher positions than the Fuquay soils.

Typical Pedon

Fuquay sand, in an area of Bonifay-Fuquay complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes; in Washington County, Florida; USGS Alford NW, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 41 minutes 32.11 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 29 minutes 16.92 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 7 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) sand; single grain; loose; common fine roots; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
E1—7 to 31 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand; single grain; loose; few fine roots; strongly acid; diffuse wavy boundary.
E2—31 to 36 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) loamy sand; single grain; loose; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
Bt—36 to 50 inches; reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; few fine and medium prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions; about 7 percent, by volume, nodular plinthite; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Btv1—50 to 60 inches; 50 percent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) and 50 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; firm; about 7 percent, by volume, nodular plinthite; few fine and medium prominent light gray (10YR 7/2) iron depletions; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Btv2—60 to 80 inches; 55 percent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) and 45 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; firm; about 15 percent, by volume, nodular plinthite; few fine and medium prominent light gray (10YR 7/2) iron depletions; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of sandy material: 20 to 40 inches
Reaction: Very strongly acid to moderately acid throughout, except where lime has been applied

A or Ap horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 1 to 3
Texture—sand or loamy sand

E horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 3 to 6
Texture—sand or loamy sand

Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture—sandy clay loam or sandy loam
Redoximorphic features (where present)—few or common masses of iron accumulation in shades of brown, red, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray

Btv horizon:
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 to 8, and chroma of 2 to 8; or multicolored in shades of brown, yellow, red, olive, and gray
Texture—sandy clay loam or sandy loam
Redoximorphic features (where present)—few or common masses of iron accumulation in shades of brown, red, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray; 5 to 32 percent plinthite

C horizon (where present):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 2 to 7
Texture—loamy sand or sandy loam
Redoximorphic features (where present)—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray

Goldsboro Series

Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Permeability: Moderate
Parent material: Loamy marine sediments
Landscape: Upper, middle, and lower Coastal Plain
Landform: Knolls and rises
Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine-loamy, siliceous, subactive, thermic Aquic Paleudults

The Goldsboro soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Albany, Blanton, Bonneau, Dothan, Fuquay, Grady, and Lynchburg soils. The Albany soils are in the lower positions, are somewhat poorly drained, and have a Bt horizon below a depth of 40 inches. The Blanton soils are in positions similar to those of the Goldsboro soils but have a Bt horizon below a depth of 40 inches. The Bonneau soils are in the higher positions, are well drained, and have sandy surface and subsurface layers with a combined thickness of 20 to 40 inches. The Dothan and Fuquay soils are in the slightly higher positions and are well drained. Also, the Fuquay soils have a Bt horizon at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. The Grady soils are in the lower positions, are poorly drained, and have a clayey subsoil. The Lynchburg soils are in the slightly lower positions and are somewhat poorly drained.

Typical Pedon

Goldsboro loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes; in Washington County, Florida; USGS Chipley SW, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 47 minutes 57.41 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 35 minutes 12.74 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 7 inches; very dark grayish brown (2.5Y 3/2) loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

E—7 to 12 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bt1—12 to 22 inches; olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) sandy clay loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt2—22 to 40 inches; light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) sandy clay loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; common medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/6) and common medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of iron accumulation; common fine distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Btg—40 to 80 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) sandy clay loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; common medium prominent red (2.5YR 4/6), strong brown (7.5YR 5/6), and light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) masses of iron accumulation; common medium distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of sandy material: Less than 20 inches

Reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout, except where lime has been applied

A or Ap horizon:

Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 2 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 4

Texture—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, or sandy loam

E horizon:

Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 2 to 6

Texture—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

Bt horizon (upper part):

Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 4 to 8

Texture—sandy clay loam, sandy loam, or clay loam

Bt horizon (lower part):

Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 4 to 8

Texture—sandy clay loam, sandy loam, or clay loam

Redoximorphic features (where present)—few or common masses of iron accumulation in shades of brown, red, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray

Btg horizon:

Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2

Texture—sandy clay loam, sandy loam, or clay loam

Redoximorphic features (where present)—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, or yellow

Cg horizon (where present):

Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture—sandy, loamy, or clayey; stratified in some pedons
Redoximorphic features (where present)—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, or yellow

Grady Series

Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Permeability: Slow
Parent material: Clayey marine sediments
Landscape: Middle and lower Coastal Plain
Landform: Depressions
Landform position: Concavities
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine, kaolinitic, thermic Typic Paleaquults

The Grady soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Dunbar, Goldsboro, Lynchburg, Ocilla, and Rains soils. The Dunbar, Goldsboro, Lynchburg, and Ocilla soils are in the higher positions. The Dunbar soils are somewhat poorly drained. The Goldsboro soils have a fine-loamy subsoil and are moderately well drained. The Lynchburg soils are somewhat poorly drained and are fine-loamy. The Ocilla soils are somewhat poorly drained and have sandy surface and subsurface layers with a combined thickness of 20 to 40 inches. The Rains soils are in positions similar to those of the Grady soils but have a fine-loamy control section.

Typical Pedon

Grady loam, ponded; in Washington County, Florida; USGS Chipley NE, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 48 minutes 55.05 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 32 minutes 39.61 seconds W.

A—0 to 8 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) loam; moderate medium granular structure; friable; many fine roots; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
BE—8 to 16 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; very firm; common fine roots; common distinct clay films on faces of peds; very strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.
Btg1—16 to 45 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; very firm; few fine roots; common distinct clay films on faces of peds; very strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.
Btg2—45 to 80 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; very firm; common distinct clay films on faces of peds; common medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) and common medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the solum: More than 60 inches
Reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout, except where lime has been applied

A or Ap horizon:

Color—hue of 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture—loam or clay loam

BE horizon (where present):
Color—hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture—sandy clay loam or clay loam

Btg horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture—clay or sandy clay in the upper part and clay in the lower part
Redoximorphic features—few to may iron or clay depletions in shades of gray and iron accumulations in shades of yellow, brown, and red

Gritney Series

Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Permeability: Slow
Parent material: Fine-textured marine sediments
Landscape: Upper, middle, and lower Coastal Plain
Landform: Hillslopes and ridgetops
Landform position: Ridges and short side slopes
Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine, mixed, semiactive, thermic Aquic Hapludults

The Gritney soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Cowarts, Dothan, Goldsboro, and Orangeburg soils. The Cowarts and Dothan soils are in landscape positions similar to those of the Gritney soils but are at higher elevations and are fine-loamy. Also, the Dothan soils have more than 5 percent plinthite in the B horizon above 60 inches. The Orangeburg soils do not have low-chroma redoximorphic depletions in the upper part of the argillic horizon.

Typical Pedon

Gritney loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes; in Washington County, Florida; USGS Caryville SE, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 46 minutes 45.18 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 47 minutes 37.29 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 9 inches; dark olive brown (2.5Y 3/3) loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; few fine and medium roots; moderately acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
Bt1—9 to 35 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; common faint clay films on faces of peds; common medium prominent red (2.5YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation; common medium distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
Bt2—35 to 45 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; common faint clay films on faces of peds; common medium prominent dark red (10R 3/6) masses of iron accumulation; few medium distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
Cg—45 to 80 inches; 40 percent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2), 40 percent dark red (10R 3/6), and 20 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam; massive; firm; few thin strata of sandy loam; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) areas are iron depletions; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the solum: 35 to 60 inches
Reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout, except where lime has been applied

A or Ap horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 2 to 4
Texture—loamy sand

E horizon (where present):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 3 to 6
Texture—loamy sand or fine sandy loam

Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 4 to 8
Redoximorphic features—few to many in shades of red, brown, yellow, or gray
Texture—clay or sandy clay

Cg horizon (where present):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Redoximorphic features—common in shades of red, brown, yellow, or gray
Texture—dominantly sandy clay loam, sandy loam, or clay loam with lenses, pockets, or strata of sandy loam

Hannon Series

Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Permeability: Very slow
Parent material: Clayey marine sediments
Landscape: Upper, middle, and lower Coastal Plain
Landform: Ridges and hillslopes
Landform position: Shoulders and backslopes
Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine, smectitic, thermic Chromic Hapluderts

The Hannon soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Oktibbeha and Searcy soils. These associated soils are in positions similar to those of the Hannon soils but are at higher elevations. The Oktibbeha soils are very-fine textured and do not have carbonates within a depth of 30 inches. The Searcy soils do not have carbonates. In the lower part of the argillic horizon, the Searcy soils do not have a dominant matrix color and are multicolored.

Typical Pedon

Hannon clay loam, in an area of Hannon-Oktibbeha complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes; in Washington County, Florida; USGS Wausau NW, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 42 minutes 22.65 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 35 minutes 35.38 seconds W.

A—0 to 5 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; many fine and medium roots; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bt—5 to 10 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay; strong fine and medium angular blocky structure; firm; common fine and medium roots; few faint clay films on faces of peds and in pores; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bss1—10 to 20 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clay; strong fine and medium angular blocky structure; firm; common fine and medium roots; common intersecting slickensides that have distinct polished and grooved surfaces; few faint clay films on faces of peds and in pores; few fine prominent light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) iron depletions; few fine distinct yellowish red (5YR 5/6) masses of iron accumulation; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bss2—20 to 25 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) clay; strong fine and medium angular blocky structure; firm; few fine and medium roots; few faint clay films on faces of peds and in pores; common large intersecting slickensides that have distinct polished and grooved surfaces; common medium and coarse distinct light grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) iron depletions on surfaces of peds; common medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/8) masses of iron accumulation; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bkss—25 to 80 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) clay loam; moderate and strong medium angular blocky structure; firm; few fine roots; few distinct clay films on faces of peds; common medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of iron accumulation; many fine and medium soft masses of calcium carbonate; strongly effervescent; neutral.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to secondary carbonates: 12 to 30 inches
Reaction: Extremely acid to neutral in the A and Bt horizons, strongly acid to slightly alkaline in the Bss horizon, and neutral to strongly alkaline in the Bkss horizon

A or Ap horizon:
Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 2 to 4
Texture—clay loam

Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 6 to 8
Texture—clay
Redoximorphic features (where present)—iron depletions in shades of gray or brown and masses of iron accumulation in shades of brown, yellow, or red

Bss horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture—clay or clay loam
Redoximorphic features (where present)—iron depletions in shades of gray or brown and masses of iron accumulation in shades of brown, yellow, or red

Bkss horizon:
Color—hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 4 to 6
Texture—clay loam or clay
Redoximorphic features—few to many iron or clay depletions in shades of gray and iron accumulations in shades of yellow and brown
Calcium carbonate—common or many soft masses and few or common concretions

BC horizon (where present):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 to 8; or no dominant matrix color and multicolored in shades of gray, red, brown, or olive
Texture—clay, clay loam, or sandy clay loam
Redoximorphic features—iron depletions in shades of gray or brown and masses of iron accumulation in shades of brown, olive, or red

Hurricane Series

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Permeability: Moderately rapid
Parent material: Sandy marine sediments
Landscape: Lower Coastal Plain
Landform: Knolls and rises
Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Taxonomic classification: Sandy, siliceous, thermic Oxyaquic Alorthods

The Hurricane soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Albany, Chipley, Leon, Osier, and Pottsburg soils. The Albany soils have an argillic horizon at a depth of 40 to 80 inches and do not have a spodic horizon. The Chipley soils are in positions similar to those of the Hurricane soils but do not have a Bh horizon. The Leon, Osier, and Pottsburg soils are in the lower positions. The Leon soils have a Bh horizon at a depth of 10 to 30 inches and are poorly drained. The Osier soils do not have a Bh horizon and are more poorly drained than the Hurricane soils. The Pottsburg soils are poorly drained.

Typical Pedon

Hurricane sand, in an area of Chipley-Albany-Hurricane complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes; in Washington County, Florida; USGS Red Head NE, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 28 minutes 46.9 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 48 minutes 18.7 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 6 inches; very dark gray (2.5Y 3/1) sand; single grain; loose; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

E1—6 to 12 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) sand; single grain; loose; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

E2—12 to 35 inches; light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) sand; single grain; loose; many medium masses of clean sand grains; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Eg—35 to 55 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/2) sand; single grain; loose; many fine and medium prominent reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) and many fine prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/8) masses of iron accumulation; strongly acid; clear irregular boundary.

Bh—55 to 80 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine sand; weak fine subangular blocky structure; very friable; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of sandy material: More than 80 inches

Reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid throughout, except where lime has been applied

A or Ap horizon:

Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 1 to 3

Texture—sand

E horizon:

Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 8, and chroma of 3 to 8

Texture—sand or fine sand

Redoximorphic features (where present)—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, or yellow

Eg horizon:

Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2

Texture—sand or fine sand

Redoximorphic features—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray or olive

EB or BE horizon (where present):

Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 4, and chroma of 2 or 3

Texture—sand, fine sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand

Redoximorphic features—few or common iron accumulations in shades of red or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray

Bh horizon:

Color—hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 2 or less

Texture—fine sand, sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand

Lakeland Series

Drainage class: Excessively drained
Permeability: Rapid
Parent material: Sandy marine sediments
Landscape: Middle and lower Coastal Plain
Landform: Ridges, hills, knolls, and hillslopes
Slope: 0 to 45 percent
Taxonomic classification: Thermic, coated Typic Quartzipsamments

The Lakeland soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Blanton, Bonifay, Cowarts, Fuquay, Lucy, and Troup soils. The Blanton, Bonifay, and Troup soils are in positions similar to those of the Lakeland soils but have a loamy argillic horizon within a depth of 40 to 80 inches. The Cowarts soils have an argillic horizon within a depth of 20 inches. The Fuquay and Lucy soils have an argillic horizon within a depth of 20 to 40 inches.

Typical Pedon

Lakeland sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (fig. 15); in Washington County, Florida; USGS Vernon SW, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 31 minutes 49.3 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 42 minutes 51.7 seconds W.

A—0 to 7 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
C1—7 to 30 inches; olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) sand; single grain; loose; strongly acid; diffuse wavy boundary.
C2—30 to 54 inches; yellow (10YR 7/6) sand; single grain; loose; many uncoated sand grains; strongly acid; diffuse wavy boundary.
C3—54 to 80 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand; single grain; loose; many very pale brown (10YR 7/3) uncoated sand grains; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of sandy material: More than 80 inches
Reaction: Very strongly acid to slightly acid throughout, except where lime has been applied

A or Ap horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 1 to 4
Texture—sand or fine sand

C horizon:
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 3 to 8; small masses of uncoated sand grains in some pedons. The masses are not related to wetness.
Texture—sand

Leefield Series

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Permeability: Moderately slow or slow
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine sediments
Landscape: Upper, middle, and lower Coastal Plain
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Taxonomic classification: Loamy, siliceous, subactive, thermic Arenic Plinthaquic Paleudults

Figure 15.—Profile of Lakeland sand. Lakeland soils are very deep, are excessively drained, and formed in thick beds of eolian or marine sands. The thickness of the sand exceeds 80 inches. Lakeland soils are in nearly level to steep areas of the Coastal Plain uplands and on side slopes. The scale is in inches.

The Leefield soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Albany, Bladen, Dothan, Fuquay, Lynchburg, Plummer, and Rains soils. The Albany and Plummer soils have an argillic horizon at a depth of 40 to 80 inches. The Bladen and Rains soils are in the lower positions and are poorly drained. The Dothan soils have an argillic horizon within a depth of 20 inches and are well drained. The Fuquay soils are well drained. The Lynchburg soils are in positions similar to those of the Leefield soils but have a Bt horizon within a depth of 20 inches.

Typical Pedon

Leefield loamy sand, in an area of Ocilla-Leefield complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes; in Washington County, Florida; USGS Poplar Head NE, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 43 minutes 54.48 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 40 minutes 43.99 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 5 inches; very dark grayish brown (2.5Y 3/2) loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E1—5 to 20 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) loamy sand; single grain; loose; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

E2—20 to 30 inches; light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) loamy sand; single grain; loose; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt—30 to 33 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) masses of iron accumulation; few medium distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Btv1—33 to 55 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 10 percent, by volume, plinthite nodules; common medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) and reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) masses of iron accumulation; strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.

Btv2—55 to 80 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) sandy clay loam; common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8), light gray (5Y 7/1), and yellowish red (5YR 5/8) mottles; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; 5 percent plinthite nodules; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of sandy material: 20 to 40 inches

Reaction: Very strongly acid or strongly acid throughout, except where lime has been applied

A or Ap horizon:

Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 1 or 2

Texture—loamy sand or sand

E horizon:

Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 2 to 8

Texture—loamy sand, sand, fine sand, or loamy fine sand

Redoximorphic features (where present)—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray

BE horizon (where present):

Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 6 or 7, and chroma of 3 to 8

Texture—loamy sand or sandy loam

Redoximorphic features (where present)—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray

Bt horizon:

Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 4 to 8

Texture—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy clay loam

Redoximorphic features—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray

Btv horizon:

Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 to 8; or multicolored in shades of brown, red, yellow, and gray

Texture—sandy clay loam, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

Redoximorphic features—common to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray; 5 to 15 percent, by volume, plinthite

Leon Series

Drainage class: Poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate or moderately slow
Parent material: Sandy marine sediments
Landscape: Lower Coastal Plain
Landform: Flats of the Gulf Flatwoods
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Taxonomic classification: Sandy, siliceous, thermic Aeric Alaquods

The Leon soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Chipley, Hurricane, Osier, and Pottsburg soils. The Chipley and Hurricane soils are in the slightly higher positions. The Chipley soils are somewhat poorly drained and do not have a Bh horizon. The Hurricane soils are somewhat poorly drained and have a Bh horizon below a depth of 50 inches. The Osier soils are in the slightly lower positions and do not have a Bh horizon. The Pottsburg soils are in positions similar to those of the Leon soils but have a Bh horizon below a depth of 50 inches.

Typical Pedon

Leon sand, in an area of Albany-Chipley-Leon complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes; in Washington County, Florida; USGS Millers Ferry SW, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 32 minutes 5.5 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 50 minutes 23.43 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 4 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—4 to 10 inches; light gray (10YR 7/1) sand; single grain; loose; common medium faint very dark gray (10YR 3/1) streaks of organic matter accumulation; strongly acid; gradual irregular boundary.

Bh—10 to 30 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

E'—30 to 35 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) sand; single grain; loose; common fine and medium pores; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

B'h—35 to 51 inches; 90 percent very dark brown (10YR 2/2) and 10 percent dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sand; weak medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine and medium pores; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

C—51 to 80 inches; light gray (10YR 7/1) sand; single grain; loose; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of sandy material: More than 80 inches

Reaction: Extremely acid to slightly acid throughout, except where lime has been applied

A or Ap horizon:
Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 1 or 2; salt-and-pepper appearance in some pedons due to organic matter and clean sand grains
Texture—sand

E horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 to 2
Texture—sand or fine sand
Redoximorphic features (where present)—few or common iron depletions in shades of gray; few or common streaks and masses of organic matter accumulation (Bh material) in shades of black to brown

Bh horizon:
Color—hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 1 to 4; few or common vertical or horizontal streaks or pockets of sand in shades of gray in some pedons
Texture—sand, fine sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand

E' horizon:
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 to 3; few or common streaks and masses of organic matter accumulation in shades of black to brown in some pedons
Texture—sand, fine sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand

B'h horizon (where present):
Color—hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 1 to 4
Texture—sand, fine sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand

C horizon (where present):
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 to 6
Texture—sand or fine sand

Lucy Series

Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine sediments
Landscape: Upper, middle, and lower Coastal Plain
Landform: Hills, ridges, and hillslopes
Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Taxonomic classification: Loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Arenic Kandiudults

The Lucy soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Cowarts, Fuquay, Orangeburg, and Troup soils. The Cowarts soils have sandy A and E horizons with a combined thickness of less than 20 inches. The Fuquay soils have a loamy subsoil at a depth of 20 to 40 inches and have greater than 5 percent plinthite in the subsoil. The Orangeburg soils have a loamy subsoil within a depth of 20 inches and contain 0 to 10 percent iron nodules in the subsoil. The Troup soils have a loamy subsoil below a depth of 40 inches and are somewhat excessively drained.

Typical Pedon

Lucy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes; in Washington County, Florida; USGS Alford SW, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 39 minutes 38.89 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 29 minutes 58.05 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 10 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sand; single grain; loose; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

E—10 to 28 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt1—28 to 35 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt2—35 to 58 inches; red (2.5YR 5/6) sandy clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt3—58 to 80 inches; red (2.5YR 5/8) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of sandy material: 20 to 40 inches

Reaction: Very strongly acid to moderately acid in the A and E horizons, except where lime has been applied, and very strongly acid or strongly acid in the subsoil

A or Ap horizon:

Color—hue of 10YR, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 2 to 4

Texture—sand

E horizon:

Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 3 to 8

Texture—loamy sand, sand, or fine sand

BE horizon (where present):

Color—hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 6 to 8

Texture—loamy sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

Bt horizon:

Color—dominantly hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 6 to 8. In some pedons that do not have a BE horizon, the upper part of the Bt horizon is less than 10 inches thick and has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR.

Texture—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy clay loam

Redoximorphic features (where present)—few or common iron accumulations in shades of brown

Lynchburg Series

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Permeability: Moderate

Parent material: Loamy marine sediments

Landscape: Upper, middle, and lower Coastal Plain

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Taxonomic classification: Fine-loamy, siliceous, semiactive, thermic Aeric Paleaquults

The Lynchburg soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Bladen, Goldsboro, Leefield, Ocilla, and Rains soils. The Bladen and Rains soils are in the lower positions and are poorly drained. The Goldsboro soils are moderately well drained. The Ocilla soils are in positions similar to those of the Lynchburg soils but have a thick, sandy epipedon. The Leefield soils are also in positions similar to those of the Lynchburg soils but have a Bt horizon at a depth of 20 to 40 inches.

Typical Pedon

Lynchburg loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes; in Washington County, Florida; USGS Chipley SW, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 47 minutes 56.18 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 35 minutes 9.90 seconds W.

A—0 to 10 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) loamy fine sand; weak medium granular structure; very friable; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
E—10 to 16 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; few fine faint brown (7.5YR 5/3) masses of iron accumulation; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
Bt—16 to 19 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) sandy clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine faint yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) and common fine faint yellowish red (5YR 5/6) masses of iron accumulation; few fine faint light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) iron depletions; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
Btg1—19 to 28 inches; gray (10YR 5/1) sandy clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; many medium prominent reddish brown (5YR 4/4) and common medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of iron accumulation; common fine faint brown (7.5YR 5/3) iron depletions; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
Btg2—28 to 60 inches; gray (10YR 6/1) sandy clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; firm; many medium prominent brown (7.5YR 4/4) and many medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
BCg—60 to 80 inches; gray (10YR 6/1) sandy clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; very firm; common medium prominent reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) masses of iron accumulation; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of sandy material: Less than 20 inches
Reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout, except where lime has been applied

A or Ap horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture—loamy fine sand, sand, loamy sand, or fine sandy loam

E horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 to 4
Texture—loamy sand, sand, fine sand, or fine sandy loam
Redoximorphic features (where present)—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, yellow, or red and iron depletions in shades of brown or gray

Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture—sandy clay loam or clay loam
Redoximorphic features—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown or gray

Btg horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture—sandy clay loam or clay loam
Redoximorphic features—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, or yellow

BCg horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture—sandy clay, sandy clay loam, or clay
Redoximorphic features—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, or yellow

Nankin Series

Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderately slow
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine sediments
Landscape: Upper, middle, and lower Coastal Plain
Landform: Upland marine terraces
Slope: 2 to 45 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine, kaolinitic, thermic Typic Kanhapludults

The Nankin soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Bonifay, Cowarts, Dothan, Fuquay, and Orangeburg soils. The Dothan, Fuquay, and Tifton soils have a fine-loamy control section and have more than 5 percent plinthite in the B horizon. The Cowarts soils are in positions similar to those of the Nankin soils but are fine-loamy. The Dothan soils have more than 5 percent plinthite and are fine-loamy. The Fuquay soils have more than 5 percent plinthite and have a sandy epipedon that ranges from 20 to 40 inches in thickness. The Orangeburg soils are fine-loamy.

Typical Pedon

Nankin sandy loam, in an area of Nankin-Cowarts complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded (fig. 16); in Washington County, Florida; USGS Hinsons Crossroads SE, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 38 minutes 53.32 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 45 minutes 39.29 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 5 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/2) sandy loam; weak medium granular structure; very friable; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
Bt1—5 to 20 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
Bt2—20 to 56 inches; yellowish red (5YR 5/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
BC—56 to 68 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
C—68 to 80 inches; sandy clay loam, 40 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8), 35 percent yellowish red (5YR 5/8), and 25 percent pinkish gray (5YR 7/2) in a variegated pattern; massive; firm; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the solum: 40 to 60 inches
Thickness of the sandy epipedon: Less than 20 inches
Reaction: Very strongly acid or strongly acid throughout, except where lime has been applied

A or Ap horizon:
Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 to 5
Texture—sandy loam

BE horizon (where present):
Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture—sandy loam or sandy clay loam

Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 8
Redoximorphic features—few to many in shades of red, brown, or yellow
Texture—dominantly sandy clay, clay loam, or clay; a thin layer of sandy clay loam in some pedons

BC horizon (where present):
Color—hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 8

Figure 16.—Profile of a Nankin soil. Nankin soils formed in stratified loamy and clayey marine sediments. The argillic or clay horizon is yellowish red from a depth of 8 to 24 inches and is weak red and yellowish red from 24 to 55 inches. The soil has no dominant matrix color and is multicolored in shades of red, yellow, and brown below 55 inches. Most areas of Nankin soils are forestland; some areas are cropland or pasture. The scale is in inches.

Redoximorphic features—few to many in shades of red, brown, yellow, pink, or gray
Texture—sandy clay loam or sandy clay loam having pockets of sandy loam

C horizon:
Color—variegated in shades of red, brown, yellow, pink, or gray
Redoximorphic features—common or many in shades of red, brown, or gray
Texture—sandy clay loam having pockets of sandy loam or sandy clay

Ocilla Series

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine sediments
Landscape: Upper, middle, and lower Coastal Plain
Landform: Flats and hills on marine terraces
Landform position: Stream terraces
Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Taxonomic classification: Loamy, siliceous, semiactive, thermic Aquic Arenic Paleudults

The Ocilla soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Albany, Blanton, Bonneau, Pelham, and Rains soils. The Albany soils are in positions similar to those of the Ocilla soils but have a Bt horizon at a depth of 40 to 80 inches. The Blanton and Bonneau soils are moderately well drained. Also, the Blanton soils have a Bt horizon at a depth of 40 to 80 inches. The Pelham and Rains soils are in the lower positions and are poorly drained.

Typical Pedon

Ocilla sand, in an area of Ocilla-Leefield complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes; in Washington County, Florida; USGS Poplar Head NE, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 41 minutes 30.52 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 38 minutes 15.95 seconds W.

A—0 to 5 inches; dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many fine and very fine roots; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
E1—5 to 12 inches; light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) sand; common medium faint brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) and few medium distinct dark brown (10YR 3/3) mottles; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common uncoated sand pockets; common fine and common medium roots; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
E2—12 to 18 inches; very pale brown (10YR 7/4) sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many fine prominent reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) masses of iron accumulation; common medium distinct white (10YR 8/1) iron depletions; very few fine roots; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
E3—18 to 39 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand; common distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) and common fine faint yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) mottles; weak fine granular structure; very friable; about 3 percent plinthite; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
Bt—39 to 62 inches; coarsely mottled strong brown (7.5YR 5/8), gray (10YR 6/1), and red (2.5YR 4/6) sandy clay loam; moderate fine subangular blocky structure; friable; about 3 percent plinthite; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
Btg—62 to 80 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sandy clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common coarse prominent red (2.5YR 4/6), few medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/8), and common medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of iron accumulation; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the solum: 60 to more than 80 inches
Thickness of the sandy material: 20 to 40 inches
Content of pebbles: Less than 5 percent
Content of plinthite: Less than 5 percent
Depth to chroma of 2 or less: 18 to 33 inches
Reaction: Very strongly acid or strongly acid throughout, except where lime has been applied

A or Ap horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture—sand

E horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 to 4
Redoximorphic features (where present)—few or common in shades of brown or gray
Texture—sand or loamy sand

Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 3 to 8
Redoximorphic features—few to many in shades of red, brown, yellow, or gray
Texture—sandy clay loam or sandy clay

Btg horizon (where present):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Redoximorphic features—few to many in shades of red, brown, yellow, or gray
Texture—sandy clay loam or sandy clay

Oktibbeha Series

Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Permeability: Very slow
Parent material: Clayey sediments overlying calcareous clays
Landscape: Upper, middle, and lower Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position: Ridges and hillslopes
Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Taxonomic classification: Very-fine, smectitic, thermic Chromic Dystruderts

The Oktibbeha soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Hannon and Searcy soils. The Hannon soils are in positions similar to those of the Oktibbeha soils but have less clay in the control section and have masses of calcium carbonate within a depth of 30 inches. The Searcy soils are in positions similar to those of the Oktibbeha soils but are at lower elevations, are fine textured, and do not have vertic properties.

Typical Pedon

Oktibbeha clay, in an area of Searcy-Oktibbeha complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes; in Washington County, Florida; USGS Wausau NW, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 42 minutes 23.79 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 35 minutes 35.05 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 4 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; firm; few very fine and common fine roots; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bt—4 to 12 inches; yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; few very fine and fine roots; slightly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Bss1—12 to 20 inches; yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay; weak coarse subangular blocky structure parting to moderate medium subangular and angular blocky; firm; few fine roots; common large intersecting slickensides having polished and grooved surfaces; common medium distinct olive (5Y 5/3) iron depletions on faces of peds and in the matrix; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bss2—20 to 30 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay; weak coarse subangular blocky structure parting to moderate medium subangular and angular blocky; firm; few fine roots; common large intersecting slickensides having polished and grooved surfaces; few fine distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions on faces of peds and within the matrix; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bkss1—30 to 45 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay; moderate very coarse angular blocky structure parting to strong medium angular blocky; firm; common large intersecting slickensides that have prominent polished and grooved surfaces; common fine and medium prominent white (5Y 8/1) concretions of calcium carbonate; common soft white masses of calcium carbonate; few fine distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; strongly effervescent; slightly alkaline; gradual wavy boundary.

Bkss2—45 to 80 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) silty clay; moderate medium angular blocky structure; firm; common large intersecting slickensides that have prominent polished and grooved surfaces; common fine and medium prominent white (5Y 8/1) concretions of calcium carbonate; common medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 4/6) and strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of iron accumulation; few fine distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions; strongly effervescent; slightly alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to secondary carbonates: 30 to 50 inches

Reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid in the A and Bt horizons, extremely acid to slightly acid in the Bss horizon, and slightly alkaline or moderately alkaline in the Bkss and 2C horizons, except where lime has been applied

A or Ap horizon:

Color—hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 2 to 4

Texture—clay

Bt horizon:

Color—hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 6 to 8

Texture—clay

Redoximorphic features (where present)—few or common iron accumulations in shades of brown and red and iron or clay depletions in shades of gray

Bss horizon (upper part):

Color—hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 8; or no dominant color and multicolored in shades of brown, red, and gray

Texture—clay

Redoximorphic features—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown and red and iron or clay depletions in shades of gray or olive

Bss horizon (lower part):

Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 4 to 6; or no dominant color and multicolored in shades of brown, red, and gray

Texture—clay

Redoximorphic features—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown and red and iron or clay depletions in shades of gray

Bkss horizon:

Color—hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 8; or no dominant color and multicolored in shades of olive brown and gray

Texture—clay or silty clay

Redoximorphic features—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown and olive and iron or clay depletions in shades of gray

Masses of calcium carbonate—common or many

Concretions of calcium carbonate—few to many

Orangeburg Series

Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate
Parent material: Loamy and clayey marine sediments
Landscape: Upper, middle, and lower Coastal Plain
Landform: Interfluves and hillslopes
Landform position: Broad ridges; side slopes
Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine-loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Typic Kandiudults

The Orangeburg soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Bonneau, Cowarts, Faceville, Lucy, Nankin, Rains, and Troup soils. The Bonneau and Lucy soils are in positions similar to those of the Orangeburg soils but have sandy surface and subsurface layers with a combined thickness of 20 to 40 inches. The Cowarts soils have a brownish kandic horizon and are on side slopes adjacent to the Orangeburg soils. The Faceville and Nankin soils are in positions similar to those of the Orangeburg soils or slightly higher and have a fine textured control section. The Troup soils are in the slightly higher positions, are somewhat excessively drained, and have sandy surface and subsurface layers with a combined thickness of 40 to 80 inches. The Rains soils are in the lower positions and are poorly drained.

Typical Pedon

Orangeburg loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (fig. 17); in Washington County, Florida; USGS Cottondale West SW, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 46 minutes 16.08 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 28 minutes 23.26 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 5 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many fine and medium roots; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

BA—5 to 10 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; many fine and medium roots; sand grains coated and bridged with clay; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Bt1—10 to 20 inches; red (2.5YR 4/8) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine and medium roots; few faint clay films on faces of peds; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt2—20 to 75 inches; red (2.5YR 4/8) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots; few faint clay films on faces of peds; few fine prominent olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) masses of relic iron accumulation; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Bt3—75 to 80 inches; red (2.5YR 4/8) sandy clay; strong medium subangular blocky structure; firm; few faint clay films on faces of peds; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the solum: More than 70 inches

Reaction: Very strongly acid to moderately acid in the upper part of the solum and very strongly acid or strongly acid in the lower part, except where lime has been applied

Figure 17.—Profile of Orangeburg loamy sand. This soil formed in iron enriched, loamy and clayey marine sediments. The orange horizon at a depth of 8 inches is an argillic horizon. The scale is in inches.

A or Ap horizon:

Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 2 to 4
Texture—loamy sand

E horizon (where present):

Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 3 to 6
Texture—loamy sand

Bt horizon:

Color—hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 6 to 8

Redoximorphic features (where present)—few or common iron accumulations in shades of brown in the part of the lower horizon

Texture—dominantly sandy clay loam; sandy clay in lower part of the horizon in some pedons

Pamlico Series

Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate in the organic layers and rapid to slow in the mineral layers
Parent material: Highly decomposed organic material underlain by dominantly sandy sediments
Landscape: Lower Coastal Plain
Landform: Depressions on flood plains
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Taxonomic classification: Sandy or sandy-skeletal, siliceous, dysic, thermic Terric Haplosaprists

The Pamlico soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Dorovan, Pickney, and Rutlege soils. These associated soils are in positions similar to those of the Pamlico soils. The Dorovan soils have organic layers with a combined thickness of more than 51 inches. The Pickney and Rutlege soils are mineral soils.

Typical Pedon

Pamlico muck, in an area of Rutlege, Pickney, and Pamlico soils, frequently flooded; in Washington County, Florida; USGS Millers Ferry SW, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 33 minutes 24.66 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 52 minutes 5.57 seconds W.

Oa1—0 to 20 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) muck; 20 percent fiber unrubbed and 2 percent rubbed; massive; slightly sticky; few fine roots; extremely acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Oa2—20 to 40 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) muck; 15 percent fiber unrubbed and less than 1 percent rubbed; massive; slightly sticky; extremely acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Cg—40 to 80 inches; gray (10YR 6/1) sand; single grain; loose; few lenses of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) loamy sand; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to sand: 16 to 51 inches
Reaction: Extremely acid (by the method of 0.01 calcium chloride) in the organic layers and extremely acid to strongly acid in the underlying mineral layers

Oi or Oe horizon (where present):

Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2; or neutral in hue and value of 2

Texture—mucky peat; 50 to 90 percent fiber unrubbed and 25 to 60 percent rubbed

Oa horizon:

Color—hue of 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2; or neutral in hue and value of 2

Texture—muck; 10 to 30 percent fiber unrubbed and less than 10 percent rubbed

Cg horizon:

Color—hue of 10YR, value of 2 to 6, and chroma of 1 or 2

Texture—sand, fine sand, loamy fine sand, or loamy sand

Pantego Series

Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate
Parent material: Loamy marine sediments
Landscape: Lower Coastal Plain
Landform: Depressions
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine-loamy, siliceous, semiactive, thermic Umbric Paleaquults

The Pantego soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Bayboro, Bladen, Dunbar, Lynchburg, Pamlico, and Surrency soils. The very poorly drained Bayboro and Surrency soils are in landscape positions similar to those of the Pantego soils. The Bayboro soils are more than 35 percent clay. The Surrency soils have a Bt horizon at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. The poorly drained Bladen soils are in the slightly higher positions and have a clayey subsoil. The Pamlico soils have more than 16 inches of organic material. The Dunbar and Lynchburg soils are somewhat poorly drained.

Typical Pedon

Pantego sandy loam, in an area of Pantego and Clara soils, ponded; in Bay County, Florida; USGS Panama City NE, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 13 minutes 1.79 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 40 minutes 23.25 seconds W.

A—0 to 18 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many fine and medium roots; high content of organic matter; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
Btg1—18 to 32 inches; dark gray (10YR 4/1) sandy clay loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine and medium roots; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
Btg2—32 to 80 inches; gray (10YR 6/1) sandy clay loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/6), yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), strong brown (7.5YR 5/6), and pale brown (10YR 6/3) masses of iron accumulation; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of sandy material: Less than 20 inches
Reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout

A horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture—sandy loam, loamy fine sand, fine sandy loam, loamy sand, or the mucky analogs of these textures

Btg horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture—sandy clay loam, sandy loam, sandy clay, or clay loam
Redoximorphic features—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, or yellow

Cg horizon (where present):
Color—hue of 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture—sandy loam, sandy clay loam, sandy clay, or clay loam
Redoximorphic features—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown or yellow

Pickney Series

Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Permeability: Rapid
Parent material: Sandy marine or alluvial sediments
Landscape: Lower Coastal Plain
Landform: Flood plains
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Taxonomic classification: Sandy, siliceous, thermic Cumulic Humaquepts

The Pickney soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Dorovan, Pamlico, and Rutlege soils. These associated soils are in positions similar to those of the Pickney soils. The Dorovan soils have organic layers with a combined thickness of more than 51 inches. The Pamlico soils have mineral layers at a depth of less than 51 inches. The Rutlege soils are mineral soils that have a loamy surface layer with a high content of organic matter.

Typical Pedon

Pickney loamy sand, in an area of Rutlege, Pickney, and Pamlico soils, frequently flooded; in Washington County, Florida; USGS Compass Lake NE, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 34 minutes 3.69 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 26 minutes 11.03 seconds W.

A1—0 to 10 inches; black (10YR 2/1) loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; friable; common fine roots; extremely acid; gradual wavy boundary.
A2—10 to 20 inches; black (10YR 2/1) sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common clean sand grains; extremely acid; gradual wavy boundary.
Cg1—20 to 30 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sand; single grain; loose; common clean sand grains; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
Cg2—30 to 40 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand; single grain; loose; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
Cg3—40 to 80 inches; gray (10YR 6/1) sand; single grain; loose; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of sandy material: More than 80 inches
Reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid throughout

A horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2; or neutral in hue and value of 2 or 3
Texture—loamy sandy, sand, loamy fine sand, or the mucky analogs of these textures

Cg horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 1 or 2; or neutral in hue and value of 3 to 6
Texture—sand, fine sand, loamy sandy, or loamy fine sand
Redoximorphic features (where present)—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown or yellow

Plummer Series

Drainage class: Poorly drained and very poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine sediments
Landscape: Upper, middle, and lower Coastal Plain
Landform: Flats and depressions

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Taxonomic classification: Loamy, siliceous, subactive, thermic Grossarenic Paleaquults

The Plummer soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Albany, Chipley, Clara, Ocilla, Osier, and Pottsburg soils. The Albany and Ocilla soils are in the slightly higher positions and are somewhat poorly drained. Also, the Albany soils have an argillic horizon at a depth of 40 to 80 inches and are somewhat poorly drained. The Chipley and Pottsburg soils are sandy to a depth of at least 80 inches. Also, the Chipley soils are somewhat poorly drained and the Pottsburg soils have a spodic horizon. The Osier soils are in the slightly lower landscape positions. The Clara soils do not have an argillic horizon.

Typical Pedon

Plummer sand, in an area of Clara and Plummer soils, occasionally ponded; in Washington County, Florida; USGS Gap Lake SW, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 30 minutes 26.9 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 35 minutes 20.2 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 3 inches; dark gray (2.5Y 4/1) sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
Eg1—3 to 12 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) sand; single grain; loose; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
Eg2—12 to 47 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sand; single grain; loose; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
Btg1—47 to 59 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/1) sandy loam; weak medium granular structure; friable; common medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) masses of iron accumulation; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
Btg2—59 to 80 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/1) sandy clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of sandy material: 40 to 80 inches
Reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout, except where lime has been applied

Ap or A horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture—sand

Eg horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 8, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture—sand, fine sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand
Redoximorphic features (where present)—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Btg horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2; or neutral in hue and value of 5 to 7
Texture—sandy loam or sandy clay loam
Redoximorphic features—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Pottsburg Series

Drainage class: Poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate

Parent material: Sandy marine sediments
Landscape: Lower Coastal Plain
Landform: Flats
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Taxonomic classification: Sandy, siliceous, thermic Grossarenic Alaquods

The Pottsburg soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Chipley, Hurricane, Leon, and Osier soils. The Chipley and Hurricane soils are in the slightly higher positions and are somewhat poorly drained. Also, the Chipley soils do not have a Bh horizon. The Leon and Osier soils are in positions similar to those of the Pottsburg soils. The Leon soils have a Bh horizon at a depth of 20 to 30 inches. The Osier soils do not have a Bh horizon.

Typical Pedon

Pottsburg sand, occasionally flooded; in Bay County, Florida; USGS Allanton NE, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 4 minutes 57.57 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 24 minutes 35.45 seconds W.

A1—0 to 5 inches; dark gray (10YR 4/1) sand; single grain; loose; many fine and medium roots; very friable; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
A2—5 to 12 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand; single grain; loose; many fine and medium roots; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
E1—12 to 30 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sand; single grain; loose; few fine and medium roots; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
E2—30 to 60 inches; light gray (10YR 7/1) sand; single grain; loose; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
Bh1—60 to 64 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) sand; single grain; loose; about 30 to 40 percent of sand grains coated with organic matter; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
Bh2—64 to 80 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sand; single grain; loose; sand grains coated with organic matter; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of sandy material: More than 80 inches
Reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid throughout, except where lime has been applied

A or Ap horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR, value of 2 to 5, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture—sand

E horizon (upper part):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 to 3
Texture—sand or fine sand
Redoximorphic features (where present)—few or common iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, or yellow

E horizon (lower part):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture—sand or fine sand
Redoximorphic features (where present)—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray or olive

Bh horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR, value of 2 to 5, and chroma of 1 to 4
Texture—sand or fine sand

Rains Series

Drainage class: Poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine sediments
Landscape: Upper, middle, and lower Coastal Plain
Landform: Flats and depressions
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine-loamy, siliceous, semiactive, thermic Typic Paleaquults

The Rains soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Bladen, Grady, Lynchburg, Ocilla, Pelham, and Plummer soils. The poorly drained Bladen, Pelham, and Plummer soils are in landscape positions similar to those of the Rains soils. The Bladen soils have more than 35 percent clay in the Bt horizon. The Pelham soils have an argillic horizon within a depth of 20 to 40 inches. The Plummer soils are poorly drained. The Grady soils have a clayey particle-size control section. The Lynchburg soils are in the higher positions and are somewhat poorly drained. The Ocilla soils are in the slightly higher positions, have sandy surface and subsurface layers with a combined thickness of 20 to 40 inches, and are somewhat poorly drained.

Typical Pedon

Rains loamy sand, in an area of Rains and Bayboro soils, depressional; in Washington County, Florida; USGS Chipley NE, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 49 minutes 33.93 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 32 minutes 8.1 seconds W.

A—0 to 5 inches; dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
Eg—5 to 15 inches; light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/2) sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; few fine prominent reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) masses of iron accumulation; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
Btg1—15 to 30 inches; light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) sandy clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of iron accumulation; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
Btg2—30 to 55 inches; light gray (10YR 7/1) sandy clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) masses of iron accumulation; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
BCg—55 to 80 inches; light gray (10YR 7/1) sandy clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine and medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) and yellowish red (5YR 5/8) masses of iron accumulation; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of sandy material: Less than 20 inches
Reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout, except where lime has been applied

A or Ap horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 2 to 5, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture—loamy sand

Eg horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture—sandy loam, loamy sand, loamy fine sand, or fine sandy loam

Redoximorphic features (where present)—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown and yellow, iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray, and masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, yellow, or brown

Btg horizon:

Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture—sandy clay loam or clay loam
Redoximorphic features—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, or yellow, iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray, and masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, yellow, or brown

BCg horizon (where present):

Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture—sandy clay loam or sandy clay
Redoximorphic features—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, and yellow, iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray, and masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, yellow, or brown

Cg horizon (where present):

Color—hue of 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture—sandy clay loam, sandy clay, loamy sand, or sand
Redoximorphic features—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown, red, and yellow, iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray, and masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, yellow, or brown

Rutlege Series

Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Permeability: Rapid
Parent material: Sandy marine or alluvial sediments
Landscape: Lower and middle Coastal Plain
Landform: Flood plains, flats, and depressions
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Taxonomic classification: Sandy, siliceous, thermic Typic Humaquepts

The Rutlege soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Leon, Pamlico, Pickney, Plummer, and Pottsburg soils. These associated soils are in the slightly higher positions and are poorly drained. The Leon soils have a spodic horizon. The Pamlico soils have more than 16 inches of organic material. The very poorly drained Pickney soils are in positions similar to those of the Rutlege soils but have an umbric epipedon. The Plummer soils have an argillic horizon and do not have an umbric horizon. The Pottsburg soils are in the lower positions and have a Bh horizon below a depth of 50 inches.

Typical Pedon

Rutlege loamy sand, in an area of Rutlege, Pickney and Pamlico soils, frequently flooded; in Washington County, Florida; USGS Gap Lake NE, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat 30 degrees 36 minutes 42.12 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 30 minutes 48.14 seconds W.

A1—0 to 5 inches; black (10YR 2/1) loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; few fine roots; very strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.
A2—5 to 10 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loamy sand; single grain; loose; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
Cg1—10 to 20 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/2) sand; single grain; loose; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Cg2—20 to 60 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) sand; single grain; loose; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
Cg3—60 to 80 inches; light gray (10YR 7/1) sand; single grain; loose; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of sandy material: More than 80 inches
Reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout, except were lime has been applied

A horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture—loamy sand or sand

Cg horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture—sand, fine sand, loamy fine sand, or loamy sand
Redoximorphic features (where present)—few to many iron accumulations in shades of brown or yellow

Searcy Series

Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Permeability: Very slow
Parent material: Clayey marine sediments
Landscape: Upper, middle, and lower Coastal Plain
Landform: Uplands
Landform position: Ridges and side slopes
Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine, mixed, active, thermic Aquic Paleudalfs

The Searcy soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Hannon and Oktibbeha soils. These associated soils are in positions similar to those of the Searcy soils but are at higher elevations, are clayey to the surface, and have vertic properties.

Typical Pedon

Searcy sandy loam, in an area of Searcy-Oktibbeha complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes; in Washington County, Florida; USGS Wausau NW, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 42 minutes 23.28 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 35 minutes 37.71 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 2 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam; weak medium granular structure; very friable; many fine and few medium roots; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
Bt1—2 to 5 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/4) sandy clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; many fine and few medium roots; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
Bt2—5 to 35 inches; yellowish red (5YR 5/8) clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; common fine roots; common distinct clay films on faces of peds; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
Bt3—35 to 50 inches; red (2.5YR 5/8) clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine roots; common distinct clay films on faces of peds; common medium prominent light gray (10YR 7/2) iron depletions; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
2Bt4—50 to 80 inches; 40 percent red (2.5YR 5/8), 30 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8), and 30 percent light gray (10YR 7/1) clay; moderate medium subangular

blocky structure parting to moderate fine angular blocky; firm; common faint clay films on faces of peds; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the solum: 60 inches or more
Reaction: Very strongly acid or strongly acid, except where lime has been applied

A or Ap horizon:
Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 2 to 4
Texture—sandy loam

E horizon (where present):
Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 3 or 4
Texture—sandy clay loam

Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture—clay; a thin layer of sandy clay loam in the upper part in some pedons
Redoximorphic features (where present)—few or common accumulations in shades of brown, yellow, and red and few or common depletions in shades of gray

2Bt horizon (where present):
Color—no dominant matrix color; multicolored in shades of brown, yellow, gray, and red
Texture—clay, sandy clay, or silty clay
Redoximorphic features (relict, where present)—few or common accumulations in shades of brown, yellow, and red and few or common depletions in shades of gray

Troup Series

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Moderate
Parent material: Unconsolidated sandy and loamy marine sediments
Landscape: Upper, middle, and lower Coastal Plain
Landform: Hills, ridges, and hillslopes
Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Taxonomic classification: Loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Grossarenic Kandiudults

The Troup soils are commonly associated on the landscape with Lakeland, Lucy, and Orangeburg soils. The Lakeland soils are in the slightly higher positions, do not have a Bt horizon, are sandy throughout the profile, and are excessively drained. The Lucy soils have a loamy subsoil at a depth of 20 to 40 inches, have less than 5 percent plinthite in the subsoil, and are well drained. The Orangeburg soils have a loamy subsoil within a depth of 20 inches, are well drained, and contain 0 to 10 percent iron nodules in the subsoil.

Typical Pedon

Troup sand, in an area of Troup-Lucy complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes; in Washington County, Florida; USGS Alford SW, Florida, 7.5-minute quadrangle; lat. 30 degrees 39 minutes 32.22 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 29 minutes 47.27 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 10 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
E1—10 to 40 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sand; single grain; loose; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

E2—40 to 55 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) sand; single grain; loose; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt—55 to 80 inches; yellowish red (5YR 5/8) sandy clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of sandy material: 40 to 80 inches

Reaction: Very strongly acid to moderately acid throughout, except where lime has been applied

A or Ap horizon:

Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 2 to 4

Texture—sand

E horizon:

Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 3 to 8; few or common clean grains in some pedons

Texture—sand, fine sand, or loamy sand

Bt horizon:

Color—dominantly hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 4 to 8; hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 4 to 8 in some pedons

Texture—sandy clay loam, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

Formation of the Soils

In this section, the factors and processes of soil formation are described and related to the soils in the survey area. Also, the geology of the county is described.

Factors of Soil Formation

Soil is produced by forces of weathering acting on parent material deposited or accumulated by geologic agencies. The kind of soil that develops depends on five major factors. These factors are the type of parent material; the climate under which soil material has existed since accumulation; the plant and animal life in and on the soil; the relief, or lay of the land; and the length of time the forces of soil formation have acted on the soil material (Jenny, 1941).

The five soil-forming factors are interdependent; each modifies the effects of the others. As a soil forms, it is influenced by each of the five factors, but in places one factor may be dominant and account for most of the soil's properties. For example, if the parent material is quartz sand, the soil generally has weakly expressed horizons. In places, the effect of the parent material is modified greatly by the effects of climate, relief, and plants and animals. A modification or variation in any of the five factors results in a different kind of soil.

Parent Material

Parent material is the unconsolidated mass in which a soil forms. It determines the limits of the chemical and mineralogical composition of the soil. In Washington County, the parent material consists of beds of sandy and clayey materials that were transported and deposited by ocean currents. The ocean covered the area a number of times during the Pleistocene period. In some parts of the county, depressions contain organic material from decomposed plant remains.

Climate

The climate of Washington County is generally warm and humid. Few differences between the soils are caused by climate. The climate is favorable for the rapid decomposition of organic matter and hastens chemical reactions in the soil. Heavy rainfall leaches the soils of most plant nutrients and produces an acid condition in many of the sandy soils. It also carries the less soluble fine particles downward. Because of the climatic conditions, many of the soils in the county have a low content of organic matter, low natural fertility, and low available water capacity.

Plants and Animals

Plants have been the principal biological factor in the formation of soils in the county. Animals, insects, bacteria, and fungi have also been important. Plants and animals furnish organic matter to the soil and bring nutrients from lower soil layers to upper soil layers. In places, plants and animals cause differences in the amount of organic matter, nitrogen, and nutrients in the soil and differences in soil porosity and structure. For example, crayfish penetrate different layers of soil, thereby mixing loamy layers with sandy layers. Microorganisms, including bacteria and fungi, help to weather and break down minerals and to decompose organic matter. These organisms are most numerous in the upper few inches of the soil. Earthworms and other small animals that inhabit the soil alter its physical and chemical composition and mix the soil material.

Relief

In Washington County, relief has affected the formation of soils primarily through its influence on soil-water relationships. The three general areas of relief in the county are flatwoods; elevated rises, knolls, ridges, and hills; and depressions and flood plains. Differences between the soils, which all formed in similar parent materials, are directly related to relief. In areas of the flatwoods, the water table is at a shallow depth and the soils are periodically saturated to the surface. The soils in these areas display less leaching and greater retention of organic matter than the soils in the other areas. The soils on the elevated knolls and ridges have a greater depth to the water table. They are highly leached and have less organic matter. The soils in depressions have a medium to very high content of organic matter.

Time

Time is an important factor affecting soil formation. The physical and chemical changes brought about by climate, living organisms, and relief are relatively slow. The length of time needed to convert geological material into soil varies according to the nature of the material and the interaction of the other soil-forming factors. Some basic minerals from which soils are formed weather fairly rapidly; others are chemically inert and show little change over time. Within the soil, the translocation of fine particles to form horizons varies under differing conditions, but the processes take a relatively long period of time.

Processes of Soil Formation

Soil genesis refers to the formation of soil horizons. The differentiation of soil horizons in Washington County is the result of accumulation of organic matter, leaching of carbonates, reduction and transfer of iron, and accumulation of silicate clay minerals. In places, more than one of these processes are involved. Some organic matter has accumulated in the upper layers of most of the soils. The content of organic matter is low in some of the soils and fairly high in others.

The soils in the county are leached to varying degrees. Carbonates and salts have been leached in most of the soils. Because the leaching permitted the subsequent translocation of silicate clay materials in some soils, the effects have been indirect. The reduction and transfer of iron have occurred in most of the soils in the county, except the organic soils. In some of the wet soils, iron in the subsoil forms yellowish brown horizons and redoximorphic features (mottles).

Geology

Frank R. Rupert and Guy H. Means, professional geologists, Florida Geological Survey, prepared this section.

The following overview of the geology of Washington County, Florida, includes sections on: *geomorphology,* describing the shape and origin of the land surface; *stratigraphy,* describing the underlying rock strata; *ground water,* providing an overview of the aquifer systems; and *mineral resources,* discussing near-surface mineral commodities and potential petroleum resources.

Geomorphology

The modern land surface of Washington County is a product of prehistoric fluvial and marine deposition during periods when sea level was higher than present. Subsequent erosion by marine currents and waves, as well as later down-cutting by freshwater streams, superimposed both relict marine features, in the form of terraces, and incised stream valleys and ravines on the older sediments. Rainwater runoff draining into adjacent stream valleys gradually shaped the highlands into the rolling hills that characterize much of the county today. Additionally, dissolution of shallow underlying carbonate rock units resulted in the formation of sinkholes, caves, and underground drainage systems. Washington County may be subdivided into a series of geomorphic provinces based on the elevation and shape of the land surface. Figure 18 is a geomorphic map of Washington County.

Scott and Paul (in preparation) recognize three broad geomorphic districts within Washington County: the Southern Pine Hills District, the Dougherty Karst Plain District, and the Apalachicola Delta District. These three regions are, in turn, comprised of seven smaller geomorphic provinces.

Southern Pine Hills District

The Southern Pine Hills District is a broad, southward-sloping, stream-dissected plain extending southward out of Alabama to the Gulf of Mexico (Scott and Paul, in preparation). It spans the Florida panhandle from the Alabama border to westernmost Washington County. The district is developed on Miocene estuarine sediments, Pliocene Citronelle Formation siliciclastics, and younger marine and fluvial sediments. In Washington County, the district is comprised of the Western Highlands and the Gulf Coastal Lowlands geomorphic provinces.

Western Highlands.—This province consists of a series of rolling, stream-dissected hills formed primarily on the Citronelle Formation siliciclastic sediments. The province extends a short distance into western Washington County across the Choctawhatchee River valley (fig. 18). The rolling topography of the highlands is the result of stream erosion of an extensive Pliocene river delta thought to have extended over much of the Florida panhandle. The Western Highlands are separated from the Gulf Coastal Lowlands to the south by an indistinct marine scarp and are bordered on the east by the De Funiak-Bonifay Karst Hills and the Vernon Karst Hills. Elevations of the Western Highlands within Washington County typically range from 25 to 40 feet above mean sea level (MSL).

Gulf Coastal Lowlands.—This province fringes the shoreline of the Gulf of Mexico from the Alabama-Florida State line eastward into Bay County. The province forms a flat to gently rolling band between the coastline and the Western Highlands to the north. The transition from the Western Highlands, which have a higher elevation, to the lowlands is commonly marked by an indistinct marine escarpment with a base at approximately 25 feet above MSL. The lowlands occupy the extreme southwestern tip of Washington County. Elevations within the coastal lowlands in the county range from about 20 to 25 feet above MSL. Undifferentiated Pleistocene and Holocene siliciclastic sediments and alluvium, possibly including reworked Citronelle Formation material, underlie the Gulf Coastal Lowlands in the county (Scott and Paul, in preparation).

Dougherty Karst Plain District

The Dougherty Karst Plain District occupies a portion of the central Florida panhandle, including most of Washington County. The district is comprised of a flat to gently rolling, southwestward sloping plain generally characterized by karst terrain. Karst terrain in Florida is underlain by soluble limestone and dolostone and commonly contains solution landforms, such as sinkholes, closed depressions, subterranean drainage systems, and caves, dissolved in the bedrock by slightly acidic ground water.

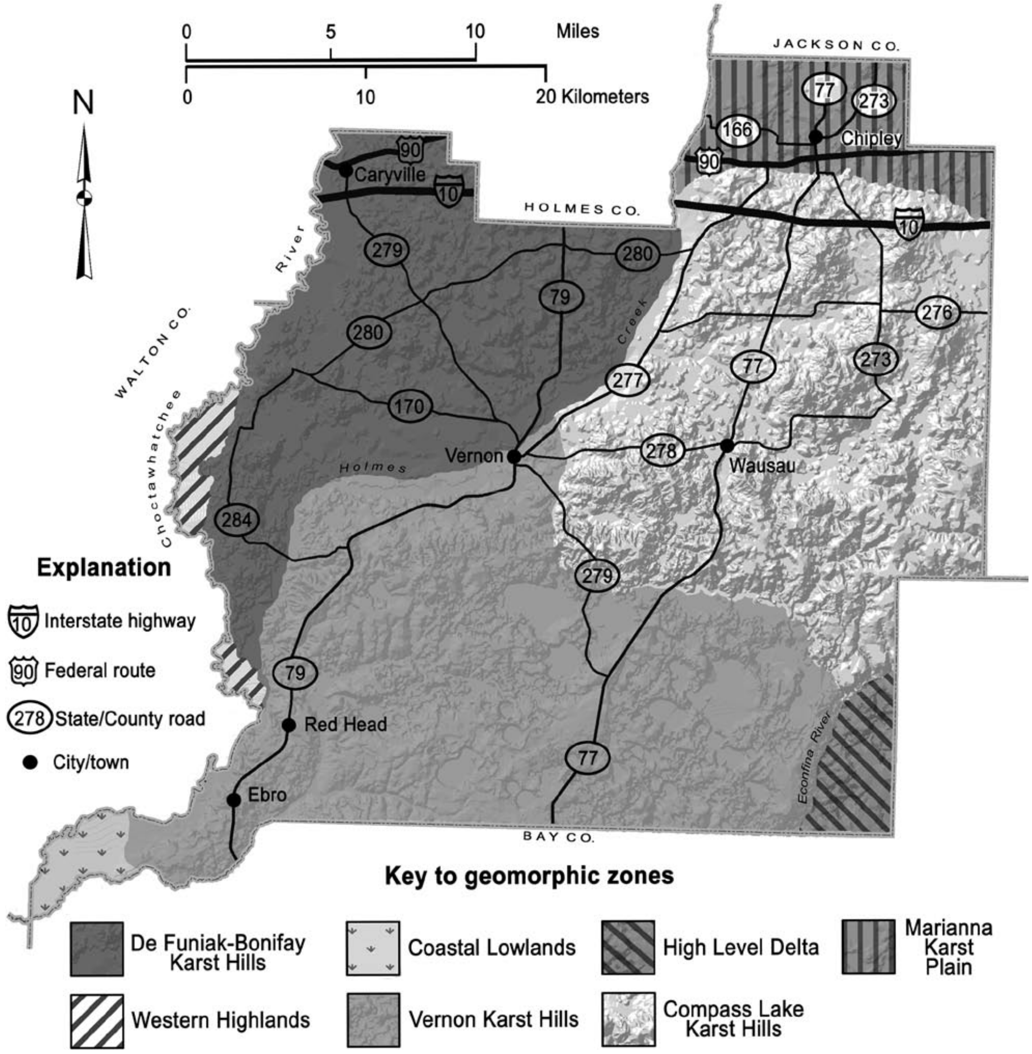

Figure 18.—Geomorphic map of Washington County (from Scott and Paul, in preparation).

A local structural feature named the “Chattahoochee anticline” forms a structurally stable high point in the subsurface to the northeast of Washington County. Soluble Eocene to Miocene carbonates are near or at the surface over this feature and dip away to the southwest off its flank. As a result, this feature has had a significant influence on the development of karst landscape in Washington County.

The four geomorphic provinces of this district are all present in Washington County: the De Funiak Springs-Bonifay Karst Hills, the Marianna Karst Plain, the Compass Lake Karst Hills, and the Vernon Karst Hills. All of these provinces have been shaped by dissolution of the underlying carbonate bedrock and erosion by surface streams. Each is designated primarily by differing characteristics of the karstic landscape.

De Funiak Springs-Bonifay Karst Hills.—This province occupies the northwestern portion of Washington County. The landscape is comprised of hilly terrain similar to that of the Southern Pine Hills, but it contains sinkholes and other solution features that generally increase in number eastward in the province. Miocene and Pliocene siliciclastic sediments overlie soluble carbonate bedrock throughout the karst hills. Elevations range from about 25 feet above MSL at the southernmost end of the province to nearly 150 feet above MSL on the higher hilltops in the northern portion of the province. The southern and eastern boundaries of the province are delineated by the valley of Holmes Creek.

Marianna Karst Plain.—This province occurs in the northeastern-most part of Washington County, from where it extends northward into adjacent Jackson County. The land surface is gently rolling to relatively flat and has numerous shallow sinkholes and caves. The province reflects the shoaling of soluble carbonate rocks over the southern flank of the Chattahoochee anticline. It has been heavily influenced by fluvial erosion and dissolution in the underlying carbonate bedrock. Elevations in the Marianna Karst Plain in Washington County typically range from about 60 feet above MSL in the west and north to nearly 170 feet above MSL on the higher hilltops in the east. Eocene, Oligocene, and Miocene carbonates are at or near the surface throughout the province. The province is bounded on the south by the Compass Lake Karst Hills.

Compass Lake Karst Hills.—This province occupies east-central Washington County, south of the Marianna Karst Plain. It comprises an area of rolling hills underlain by shallow carbonates mantled with siliciclastic sediments of the Alum Bluff Group and Citronelle Formation. The karst hills contain some the highest elevations in Washington County. Land surface elevations range from about 50 feet above MSL near Holmes Creek on the west to almost 300 feet above MSL near the eastern county line. The higher hilltops may, in part, reflect the pre-erosional elevation of the delta plain thought to have covered the area in the Pliocene. Karst features are present throughout the province but are less common in the western portion of the karst hills. The features become more common to the east and north toward the Marianna Karst Plain.

Vernon Karst Hills.—This province occupies a broad area of central and southern Washington County. The region is characterized by rolling hills that are commonly pocked with small sinkholes; interspersed flat, plain-like karst valleys; and a series of larger, well-defined sinkhole lakes in the southern portion. Elevations in this province range from about 20 feet above MSL in the southwestern part of the province to about 200 feet above MSL on the higher hills south of the town of Vernon.

Among the most notable features of the Vernon Karst Hills are the large sinkholes dotting the landscape in the southern part of the province. Some of the sinkholes contain large lakes. Several of the individual sinkhole lakes are nearly one-half mile in diameter. Some of the larger lakes that formed from coalesced sinks are a mile and a half across their longest dimension. The sinkholes in the Vernon Karst Hills are significantly deeper and steeper-sided than sinkholes in other parts of the county (Scott and Paul, in preparation). The underlying carbonate bedrock is covered by Alum Bluff Group siliciclastics and Citronelle Formation sediments, which commonly cap the hills in the region.

Apalachicola Delta District

The Apalachicola Delta District comprises just the southeastern-most corner of Washington County (Scott and Paul, in preparation). The Econfina River forms the boundary between this district and the adjacent Vernon and Compass Lake Karst Hills provinces on the west and northwest. In its full extent, the district extends from central Bay County and southeastern Washington County eastward to the western third of Wakulla County. The southern terminus of the district includes a barrier island complex along the Gulf Coast. Within Washington County, the district has one province, the High Level Deltas and River Terraces.

High Level Deltas and River Terraces.—In Washington County, this province is generally characterized by well drained, gently rolling topography. Deltaic Citronelle Formation sediments form the local hills. Elevations range from about 40 feet above MSL near the Econfina River in the southern portion of the zone to about 155 feet above MSL on the higher hills along the eastern Washington-Bay County line.

Marine Terraces

An integral part of the present-day geomorphology of Washington County is a series of relict marine terraces. These terraces are step-like surfaces of erosion and deposition representing prehistoric sea bottoms developed by advances and retreats of the sea since the Miocene Epoch. In many areas of Florida, they have been extensively modified by karst dissolution in the underlying carbonate bedrock as well as by fluvial erosion. Healy (1975) recognized six marine terraces based on elevation in Washington County. In order of descending elevation (and age), these shorelines are the Hazelhurst, the Coharie, the Sunderland-Okefenokee, the Wicomico, the Penholoway, and the Pamlico Terraces.

The Hazelhurst Terrace (Cooke, 1939) comprises the higher hilltops in the eastern and northeastern parts of the county. The lower limits of the Hazelhurst Terrace are at approximately 220 feet above MSL; the upper limits in Washington County are at approximately 300 feet above MSL. The Coharie Terrace comprises the area of the land surface delineated by the contour lines at 170 to 220 feet above MSL. This terrace occurs in small areas of the northeastern, east-central, and southeastern parts of the county. As used in this report, the Sunderland Terrace is between 100 and 170 feet above MSL. It occupies extensive areas of the northwestern, eastern, and southern sections of Washington County. The Wicomico Terrace is a narrow band bordering the northern and southern portions of the Holmes Creek valley and its major tributaries. Similarly, the Penholoway Terrace is in bands corresponding to 42 to 70 feet above MSL in the Holmes Creek and Choctawhatchee River valleys. The youngest terrace, the Pamlico, lies at elevations of approximately 8 to 25 feet above MSL. It occupies most of the southern part of the Choctawhatchee River valley (Healy, 1975).

Stratigraphy

Washington County is underlain by a thick sequence of marine carbonates and siliciclastics. The oldest rocks in the county were penetrated by an exploratory oil well drilled to over 14,000 feet. These rocks typically consist of Upper Triassic (230 to 200 million years old), red, purple, and gray sandstones, siltstones, and shales (Applegate et al., 1978).

The oldest rocks at or near the land surface in Washington County belong to the Ocala Limestone of Upper Eocene age. These rocks are marine in origin and occur in the northwestern corner of the county along the Choctawhatchee River. The youngest rocks in the county are Holocene in age and consist of recently deposited sands and clays that are primarily in river flood plains. Most fresh water and mineral resources in Washington County are within rocks of the Eocene Epoch and younger, and the following discussion of stratigraphy is limited to these units. Figure 19 is a geologic map of the county and shows the distribution of mapped geologic units within 20 feet of the surface. Figures 20 and 21 are geologic cross sections through the county.

Eocene Series

Ocala Limestone.—The Ocala Limestone (Dall and Harris, 1892) underlies the entire county. It consists of a cream to white, poorly indurated to moderately indurated limestone. In places, this formation is dolomitized, but it is primarily limestone comprised of marine macrofossils that include foraminifera, mollusks, and echinoids. Weathered portions of the unit may be silicified. The formation gently dips to the southwest and is at or near the surface in the northwest (Green et al., 2002) and possibly northeast (Vernon, 1942) corners of the county. The thickness of the Ocala Limestone ranges from 200 feet in the northwestern part of the county to 400 feet in the southwestern part (Miller, 1986). The Ocala Limestone is unconformably overlain by the Marianna Limestone or undifferentiated Bridgeboro/Marianna Limestones in the

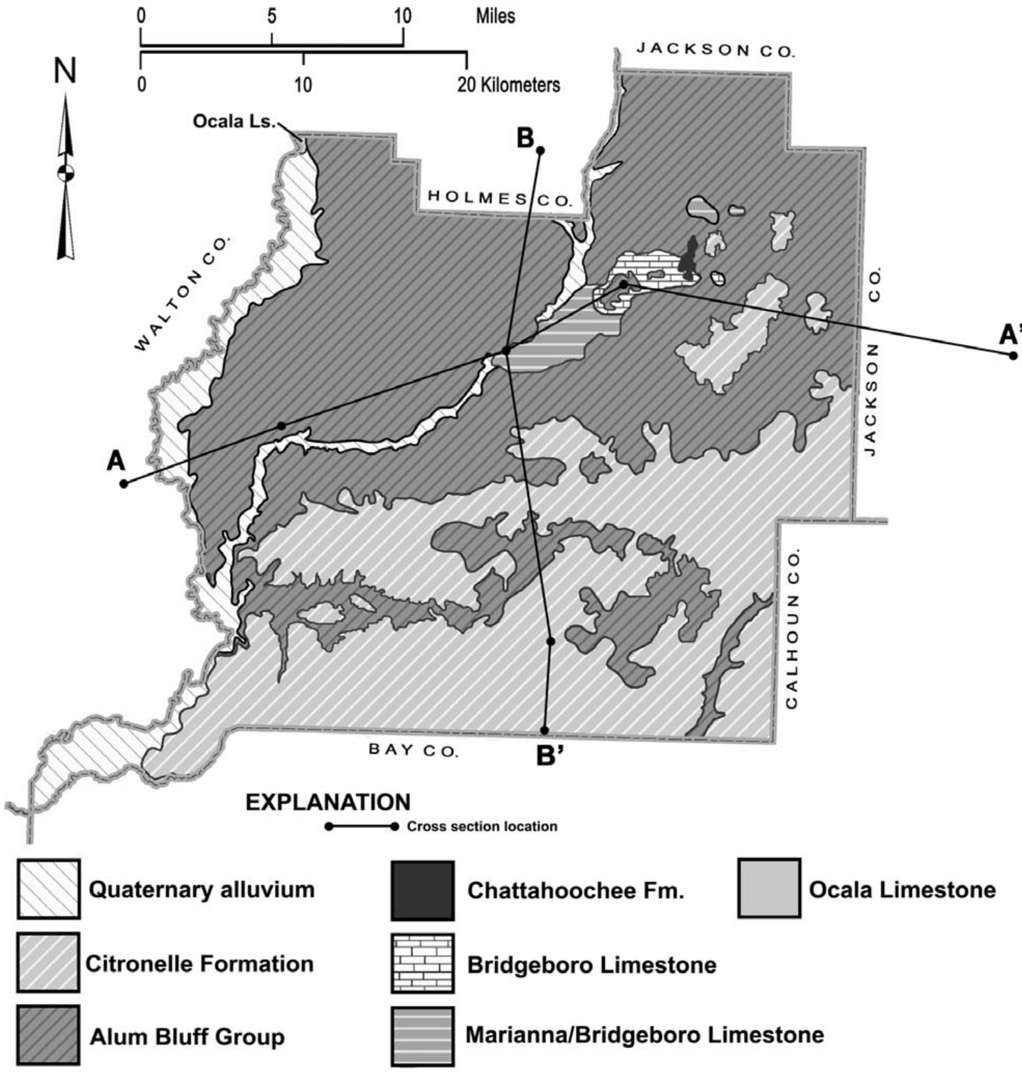

Figure 19.—Geologic map of Washington County (modified from Green et al., 2002, and Scott et al., 2001).

central and southern parts of Washington County. It is also unconformably overlain by Alum Bluff Group sediments in the northern-most part of the county. The Ocala Limestone is considered to be part of the Floridan Aquifer System in Washington County.

Oligocene Series

The Oligocene Series sediments in Washington County are difficult to distinguish on a strict lithologic basis. These deposits unconformably overlie the Ocala Limestone in the county. They consist of marine limestones and dolostones with differing fossil assemblages.

Bridgeboro Limestone.—The Bridgeboro Limestone (Huddlestun, 1981; Manker and Carter, 1987) is typically a white to yellow, fossiliferous marine limestone. It contains diagnostic fossils, including red algae and rhodoliths, which are rounded clasts created by wave action and algae. Green et al. (2002) mapped Bridgeboro Limestone in the northeast part of the county and indicated that this unit conformably overlies the Marianna Limestone in several cores and quarries. A good exposure of

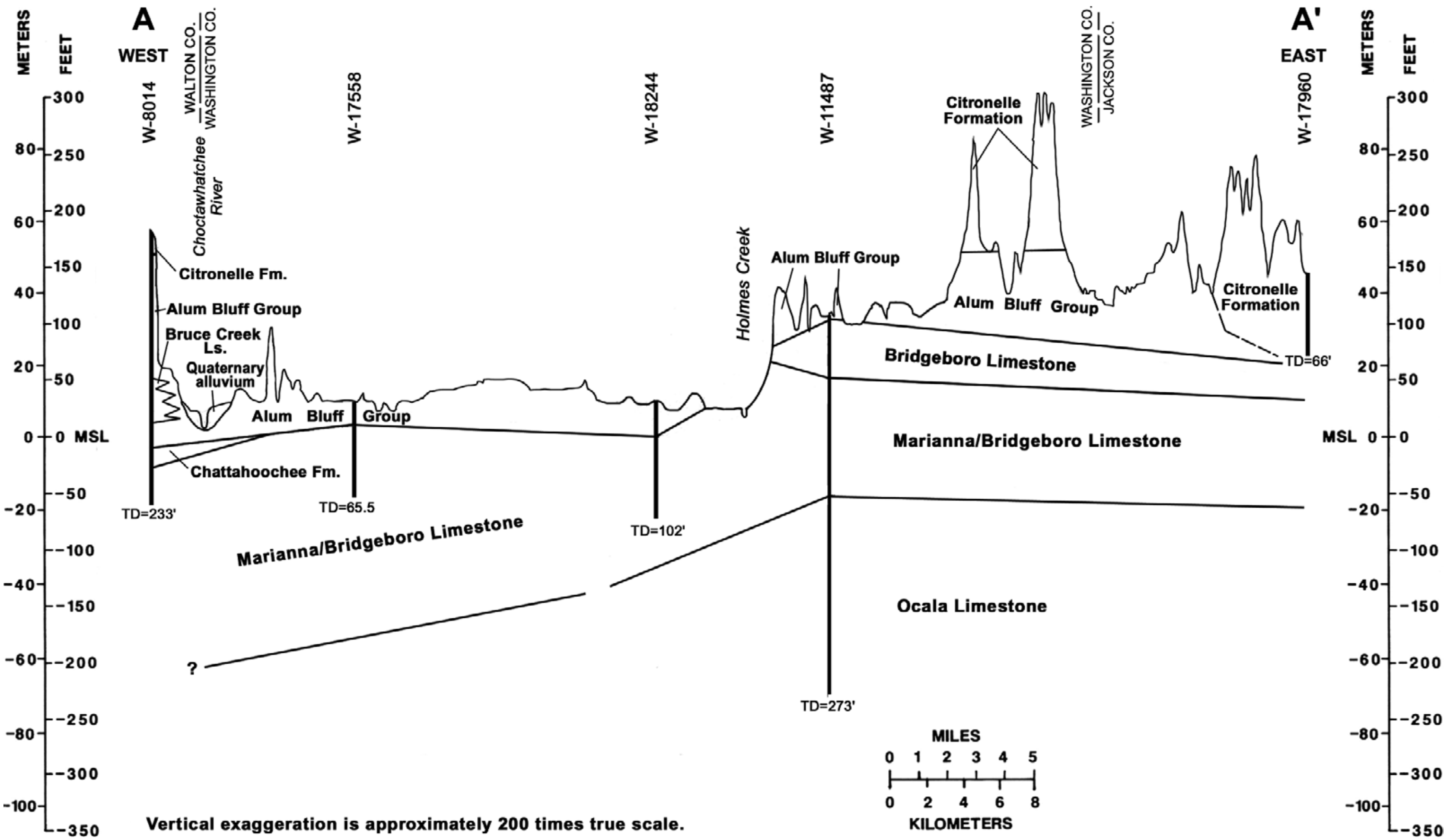

Figure 20.—Cross section of geologic materials at sites A to A´.

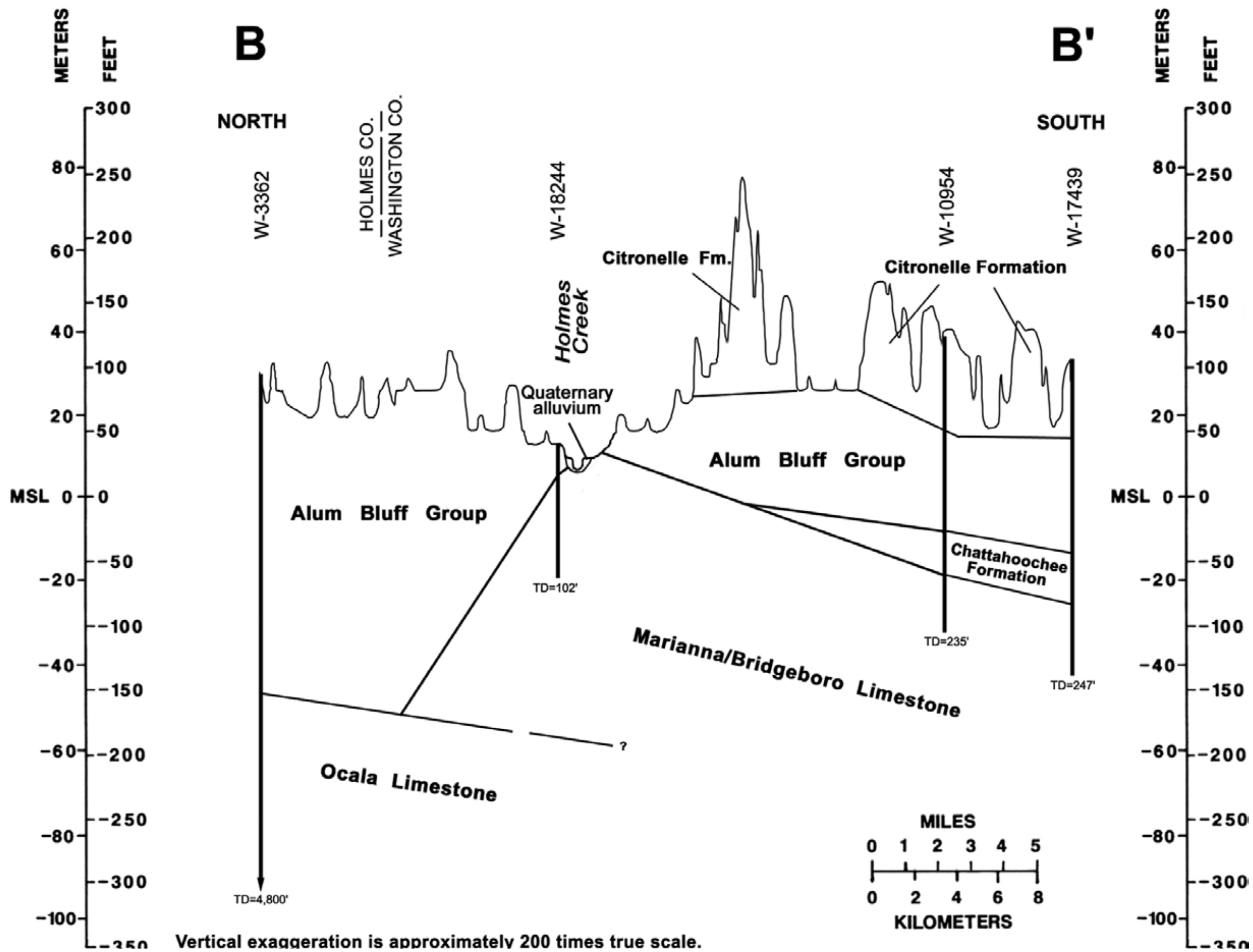

Figure 21.—Cross section of geologic materials at sites B to B´.

Bridgeboro Limestone can be seen in the Trawick Quarry (Green et al., 2002). The thickness of the Bridgeboro Limestone can reach up to 31 feet.

Marianna Limestone.—The Marianna Limestone (Matson and Clapp, 1909) is at or near the surface in the northeastern part of Washington County. Green et al. (2002) cite a good exposure of the unit at the Trawick Quarry southwest of Chipley. The Marianna Limestone ranges in color from white to cream to light gray. It is a soft, chalky, fine grained, poorly indurated limestone, typically containing abundant foraminifera. In the subsurface, the Marianna Limestone is commonly dolomitized and devoid of fossils.

Suwannee Limestone.—The designation of Suwannee Limestone (Cooke and Mansfield, 1936) to describe Oligocene sediments in Washington County is problematic. The Suwannee Limestone was originally identified in this region of the Florida panhandle by utilizing mollusk fossils (Mansfield, 1938 and 1940; Cooke, 1939). Vernon (1942) suggested that this correlation may be questionable because of the poor preservation of these fossils, and he defined the Suwannee Limestone in Holmes and Washington Counties, as “all limestone beds lying below the Tampa (Chattahoochee Formation) and above definite Marianna Limestone.” The stratigraphic unit that Cooke, Mansfield, and Vernon referred to as the Suwannee Limestone has been mapped by previous investigators under many different names (Reves, 1961). After extensive field work and further analyses of cores and cuttings, Green et al. (2002) concluded the unit mapped as Suwannee Limestone by previous authors is likely either Bridgeboro Limestone or undifferentiated Marianna/Bridgeboro Limestone. The latter convention is used in the cross sections.

The entire Oligocene section is variable in thickness across the county. Green et al. (2002) placed the top of the Marianna/Bridgeboro Limestone in a range from approximately 75 feet above MSL to 30 feet below MSL, with the unit attaining a maximum thickness of 250 feet in a well in the southeastern part of the county. These authors placed the top of the Bridgeboro Limestone between 95 and 125 feet above MSL in northeastern Washington County, where the unit reaches a maximum observed thickness of 31 feet. The Oligocene sediments comprise part of the Floridan Aquifer System in the region.

Miocene Series

Sediments of the Miocene series unconformably overlie the Oligocene Series sediments in Washington County. The Miocene sediments consist of the Lower Miocene Chattahoochee Formation, the Middle Miocene Bruce Creek Limestone, and the Middle Miocene to Pliocene Alum Bluff Group.

Chattahoochee Formation.—The Chattahoochee Formation (Langdon, 1889) is composed of a predominately brownish gray, moderately indurated, sandy limestone in southern and eastern Washington County (Green et al., 2002). Green et al. (2002) noted the top of the Chattahoochee Formation in wells at elevations ranging from 160 feet above MSL in the northeastern part of the county to approximately mean sea level in southeastern part of the county. The formation attains a maximum observed thickness of 50 feet.

Bruce Creek Limestone.—The Bruce Creek Limestone (Huddlestun, 1976) is a white to light yellowish gray, moderately indurated marine limestone. In Washington County, it is a subsurface unit and extends into the western and southern parts of the county from adjacent Walton County. Green et al. (2002) observed a 26 foot thick section of Bruce Creek Limestone at a depth of 48 feet above MSL in one well in the southwestern part of the county. Schmidt (1984) shows the unit in the subsurface of southern Washington County at depths between about 80 feet above MSL and 125 feet below MSL, pinching out in the south-central part of the county.

Alum Bluff Group.—Sediments of the Miocene Alum Bluff Group (Huddlestun, 1984; Braunstein et al., 1988) unconformably overlie the older Oligocene and Eocene units in most of the county and the Chattahoochee Formation where it is present. Lithologically, Alum Bluff Group sediments range from clayey sands and gravels to greenish, stiff, micaceous clays with variable admixtures of silt, sand, and shell. In river and stream valleys, the sediments are commonly a greenish, clay to clayey sand with some shell beds. The Alum Bluff Group occurs throughout most of Washington County and can generally be seen in outcrop at topographic elevations of less than 150 feet above MSL. Green et al. (2002) found that the unit attains a maximum thickness of 180 feet in wells.

Pliocene Series

Citronelle Formation.—The name Citronelle Formation was applied by Matson (1916) to sediments exposed near Citronelle, Alabama. The general lithology of the Citronelle Formation in Washington County is orange to red, clayey, medium- to coarse-grained quartz sands and clayey sands with some clay lenses and beds of friable quartz pebbles. Crossbedding is present in many exposures. The original thickness of the formation is uncertain because erosion has removed the upper portion across much of the county. Green et al. (2002) noted locations where the thickness was over 110 feet in the northern part of the county. Many of the higher hills in Washington County are capped with the Citronelle Formation, and these may approximate the pre-erosion elevation of the extensive delta plain in which the unit was originally deposited.

Sediments of the Citronelle Formation blanket most of the southern portion of Washington County (fig. 19) and are on numerous hilltops throughout the county. The formation lies unconformably upon sediments of the Alum Bluff Group. Local deposits of Quaternary alluvium may overly the Citronelle Formation in river valleys.

Pleistocene–Holocene Series

Washington County is blanketed with soil horizons and fluvial deposits that are of variable thickness and are generally considered to be Pleistocene to Holocene in age. The larger stream valleys within the county commonly contain deposits of Pleistocene and Holocene alluvium. Most of these sediments are derived from erosion of the Citronelle Formation and older units within the county as well as possible upstream sources in adjacent counties and Alabama. These undifferentiated deposits are typically sands, clays, and gravels. Some traces of carbonized wood and carbonaceous horizons of peat and humate are present (Green et al., 2002). Some deposits may be reddish due to the iron-rich nature of the Citronelle Formation from which they eroded.

Ground Water

Ground water fills the pores and interstitial spaces in the rocks and sediments beneath the surface of the earth. Most of ground water in Washington County is derived from precipitation within the county, in neighboring counties in Florida, and in southern Alabama. A portion of the precipitation leaves the area by surface runoff in stream flow or by evapotranspiration. The remainder soaks into the ground, and some moves downward into the porous zone of saturation. The top of the zone of saturation is known as the water table. Once in the zone of saturation, the water moves under the influence of gravity towards discharge points, such as wells, seeps, springs, or eventually the Gulf of Mexico. Some of the water seeps into the deeper aquifer units, providing recharge to them.

In Washington County, three primary ground-water units are present. These are the Floridan Aquifer System, the Intermediate Aquifer System or Intermediate Confining Unit, and the Surficial Aquifer System (Copeland et al., in preparation).

Floridan Aquifer System

The name Floridan Aquifer was originally proposed by Parker et al. (1955) for the artesian aquifer including all or parts of the Middle Eocene to Middle Miocene geological formations. The unit name was modified to Floridan Aquifer System by the Southeastern Geological Society Ad Hoc Committee (1986).

In Washington County, the Eocene Ocala Limestone, the Oligocene Mariana Limestone and Bridgeboro Limestone, the Miocene Chattahoochee Formation, and where present, the Bruce Creek Limestone, comprise the upper portion of the Floridan Aquifer System. Most freshwater supply wells in the county draw from the upper Floridan Aquifer System limestones at depths of 50 to 300 feet below land surface. The thickness of the Floridan Aquifer System ranges from about 100 feet in the north-central part of Washington County to about 700 feet in the southwestern part (Scott et al., 1991).

Intermediate Aquifer System

The Intermediate Aquifer System, or Intermediate Confining Unit, is a system of low-permeability clays and interbedded carbonates forming confining units to both the underlying carbonates of the Floridan Aquifer System and localized aquifers. In most of Washington County, the Intermediate Aquifer System is locally contained within the Miocene portion of the undifferentiated Alum Bluff Group. In the north-central part of the county, principally near the Marianna Karst Plain, Oligocene residuum may form a confining unit to the underlying Florida Aquifer System (Scott et al., 1991). The thickness of the Intermediate Aquifer System in Washington County varies from about 50 to 100 feet (Scott et al., 1991).

Surficial Aquifer System

Water in the shallow, Pliocene portion of undifferentiated Alum Bluff Group and Citronelle Formations is generally not confined, and the water level is free to rise and fall. This unconfined water comprises the Surficial Aquifer System. The Surficial Aquifer System reaches a maximum thickness of about 100 feet in north-central and southeastern Washington County (Scott et al., 1991). Because of the shallow depth at which freshwater is available from the Floridan Aquifer System, the Surficial Aquifer System is not used extensively in the county as a source of potable water.

Springs

Springs are points where underground water emerges onto the earth’s surface (Copeland, 2003). Scott et al. (2004) recognized 35 named springs and numerous unnamed springs in Washington County. Most are located along Holmes Creek and the Econfina River. These springs include one first-magnitude spring (flow greater than 100 cubic feet per second), Jack Paul Spring, which is located along Holmes Creek near the southwest corner of the town of Vernon. Second-magnitude springs (flow between 10 and 100 cubic feet per second) include Cypress and Beckton Springs, which are located north of Vernon along Holmes Creek; Washington Blue Spring Choctawhatchee, which is north of Ebro near the Choctawhatchee River; and Williford and Washington Blue Econfina Springs, which are in southeastern Washington County along the Econfina River (Scott et al., 2004). Most of the larger springs discharge freshwater from the Floridan Aquifer System and are used for recreation.

Mineral Resources

Historically, several mineral commodities have been mined in Washington County for both commercial and public uses. The following discussion provides a general overview of the near-surface mineral commodities and potential petroleum resources in Washington County.

Clay

Clay is a major constituent of the Chattahoochee Formation, Alum Bluff Group, and Citronelle Formation in Washington County. For the most part, the clays in these units are intermixed with varying proportions of carbonates, quartz sand, and gravel or occur as very thin, discontinuous beds. Although these formations cover much of Washington County, the impure, thinly-bedded nature of the contained clays generally precludes extensive utilization for fired products. During the 1920s to 1940s, however, the Hall Brick Company produced brick from a localized deposit of flood plain clay 2 miles southwest of Chipley (Bell, 1924). The brick was used for local construction. Vernon (1942) noted the presence of two nearly pure deposits of kaolin clay in the county but judged them noncommercial because of the thickness of the overburden. No other commercial clay operations have been viable in the county. Clayey sands, sometimes categorized as clay, are commonly mined for use as fill but would not be suitable for fired products. Future uses of clay in Washington County will depend largely on the discovery of suitable deposits and on local market demand.

Limestone and Dolostone

Limestone ($CaCO_3$) and dolostone ($CaMg(CO_3)_2$) belonging to the Oligocene Marianna Limestone and Bridgeboro Limestone and the Miocene Chattahoochee Formation are near the surface in the northern part of Washington County. Reves (1961) and Yon and Hendry (1969) documented a number of areas that have commercial potential in the county.

Limestone is commonly used for construction materials, particularly as a roadbase and in the production of concrete and mortar. At least one small private pit southwest of Chipley produced limestone construction block for local use in the 1920s (Mossom, 1925). In recent years, limestone has been mined at two locations in Washington County. Choctawhatchee Rock Company operated a mine in the northwestern corner of the county near Hinson's Crossroads, and White Construction has intermittently operated the Trawick Mine southwest of Chipley. Future exploitation of this resource will depend on market demand.

Sand and Gravel

Quartz sand and gravel (SiO_2) are abundant across most of Washington County. They are a principal component of the Pleistocene-Holocene alluvial deposits and the Pliocene Citronelle Formation. Much of this material is interbedded and consolidated with clays and silts, and washing is required to extract the sand. In some cases, especially if the material is to be used as fill dirt, the content of clay is not significant. The primary commercial uses for this sand are road construction, fill, and asphalt additive.

During the 1920s, sand deposits southeast of Chipley were utilized for local plastering, concrete, bricklaying, and road surfacing. Similar deposits containing gravel were also dug near Vernon for use as concrete aggregate (Martens, 1928). In later years, several commercial companies and the county government extracted sands from various areas in Washington County for use in local projects (Spencer, 1989). The abundance of sand and gravel in Washington County makes the potential relatively high for mining impure, construction- and fill-grade sand. Due to the lack of demand, however, development of this industry on a large-scale basis remains unlikely.

Petroleum

The recent production of oil in Florida occurred from sediments of Mesozoic age in two major areas. In southern Florida, a number of fields are situated along the Sunniland Trend and produced from the Lower Cretaceous Sunniland Formation. In northwestern Florida, a series of fields in northern Santa Rosa County produced oil from the Jurassic Smackover and Norphlet Formations (Applegate and Lloyd, 1985).

Various companies have drilled a total of 14 test wells for oil in Washington County. The wells ranged in depth from 4,170 feet to 14,044 feet below land surface. None of the wells encountered producible oil or gas, and all were plugged and abandoned as dry holes. The position of Washington County updip of the productive portions of the Smackover and Norphlet Formation pinchouts likely precludes a high potential for petroleum in the area (Applegate et al., 1978).

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Glossary

Many of the terms relating to landforms, geology, and geomorphology are defined in more detail in the “National Soil Survey Handbook” (available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or at http://soils.usda.gov/technical/handbook/).

Aggregate, soil. Many fine particles held in a single mass or cluster. Natural soil aggregates, such as granules, blocks, or prisms, are called peds. Clods are aggregates produced by tillage or logging.

Alluvium. Unconsolidated material, such as gravel, sand, silt, clay, and various mixtures of these, deposited on land by running water.

Animal unit month (AUM). The amount of forage required by one mature cow of approximately 1,000 pounds weight, with or without a calf, for 1 month.

Aquic conditions. Current soil wetness characterized by saturation, reduction, and redoximorphic features.

Argillic horizon. A subsoil horizon characterized by an accumulation of illuvial clay.

Aspect. The direction toward which a slope faces. Also called slope aspect.

Available water capacity (available moisture capacity). The capacity of soils to hold water available for use by most plants. It is commonly defined as the difference between the amount of soil water at field moisture capacity and the amount at wilting point. It is commonly expressed as inches of water per inch of soil. The capacity, in inches, in a 60-inch profile or to a limiting layer is expressed as:

Very low	0 to 3
Low	3 to 6
Moderate	6 to 9
High	9 to 12
Very high	more than 12

Backslope. The position that forms the steepest and generally linear, middle portion of a hillslope. In profile, backslopes are commonly bounded by a convex shoulder above and a concave footslope below.

Base saturation. The degree to which material having cation-exchange properties is saturated with exchangeable bases (sum of Ca, Mg, Na, and K), expressed as a percentage of the total cation-exchange capacity.

Bedding plane. A planar or nearly planar bedding surface that visibly separates each successive layer of stratified sediment or rock (of the same or different lithology) from the preceding or following layer; a plane of deposition. It commonly marks a change in the circumstances of deposition and may show a parting, a color difference, a change in particle size, or various combinations of these. The term is commonly applied to any bedding surface, even one that is conspicuously bent or deformed by folding.

Bedding system. A drainage system made by plowing, grading, or otherwise shaping the surface of a flat field. It consists of a series of low ridges separated by shallow, parallel dead furrows.

Bedrock. The solid rock that underlies the soil and other unconsolidated material or that is exposed at the surface.

Bottom land. An informal term loosely applied to various portions of a flood plain.
Boulders. Rock fragments larger than 2 feet (60 centimeters) in diameter.
Breast height. An average height of 4.5 feet above the ground surface; the point on a tree where diameter measurements are ordinarily taken.
Brush management. Use of mechanical, chemical, or biological methods to make conditions favorable for reseeding or to reduce or eliminate competition from woody vegetation and thus allow understory grasses and forbs to recover. Brush management increases forage production and thus reduces the hazard of erosion. It can improve the habitat for some species of wildlife.
Calcareous soil. A soil containing enough calcium carbonate (commonly combined with magnesium carbonate) to effervesce visibly when treated with cold, dilute hydrochloric acid.
Capillary water. Water held as a film around soil particles and in tiny spaces between particles. Surface tension is the adhesive force that holds capillary water in the soil.
Cation. An ion carrying a positive charge of electricity. The common soil cations are calcium, potassium, magnesium, sodium, and hydrogen.
Cation-exchange capacity. The total amount of exchangeable cations that can be held by the soil, expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil at neutrality (pH 7.0) or at some other stated pH value. The term, as applied to soils, is synonymous with base-exchange capacity but is more precise in meaning.
Chemical treatment. Control of unwanted vegetation through the use of chemicals.
Clay. As a soil separate, the mineral soil particles less than 0.002 millimeter in diameter. As a soil textural class, soil material that is 40 percent or more clay, less than 45 percent sand, and less than 40 percent silt.
Clay depletions. See Redoximorphic features.
Claypan. A dense, compact, slowly permeable subsoil layer that contains much more clay than the overlying materials, from which it is separated by a sharply defined boundary. A claypan is commonly hard when dry and plastic and sticky when wet.
Climax plant community. The stabilized plant community on a particular site. The plant cover reproduces itself and does not change so long as the environment remains the same.
Coarse textured soil. Sand or loamy sand.
Cobble (or cobblestone). A rounded or partly rounded fragment of rock 3 to 10 inches (7.6 to 25 centimeters) in diameter.
Cobbly soil material. Material that has 15 to 35 percent, by volume, rounded or partially rounded rock fragments 3 to 10 inches (7.6 to 25 centimeters) in diameter. Very cobbly soil material has 35 to 60 percent of these rock fragments, and extremely cobbly soil material has more than 60 percent.
Complex slope. Irregular or variable slope. Planning or establishing terraces, diversions, and other water-control structures on a complex slope is difficult.
Concretions. See Redoximorphic features.
Conservation cropping system. Growing crops in combination with needed cultural and management practices. In a good conservation cropping system, the soil improving crops and practices more than offset the effects of the soil-depleting crops and practices. Cropping systems are needed on all tilled soils. Soil improving practices in a conservation cropping system include the use of rotations that contain grasses and legumes and the return of crop residue to the soil. Other practices include the use of green manure crops of grasses and legumes, proper tillage, adequate fertilization, and weed and pest control.
Conservation tillage. A tillage system that does not invert the soil and that leaves a protective amount of crop residue on the surface throughout the year.
Consistence, soil. Refers to the degree of cohesion and adhesion of soil material and its resistance to deformation when ruptured. Consistence includes resistance of soil material to rupture and to penetration; plasticity, toughness, and stickiness

of puddled soil material; and the manner in which the soil material behaves when subject to compression. Terms describing consistence are defined in the “Soil Survey Manual.”

Contour stripcropping. Growing crops in strips that follow the contour. Strips of grass or close-growing crops are alternated with strips of clean-tilled crops or summer fallow.

Control section. The part of the soil on which classification is based. The thickness varies among different kinds of soil, but for many it is that part of the soil profile between depths of 10 inches and 40 or 80 inches.

Corrosion (geomorphology). A process of erosion whereby rocks and soil are removed or worn away by natural chemical processes, especially by the solvent action of running water, but also by other reactions, such as hydrolysis, hydration, carbonation, and oxidation.

Corrosion (soil survey interpretations). Soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that dissolves or weakens concrete or uncoated steel.

Cover crop. A close-growing crop grown primarily to improve and protect the soil between periods of regular crop production, or a crop grown between trees and vines in orchards and vineyards.

Crop residue management. Returning crop residue to the soil, which helps to maintain soil structure, organic matter content, and fertility and helps to control erosion.

Cropping system. Growing crops according to a planned system of rotation and management practices.

Culmination of the mean annual increment (CMAI). The average annual increase per acre in the volume of a stand. Computed by dividing the total volume of the stand by its age. As the stand increases in age, the mean annual increment continues to increase until mortality begins to reduce the rate of increase. The point where the stand reaches its maximum annual rate of growth is called the culmination of the mean annual increment.

Cutbanks cave (in tables). The walls of excavations tend to cave in or slough.

Deferred grazing. Postponing grazing or resting grazing land for a prescribed period.

Depression. Any relatively sunken part of the earth’s surface; especially a low-lying area surrounded by higher ground. A closed depression has no natural outlet for surface drainage (e.g. a sinkhole). An open depression has a natural outlet for surface drainage.

Depth, soil. Generally, the thickness of the soil over bedrock. Very deep soils are more than 60 inches deep over bedrock; deep soils, 40 to 60 inches; moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches; shallow, 10 to 20 inches; and very shallow, less than 10 inches.

Dip slope. A slope of the land surface, roughly determined by and approximately conforming to the dip of the underlying bedrock.

Diversion (or diversion terrace). A ridge of earth, generally a terrace, built to protect downslope areas by diverting runoff from its natural course.

Drainage class (natural). Refers to the frequency and duration of wet periods under conditions similar to those under which the soil formed. Alterations of the water regime by human activities, either through drainage or irrigation, are not a consideration unless they have significantly changed the morphology of the soil. Seven classes of natural soil drainage are recognized—*excessively drained, somewhat excessively drained, well drained, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained,* and *very poorly drained.* These classes are defined in the “Soil Survey Manual.”

Drainage, surface. Runoff, or surface flow of water, from an area.

Ecological site. An area where climate, soil, and relief are sufficiently uniform to produce a distinct natural plant community. An ecological site is the product of all the environmental factors responsible for its development. It is typified by an association of species that differ from those on other ecological sites in kind and/or proportion of species or in total production.

Eluviation. The movement of material in true solution or colloidal suspension from one place to another within the soil. Soil horizons that have lost material through eluviation are eluvial; those that have received material are illuvial.

Eolian deposit. Sand-, silt-, or clay-sized clastic material transported and deposited primarily by wind, commonly in the form of a dune or a sheet of sand or loess.

Erosion. The wearing away of the land surface by water, wind, ice, or other geologic agents and by such processes as gravitational creep.

Erosion (geologic). Erosion caused by geologic processes acting over long geologic periods and resulting in the wearing away of mountains and the building up of such landscape features as flood plains and coastal plains. Synonym: natural erosion.

Erosion (accelerated). Erosion much more rapid than geologic erosion, mainly as a result of human or animal activities or of a catastrophe in nature, such as a fire, that exposes the surface.

Escarpment. A relatively continuous and steep slope or cliff breaking the general continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces and resulting from erosion or faulting. Most commonly applied to cliffs produced by differential erosion. Synonym: scarp.

Fallow. Cropland left idle in order to restore productivity through accumulation of moisture. Summer fallow is common in regions of limited rainfall where cereal grain is grown. The soil is tilled for at least one growing season for weed control and decomposition of plant residue.

Fertility, soil. The quality that enables a soil to provide plant nutrients, in adequate amounts and in proper balance, for the growth of specified plants when light, moisture, temperature, tilth, and other growth factors are favorable.

Fibric soil material (peat). The least decomposed of all organic soil material. Peat contains a large amount of well preserved fiber that is readily identifiable according to botanical origin. Peat has the lowest bulk density and the highest water content at saturation of all organic soil material.

Field moisture capacity. The moisture content of a soil, expressed as a percentage of the ovendry weight, after the gravitational, or free, water has drained away; the field moisture content 2 or 3 days after a soaking rain; also called *normal field capacity, normal moisture capacity,* or *capillary capacity.*

Fill slope. A sloping surface consisting of excavated soil material from a road cut. It commonly is on the downhill side of the road.

Fine textured soil. Sandy clay, silty clay, or clay.

First bottom. An obsolete, informal term loosely applied to the lowest flood-plain steps that are subject to regular flooding.

Flat. An informal, generic term for a level or nearly level surface or small area of land marked by little or no local relief.

Flatwoods. Broad, low-gradient, low-relief interstream areas characterized by poorly drained soils that are naturally forested by pines and have an understory dominated by saw palmetto. Flatwoods are slightly above minor depressions that have a seasonal water table at or above the surface, drainageways, and heads of drains and are below better drained and slightly higher small rises or knolls.

Flood plain. The nearly level plain that borders a stream and is subject to flooding unless protected artificially.

Fluvial. Of or pertaining to rivers or streams; produced by stream or river action.

Fluviomarine deposit. Stratified materials (clay, silt, sand, or gravel) formed by both marine and fluvial processes, resulting from nontidal sea level fluctuations, subsidence, and/or stream migration (i.e. materials originally deposited in a nearshore environment and subsequently reworked by fluvial processes as sea level fell).

Footslope. The concave surface at the base of a hillslope. A footslope is a transition zone between upslope sites of erosion and transport (shoulders and backslopes) and downslope sites of deposition (toeslopes).

Forb. Any herbaceous plant not a grass or a sedge.

Forest cover. All trees and other woody plants (underbrush) covering the ground in a forest.

Forest type. A stand of trees similar in composition and development because of given physical and biological factors by which it may be differentiated from other stands.

Genesis, soil. The mode of origin of the soil. Refers especially to the processes or soil-forming factors responsible for the formation of the solum, or true soil, from the unconsolidated parent material.

Graded stripcropping. Growing crops in strips that grade toward a protected waterway.

Grassed waterway. A natural or constructed waterway, typically broad and shallow, seeded to grass as protection against erosion. Conducts surface water away from cropland.

Gravel. Rounded or angular fragments of rock as much as 3 inches (2 millimeters to 7.6 centimeters) in diameter. An individual piece is a pebble.

Gravelly soil material. Material that has 15 to 35 percent, by volume, rounded or angular rock fragments, not prominently flattened, as much as 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) in diameter.

Green manure crop (agronomy). A soil-improving crop grown to be plowed under in an early stage of maturity or soon after maturity.

Ground water. Water filling all the unblocked pores of the material below the water table.

Gully. A small channel with steep sides caused by erosion and cut in unconsolidated materials by concentrated but intermittent flow of water. The distinction between a gully and a rill is one of depth. A gully generally is an obstacle to farm machinery and is too deep to be obliterated by ordinary tillage; a rill is of lesser depth and can be smoothed over by ordinary tillage.

Hard bedrock. Bedrock that cannot be excavated except by blasting or by the use of special equipment that is not commonly used in construction.

Hardpan. A hardened or cemented soil horizon, or layer. The soil material is sandy, loamy, or clayey and is cemented by iron oxide, silica, calcium carbonate, or other substance.

Hemic soil material (mucky peat). Organic soil material intermediate in degree of decomposition between the less decomposed fibric material and the more decomposed sapric material.

Hill. A generic term for an elevated area of the land surface, rising as much as 1,000 feet above surrounding lowlands, commonly of limited summit area and having a well defined outline. Slopes are generally more than 15 percent. The distinction between a hill and a mountain is arbitrary and may depend on local usage.

Hillslope. A generic term for the steeper part of a hill between its summit and the drainage line, valley flat, or depression floor at the base of a hill.

Horizon, soil. A layer of soil, approximately parallel to the surface, having distinct characteristics produced by soil-forming processes. In the identification of soil horizons, an uppercase letter represents the major horizons. Numbers or lowercase letters that follow represent subdivisions of the major horizons. An explanation of the subdivisions is given in the “Soil Survey Manual.” The major horizons of mineral soil are as follows:

O horizon.—An organic layer of fresh and decaying plant residue.

L horizon.—A layer of organic and mineral limnic materials, including coprogenous earth (sedimentary peat), diatomaceous earth, and marl.

A horizon.—The mineral horizon at or near the surface in which an accumulation of humified organic matter is mixed with the mineral material. Also, a plowed surface horizon, most of which was originally part of a B horizon.

E horizon.—The mineral horizon in which the main feature is loss of silicate clay, iron, aluminum, or some combination of these.

B horizon.—The mineral horizon below an A horizon. The B horizon is in part a layer of transition from the overlying A to the underlying C horizon. The B horizon also has distinctive characteristics, such as (1) accumulation of clay, sesquioxides, humus, or a combination of these; (2) prismatic or blocky structure; (3) redder or browner colors than those in the A horizon; or (4) a combination of these.

C horizon.—The mineral horizon or layer, excluding indurated bedrock, that is little affected by soil-forming processes and does not have the properties typical of the overlying soil material. The material of a C horizon may be either like or unlike that in which the solum formed. If the material is known to differ from that in the solum, an Arabic numeral, commonly a 2, precedes the letter C.

Cr horizon.—Soft, consolidated bedrock beneath the soil.

R layer.—Consolidated bedrock beneath the soil. The bedrock commonly underlies a C horizon, but it can be directly below an A or a B horizon.

Humus. The well decomposed, more or less stable part of the organic matter in mineral soils.

Hydrologic soil groups. Refers to soils grouped according to their runoff potential. The soil properties that influence this potential are those that affect the minimum rate of water infiltration on a bare soil during periods after prolonged wetting when the soil is not frozen. These properties are depth to a seasonal high water table, the infiltration rate and permeability after prolonged wetting, and depth to a very slowly permeable layer. The slope and the kind of plant cover are not considered but are separate factors in predicting runoff.

Infiltration. The downward entry of water into the immediate surface of soil or other material, as contrasted with percolation, which is movement of water through soil layers or material.

Infiltration capacity. The maximum rate at which water can infiltrate into a soil under a given set of conditions.

Infiltration rate. The rate at which water penetrates the surface of the soil at any given instant, usually expressed in inches per hour. The rate can be limited by the infiltration capacity of the soil or the rate at which water is applied at the surface.

Intake rate. The average rate of water entering the soil under irrigation. Most soils have a fast initial rate; the rate decreases with application time. Therefore, intake rate for design purposes is not a constant but is a variable depending on the net irrigation application. The rate of water intake, in inches per hour, is expressed as follows:

Less than 0.2	very low
0.2 to 0.4	low
0.4 to 0.75	moderately low
0.75 to 1.25	moderate
1.25 to 1.75	moderately high
1.75 to 2.5	high
More than 2.5	very high

Iron depletions. See Redoximorphic features.

Irrigation. Application of water to soils to assist in production of crops. Methods of irrigation are:

Basin.—Water is applied rapidly to nearly level plains surrounded by levees or dikes.

Border.—Water is applied at the upper end of a strip in which the lateral flow of water is controlled by small earth ridges called border dikes, or borders.

Controlled flooding.—Water is released at intervals from closely spaced field ditches and distributed uniformly over the field.

Corrugation.—Water is applied to small, closely spaced furrows or ditches in fields of close-growing crops or in orchards so that it flows in only one direction.

Drip (or trickle).—Water is applied slowly and under low pressure to the surface of the soil or into the soil through such applicators as emitters, porous tubing, or perforated pipe.

Furrow.—Water is applied in small ditches made by cultivation implements. Furrows are used for tree and row crops.

Sprinkler.—Water is sprayed over the soil surface through pipes or nozzles from a pressure system.

Subirrigation.—Water is applied in open ditches or tile lines until the water table is raised enough to wet the soil.

Wild flooding.—Water, released at high points, is allowed to flow onto an area without controlled distribution.

Karst (topography). A kind of topography that formed in limestone, gypsum, or other soluble rocks by dissolution and that is characterized by closed depressions, sinkholes, caves, and underground drainage.

Knoll. A small, low, rounded hill rising above adjacent landforms.

Ksat. Saturated hydraulic conductivity. (See Permeability.)

Lamellae. Thin (less than 7.5 centimeters thick) illuvial horizons that have evidence of translocated clay and have more clay than overlying eluvial horizons. Sequences of lamellae can qualify as a cambic horizon if they have a combined thickness of more than 15 centimeters and are not sandy, or they can qualify as an argillic horizon if they have a combined thickness of more than 15 centimeters and the increase in content of clay is sufficiently large between the lamellae and eluvial horizons.

Landslide. A general, encompassing term for most types of mass movement landforms and processes involving the downslope transport and outward deposition of soil and rock materials caused by gravitational forces; the movement may or may not involve saturated materials. The speed and distance of movement, as well as the amount of soil and rock material, vary greatly.

Leaching. The removal of soluble material from soil or other material by percolating water.

Linear extensibility. Refers to the change in length of an unconfined clod as moisture content is decreased from a moist to a dry state. Linear extensibility is used to determine the shrink-swell potential of soils. It is an expression of the volume change between the water content of the clod at $^1/_3$- or $^1/_{10}$-bar tension (33kPa or 10kPa tension) and oven dryness. Volume change is influenced by the amount and type of clay minerals in the soil. The volume change is the percent change for the whole soil. If it is expressed as a fraction, the resulting value is COLE, coefficient of linear extensibility.

Liquid limit. The moisture content at which the soil passes from a plastic to a liquid state.

Loam. Soil material that is 7 to 27 percent clay particles, 28 to 50 percent silt particles, and less than 52 percent sand particles.

Low strength. The soil is not strong enough to support loads.

Marine terrace. A constructional coastal strip, sloping gently seaward, veneered by marine deposits (typically silt, sand, and fine gravel).

Masses. See Redoximorphic features.

Mechanical treatment. Use of mechanical equipment for seeding, brush management, and other management practices.

Medium textured soil. Very fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam, or silt.

Mineral soil. Soil that is mainly mineral material and low in organic material. Its bulk density is more than that of organic soil.

Minimum tillage. Only the tillage essential to crop production and prevention of soil damage.

Miscellaneous area. A kind of map unit that has little or no natural soil and supports little or no vegetation.

Moderately coarse textured soil. Coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam.

Moderately fine textured soil. Clay loam, sandy clay loam, or silty clay loam.

Morphology, soil. The physical makeup of the soil, including the texture, structure, porosity, consistence, color, and other physical, mineral, and biological properties of the various horizons, and the thickness and arrangement of those horizons in the soil profile.

Mottling, soil. Irregular spots of different colors that vary in number and size. Descriptive terms are as follows: abundance—*few, common,* and *many;* size—*fine, medium,* and *coarse;* and contrast—*faint, distinct,* and *prominent.* The size measurements are of the diameter along the greatest dimension. *Fine* indicates less than 5 millimeters (about 0.2 inch); *medium,* from 5 to 15 millimeters (about 0.2 to 0.6 inch); and *coarse,* more than 15 millimeters (about 0.6 inch).

Muck. Dark, finely divided, well decomposed organic soil material. (See Sapric soil material.)

Munsell notation. A designation of color by degrees of three simple variables—hue, value, and chroma. For example, a notation of 10YR 6/4 is a color with hue of 10YR, value of 6, and chroma of 4.

Neutral soil. A soil having a pH value of 6.6 to 7.3. (See Reaction, soil.)

Nodules. See Redoximorphic features.

Nose slope (geomorphology). A geomorphic component of hills consisting of the projecting end (laterally convex area) of a hillside. The overland waterflow is predominantly divergent. Nose slopes consist dominantly of colluvium and slopewash sediments (for example, slope alluvium).

Nutrient, plant. Any element taken in by a plant essential to its growth. Plant nutrients are mainly nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulfur, iron, manganese, copper, boron, and zinc obtained from the soil and carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen obtained from the air and water.

Organic matter. Plant and animal residue in the soil in various stages of decomposition. The content of organic matter in the surface layer is described as follows:

Very low	less than 0.5 percent
Low	0.5 to 1.0 percent
Moderately low	1.0 to 2.0 percent
Moderate	2.0 to 4.0 percent
High	4.0 to 8.0 percent
Very high	more than 8.0 percent

Pan. A compact, dense layer in a soil that impedes the movement of water and the growth of roots. For example, *hardpan, fragipan, claypan, plowpan,* and *traffic pan.*

Parent material. The unconsolidated organic and mineral material in which soil forms.

Peat. Unconsolidated material, largely undecomposed organic matter, that has accumulated under excess moisture. (See Fibric soil material.)

Ped. An individual natural soil aggregate, such as a granule, a prism, or a block.

Pedon. The smallest volume that can be called "a soil." A pedon is three dimensional and large enough to permit study of all horizons. Its area ranges from about 10 to 100 square feet (1 square meter to 10 square meters), depending on the variability of the soil.

Percolation. The movement of water through the soil.

Permeability. The quality of the soil that enables water or air to move downward through the profile. The rate at which a saturated soil transmits water is accepted as a measure of this quality. In soil physics, the rate is referred to as "saturated hydraulic conductivity," which is defined in the "Soil Survey Manual." In line with conventional usage in the engineering profession and with traditional usage in published soil surveys, this rate of flow continues to be expressed as "permeability." Terms describing permeability, measured in inches per hour, are as follows:

Impermeable	less than 0.0015 inch
Very slow	0.0015 to 0.06 inch
Slow	0.06 to 0.2 inch
Moderately slow	0.2 to 0.6 inch
Moderate	0.6 inch to 2.0 inches
Moderately rapid	2.0 to 6.0 inches
Rapid	6.0 to 20 inches
Very rapid	more than 20 inches

pH value. A numerical designation of acidity and alkalinity in soil. (See Reaction, soil.)

Plastic limit. The moisture content at which a soil changes from semisolid to plastic.

Plasticity index. The numerical difference between the liquid limit and the plastic limit; the range of moisture content within which the soil remains plastic.

Plinthite. The sesquioxide-rich, humus-poor, highly weathered mixture of clay with quartz and other diluents. It commonly appears as red mottles, usually in platy, polygonal, or reticulate patterns. Plinthite changes irreversibly to an ironstone hardpan or to irregular aggregates on repeated wetting and drying, especially if it is exposed also to heat from the sun. In a moist soil, plinthite can be cut with a spade. It is a form of laterite.

Plowpan. A compacted layer formed in the soil directly below the plowed layer.

Ponding. Standing water on soils in closed depressions. Unless the soils are artificially drained, the water can be removed only by percolation or evapotranspiration.

Poorly graded. Refers to a coarse grained soil or soil material consisting mainly of particles of nearly the same size. Because there is little difference in size of the particles, density can be increased only slightly by compaction.

Pore linings. See Redoximorphic features.

Potential native plant community. See Climax plant community.

Potential rooting depth (effective rooting depth). Depth to which roots could penetrate if the content of moisture in the soil were adequate. The soil has no properties restricting the penetration of roots to this depth.

Prescribed burning. Deliberately burning an area for specific management purposes, under the appropriate conditions of weather and soil moisture and at the proper time of day.

Productivity, soil. The capability of a soil for producing a specified plant or sequence of plants under specific management.

Profile, soil. A vertical section of the soil extending through all its horizons and into the parent material.

Reaction, soil. A measure of acidity or alkalinity of a soil, expressed as pH values. A soil that tests to pH 7.0 is described as precisely neutral in reaction because it is neither acid nor alkaline. The degrees of acidity or alkalinity, expressed as pH values, are:

Ultra acid	less than 3.5
Extremely acid	3.5 to 4.4
Very strongly acid	4.5 to 5.0
Strongly acid	5.1 to 5.5
Moderately acid	5.6 to 6.0
Slightly acid	6.1 to 6.5
Neutral	6.6 to 7.3
Slightly alkaline	7.4 to 7.8
Moderately alkaline	7.9 to 8.4
Strongly alkaline	8.5 to 9.0
Very strongly alkaline	9.1 and higher

Redoximorphic concentrations. See Redoximorphic features.
Redoximorphic depletions. See Redoximorphic features.
Redoximorphic depletions. See Redoximorphic features.
Redoximorphic features. Redoximorphic features are associated with wetness and result from alternating periods of reduction and oxidation of iron and manganese compounds in the soil. Reduction occurs during saturation with water, and oxidation occurs when the soil is not saturated. Characteristic color patterns are created by these processes. The reduced iron and manganese ions may be removed from a soil if vertical or lateral fluxes of water occur, in which case there is no iron or manganese precipitation in that soil. Wherever the iron and manganese are oxidized and precipitated, they form either soft masses or hard concretions or nodules. Movement of iron and manganese as a result of redoximorphic processes in a soil may result in redoximorphic features that are defined as follows:

1. Redoximorphic concentrations.—These are zones of apparent accumulation of iron-manganese oxides, including:

A. Nodules and concretions, which are cemented bodies that can be removed from the soil intact. Concretions are distinguished from nodules on the basis of internal organization. A concretion typically has concentric layers that are visible to the naked eye. Nodules do not have visible organized internal structure; *and*

B. Masses, which are noncemented concentrations of substances within the soil matrix; *and*

C. Pore linings, i.e., zones of accumulation along pores that may be either coatings on pore surfaces or impregnations from the matrix adjacent to the pores.

2. Redoximorphic depletions.—These are zones of low chroma (chromas less than those in the matrix) where either iron-manganese oxides alone or both iron-manganese oxides and clay have been stripped out, including:

A. Iron depletions, i.e., zones that contain low amounts of iron and manganese oxides but have a clay content similar to that of the adjacent matrix; *and*

B. Clay depletions, i.e., zones that contain low amounts of iron, manganese, and clay (often referred to as silt coatings or skeletans).

3. Reduced matrix.—This is a soil matrix that has low chroma *in situ* but undergoes a change in hue or chroma within 30 minutes after the soil material has been exposed to air.

Reduced matrix. See Redoximorphic features.
Relief. The relative difference in elevation between the upland summits and the lowlands or valleys of a given region.
Residuum (residual soil material). Unconsolidated, weathered or partly weathered mineral material that accumulated as bedrock disintegrated in place.
Ridge. A long, narrow elevation of the land surface, typically having a sharp crest and steep sides and forming an extended upland between valleys.
Rill. A very small, steep-sided channel resulting from erosion and cut in unconsolidated materials by concentrated but intermittent flow of water. A rill generally is not an obstacle to wheeled vehicles and is shallow enough to be smoothed over by ordinary tillage.
Rise. A geomorphic component of flat plains consisting of a slightly elevated but low, broad area with low slope gradients (1 to 3 percent slopes). Typically, soils on a rise are better drained than those on the surrounding lower area.
Riser. The vertical or steep side slope (e.g., escarpment) of terraces, flood-plain steps, or other stepped landforms; commonly a recurring part of a series of natural, steplike landforms, such as successive stream terraces.
Road cut. A sloping surface produced by mechanical means during road construction. It is commonly on the uphill side of the road.

Rock fragments. Rock or mineral fragments having a diameter of 2 millimeters or more; for example, pebbles, cobbles, stones, and boulders.

Root zone. The part of the soil that can be penetrated by plant roots.

Runoff. The precipitation discharged into stream channels from an area. The water that flows off the surface of the land without sinking into the soil is called surface runoff. Water that enters the soil before reaching surface streams is called groundwater runoff or seepage flow from ground water.

Saline soil. A soil containing soluble salts in an amount that impairs growth of plants. A saline soil does not contain excess exchangeable sodium.

Sand. As a soil separate, individual rock or mineral fragments from 0.05 millimeter to 2.0 millimeters in diameter. Most sand grains consist of quartz. As a soil textural class, a soil that is 85 percent or more sand and not more than 10 percent clay.

Sandstone. Sedimentary rock containing dominantly sand-sized particles.

Sapric soil material (muck). The most highly decomposed of all organic soil material. Muck has the least amount of plant fiber, the highest bulk density, and the lowest water content at saturation of all organic soil material.

Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat). See Permeability.

Saturation. Wetness characterized by zero or positive pressure of the soil water. Under conditions of saturation, the water will flow from the soil matrix into an unlined auger hole.

Sedimentary rock. A consolidated deposit of clastic particles, chemical precipitates, or organic remains accumulated at or near the surface of the earth under normal low temperature and pressure conditions. Sedimentary rocks include consolidated equivalents of alluvium, colluvium, drift, and eolian, lacustrine, and marine deposits. Examples are sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, claystone, shale, conglomerate, limestone, dolomite, and coal.

Seep. An area, generally small, where water flows out slowly at the land surface. Flow rates are too small for seeps to be considered as springs, but reflow and/or lateral subsurface flow keeps the surface soil or near-surface soil saturated during dry periods.

Seepage (in tables). The movement of water through the soil. Seepage adversely affects the specified use.

Series, soil. A group of soils that have profiles that are almost alike. All the soils of a given series have horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Sheet erosion. The removal of a fairly uniform layer of soil material from the land surface by the action of rainfall and surface runoff.

Shoulder. The convex, erosional surface near the top of a hillslope. A shoulder is a transition from summit to backslope.

Shrink-swell (in tables). The shrinking of soil when dry and the swelling when wet. Shrinking and swelling can damage roads, dams, building foundations, and other structures. It can also damage plant roots.

Side slope (geomorphology). A geomorphic component of hills consisting of a laterally planar area of a hillside. The overland waterflow is predominantly parallel. Side slopes are dominantly colluvium and slope-wash sediments.

Silica. A combination of silicon and oxygen. The mineral form is called quartz.

Silt. As a soil separate, individual mineral particles that range in diameter from the upper limit of clay (0.002 millimeter) to the lower limit of very fine sand (0.05 millimeter). As a soil textural class, soil that is 80 percent or more silt and less than 12 percent clay.

Similar soils. Soils that share limits of diagnostic criteria, behave and perform in a similar manner, and have similar conservation needs or management requirements for the major land uses in the survey area.

Sinkhole. A closed, circular or elliptical depression, commonly funnel shaped, characterized by subsurface drainage and formed either by dissolution of the surface of underlying bedrock (e.g., limestone, gypsum, or salt) or by collapse of underlying caves within bedrock. Complexes of sinkholes in carbonate-rock terrain are the main components of karst topography.

Site index. A designation of the quality of a forest site based on the height of the dominant stand at an arbitrarily chosen age. For example, if the average height attained by dominant and codominant trees in a fully stocked stand at the age of 50 years is 75 feet, the site index is 75.

Slickensides (pedogenic). Grooved, striated, and/or glossy (shiny) slip faces on structural peds, such as wedges; produced by shrink-swell processes, most commonly in soils that have a high content of expansive clays.

Slope. The inclination of the land surface from the horizontal. Percentage of slope is the vertical distance divided by horizontal distance, then multiplied by 100. Thus, a slope of 20 percent is a drop of 20 feet in 100 feet of horizontal distance. In this survey, classes for simple slopes are as follows:

Level	0 to 2 percent
Gently sloping	2 to 5 percent
Moderately sloping	5 to 8 percent
Strongly sloping	8 to 15 percent
Moderately steep	15 to 25 percent
Steep	25 to 45 percent
Very steep	45 percent and higher

Classes for complex slopes are as follows:

Level	0 to 2 percent
Gently undulating	2 to 5 percent
Undulating	5 to 8 percent
Rolling	8 to 15 percent
Hilly	15 to 25 percent
Steep	25 to 45 percent
Very steep	45 percent and higher

Soft bedrock. Bedrock that can be excavated with trenching machines, backhoes, small rippers, and other equipment commonly used in construction.

Soil. A natural, three-dimensional body at the earth's surface. It is capable of supporting plants and has properties resulting from the integrated effect of climate and living matter acting on earthy parent material, as conditioned by relief and by the passage of time.

Soil separates. Mineral particles less than 2 millimeters in equivalent diameter and ranging between specified size limits. The names and sizes, in millimeters, of separates recognized in the United States are as follows:

Very coarse sand	2.0 to 1.0
Coarse sand	1.0 to 0.5
Medium sand	0.5 to 0.25
Fine sand	0.25 to 0.10
Very fine sand	0.10 to 0.05
Silt	0.05 to 0.002
Clay	less than 0.002

Solum. The upper part of a soil profile, above the C horizon, in which the processes of soil formation are active. The solum in soil consists of the A, E, and B horizons. Generally, the characteristics of the material in these horizons are unlike those of the material below the solum. The living roots and plant and animal activities are largely confined to the solum.

Stones. Rock fragments 10 to 24 inches (25 to 60 centimeters) in diameter if rounded or 15 to 24 inches (38 to 60 centimeters) in length if flat.

Stony. Refers to a soil containing stones in numbers that interfere with or prevent tillage.

Stream terrace. One of a series of platforms in a stream valley, flanking and more or less parallel to the stream channel, originally formed near the level of the stream; represents the remnants of an abandoned flood plain, stream bed, or valley floor produced during a former state of fluvial erosion or deposition.

Stripcropping. Growing crops in a systematic arrangement of strips or bands that provide vegetative barriers to wind erosion and water erosion.

Structure, soil. The arrangement of primary soil particles into compound particles or aggregates. The principal forms of soil structure are—*platy* (laminated), *prismatic* (vertical axis of aggregates longer than horizontal), *columnar* (prisms with rounded tops), *blocky* (angular or subangular), and *granular. Structureless* soils are either *single grain* (each grain by itself, as in dune sand) or *massive* (the particles adhering without any regular cleavage, as in many hardpans).

Subsoil. Technically, the B horizon; roughly, the part of the solum below plow depth.

Subsoiling. Tilling a soil below normal plow depth, ordinarily to shatter a hardpan or claypan.

Substratum. The part of the soil below the solum.

Subsurface layer. Any surface soil horizon (A, E, AB, or EB) below the surface layer.

Summer fallow. The tillage of uncropped land during the summer to control weeds and allow storage of moisture in the soil for the growth of a later crop. A practice common in semiarid regions, where annual precipitation is not enough to produce a crop every year. Summer fallow is frequently practiced before planting winter grain.

Surface layer. The soil ordinarily moved in tillage, or its equivalent in uncultivated soil, ranging in depth from 4 to 10 inches (10 to 25 centimeters). Frequently designated as the "plow layer," or the "Ap horizon."

Surface soil. The A, E, AB, and EB horizons, considered collectively. It includes all subdivisions of these horizons.

Terrace (conservation). An embankment, or ridge, constructed across sloping soils on the contour or at a slight angle to the contour. The terrace intercepts surface runoff so that water soaks into the soil or flows slowly to a prepared outlet. A terrace in a field generally is built so that the field can be farmed. A terrace intended mainly for drainage has a deep channel that is maintained in permanent sod.

Terrace (geomorphology). A steplike surface, bordering a valley floor or shoreline, that represents the former position of a flood plain, lake, or seashore. The term is usually applied both to the relatively flat summit surface (tread) that was cut or built by stream or wave action and to the steeper descending slope (scarp or riser) that has graded to a lower base level of erosion.

Texture, soil. The relative proportions of sand, silt, and clay particles in a mass of soil. The basic textural classes, in order of increasing proportion of fine particles, are *sand, loamy sand, sandy loam, loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam, clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay,* and *clay*. The sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam classes may be further divided by specifying "coarse," "fine," or "very fine."

Tilth, soil. The physical condition of the soil as related to tillage, seedbed preparation, seedling emergence, and root penetration.

Toeslope. The gently inclined surface at the base of a hillslope. Toeslopes in profile are commonly gentle and linear and are constructional surfaces forming the lower part of a hillslope continuum that grades to valley or closed-depression floors.

Topsoil. The upper part of the soil, which is the most favorable material for plant growth. It is ordinarily rich in organic matter and is used to topdress roadbanks, lawns, and land affected by mining.

Trace elements. Chemical elements, for example, zinc, cobalt, manganese, copper, and iron, in soils in extremely small amounts. They are essential to plant growth.

Upland. An informal, general term for the higher ground of a region, in contrast with a low-lying adjacent area, such as a valley or plain, or for land at a higher elevation than the flood plain or low stream terrace; land above the footslope zone of the hillslope continuum.

Water bars. Smooth, shallow ditches or depressional areas that are excavated at an angle across a sloping road. They are used to reduce the downward velocity of water and divert it off and away from the road surface. Water bars can easily be driven over if constructed properly.

Weathering. All physical disintegration, chemical decomposition, and biologically induced changes in rocks or other deposits at or near the earth's surface by atmospheric or biologic agents or by circulating surface waters but involving essentially no transport of the altered material.

Well graded. Refers to soil material consisting of coarse grained particles that are well distributed over a wide range in size or diameter. Such soil normally can be easily increased in density and bearing properties by compaction. Contrasts with poorly graded soil.

Wilting point (or permanent wilting point). The moisture content of soil, on an ovendry basis, at which a plant (specifically a sunflower) wilts so much that it does not recover when placed in a humid, dark chamber.

Windthrow. The uprooting and tipping over of trees by the wind.

Tables

Table 1.--Temperature and Precipitation

[Recorded in the period 1971 to 2000 at Chipley, Florida]

Month	Temperature						Precipitation				
	Average daily maximum	Average daily minimum	Average	2 years in 10 will have-- Max. temp. higher than--	2 years in 10 will have-- Min. temp. lower than--	Average number of growing degree days*	Avg.	2 years in 10 will have-- Less than--	2 years in 10 will have-- More than--	Average number of days with 0.10 inch	Average snowfall
	°F	*°F*	*°F*	*°F*	*°F*	*Units*	*In*	*In*	*In*		*In*
January----	60.2	37.6	48.9	78	15	305	6.25	4.11	8.38	7	0.1
February---	64.7	40.5	52.6	82	21	368	4.90	2.77	6.99	6	0.0
March------	71.8	46.9	59.3	86	27	601	6.11	3.79	8.30	7	0.0
April------	78.3	52.3	65.3	90	35	757	3.84	1.28	6.22	4	0.0
May--------	85.0	60.6	72.8	95	44	1,011	4.44	2.10	6.66	5	0.0
June-------	89.7	67.8	78.8	99	55	1,151	5.29	2.31	7.86	7	0.0
July-------	91.3	70.7	81.0	99	64	1,270	6.97	3.60	9.67	10	0.0
August-----	90.8	70.0	80.4	98	61	1,251	5.45	3.43	7.20	8	0.0
September--	87.5	65.7	76.6	96	49	1,094	4.77	1.72	7.46	6	0.0
October----	79.6	53.6	66.6	90	34	812	2.90	1.12	4.56	3	0.0
November---	70.9	45.7	58.3	85	28	548	4.02	1.84	5.90	5	0.0
December---	63.0	39.7	51.4	81	18	371	3.89	2.13	5.69	5	0.0
Yearly:											
Average--	77.7	54.3	66.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Extreme--	104	2	---	100	13	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total----	---	---	---	---	---	9,539	58.84	47.25	67.36	73	0.1

* A growing degree day is a unit of heat available for plant growth. It can be calculated by adding the maximum and minimum daily temperatures, dividing the sum by 2, and subtracting the temperature below which growth is minimal for the principal crops in the area (40 degrees F).

Table 2.--Freeze Dates in Spring and Fall

[Recorded in the period 1961 to 1990 at Chipley, Florida]

Probability	Temperature		
	24 °F or lower	28 °F or lower	32 °F or lower
Last freezing temperature in spring:			
1 year in 10 later than--	Feb. 25	Mar. 10	Mar. 27
2 years in 10 later than--	Feb. 16	Mar. 3	Mar. 20
5 years in 10 later than--	Jan. 30	Feb. 20	Mar. 6
First freezing temperature in fall:			
1 year in 10 earlier than--	Nov. 30	Nov. 10	Oct. 28
2 years in 10 earlier than--	Dec. 9	Nov. 17	Nov. 2
5 years in 10 earlier than--	Dec. 25	Dec. 1	Nov. 13

Table 3.--Growing Season

[Recorded in the period 1970 to 2000 at Chipley, Florida]

Probability	Daily minimum temperature during growing season		
	Higher than 24 °F	Higher than 28 °F	Higher than 32 °F
	Days	*Days*	*Days*
9 years in 10	286	259	227
8 years in 10	303	270	237
5 years in 10	334	290	256
2 years in 10	>365	311	276
1 year in 10	>365	322	286

Table 4.--Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils

Map symbol	Soil name	Acres	Percent
2	Rutlege, Pickney, and Pamlico soils, frequently flooded	33,670	8.6
4	Gritney loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	620	0.2
7	Bladen-Dunbar complex, occasionally flooded	1,330	0.3
9	Albany-Chipley-Leon complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	4,840	1.2
11	Dothan loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	8,820	2.2
12	Dothan loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	45,910	11.7
14	Dothan loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	3,260	0.8
18	Fuquay-Dothan complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes	2,960	0.8
22	Nankin-Cowarts complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	6,720	1.7
23	Nankin-Cowarts complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	3,550	0.9
29	Dunbar loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	1,440	0.4
35	Lucy-Troup complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	1,260	0.3
36	Troup-Lucy complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes	640	0.2
39	Bonifay-Fuquay complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	9,860	2.5
40	Bonifay loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	1,900	0.5
41	Lucy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	1,170	0.3
52	Grady loam, ponded	144	*
54	Albany-Ocilla complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	7,340	1.9
55	Chipley-Albany-Hurricane complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	10,510	2.7
56	Albany-Ocilla complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes	1,460	0.4
57	Ocilla-Leefield complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	5,560	1.4
61	Lakeland sand, 8 to 12 percent slopes	9,640	2.4
62	Lakeland sand, 12 to 45 percent slopes	5,130	1.3
63	Lakeland sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	69,660	17.7
64	Lakeland sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	12,440	3.2
67	Nankin-Cowarts-Lakeland complex, 5 to 12 percent slopes	12,130	3.1
68	Nankin-Cowarts-Lakeland complex, 12 to 45 percent slopes, eroded	3,540	0.9
71	Lynchburg loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	11,920	3.0
72	Lynchburg loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	1,620	0.4
85	Searcy-Oktibbeha complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes	200	*
86	Hannon-Oktibbeha complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes	180	*
87	Clara and Plummer soils, occasionally ponded	6,540	1.7
90	Rains and Bayboro soils, depressional	9,180	2.3
91	Orangeburg loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	3,730	0.9
96	Orangeburg loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	220	*
98	Rutlege loamy fine sand, depressional	3,560	0.9
99	Water	12,460	3.2
100	Leon-Chipley complex	474	0.1
106	Pantego and Clara soils, ponded	36,980	9.4
110	Arents, 0 to 8 percent slopes	470	0.1
112	Pottsburg sand, occasionally flooded	149	*
113	Pits-Udorthents complex, reclaimed, 0 to 90 percent slopes	840	0.2
116	Blanton-Lakeland complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	9,090	2.3
117	Blanton-Lakeland complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes	2,730	0.7
119	Blanton-Lakeland complex, 8 to 12 percent slopes	1,760	0.4
121	Goldsboro loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2,460	0.6
122	Goldsboro loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	6,570	1.7
123	Blanton-Lakeland complex, 12 to 45 percent slopes	143	*
127	Goldsboro loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	380	*
128	Blanton-Bonneau complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	10,460	2.7
129	Blanton-Bonneau complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes	6,180	1.6
	Total	393,800	100.0

* Less than 0.1 percent.

Table 5.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture

[Yields are those that can be expected under a high level of management. They are for nonirrigated areas. Absence of a yield indicates that the soil is not suited to the crop or the crop generally is not grown on the soil]

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Bahiagrass	Corn	Peanuts	Soybeans	Watermelons
		AUM	*Bu*	*Lbs*	*Bu*	*Tons*
2:						
Rutlege	6w	---	---	---	---	---
Pickney	6w	---	---	---	---	---
Pamlico	7w	---	---	---	---	---
4:						
Gritney	3e	---	96	2,308	34	---
7:						
Bladen	6w	---	---	---	---	---
Dunbar	2w	10	---	---	---	---
9:						
Albany	3e	6.5	85	---	25	10
Chipley	3s	7.5	50	---	20	5
Leon	4w	7.5	50	---	20	---
11:						
Dothan	1	9	120	3,800	40	12
12:						
Dothan	2e	9	120	3,600	35	12
14:						
Dothan	3e	8	100	3,600	30	6
18:						
Fuquay	3s	7.5	75	2,600	25	8
Dothan	3e	8	100	3,600	30	6
22:						
Nankin	2e	7	80	2,200	35	---
Cowarts	2e	8.5	80	2,400	35	---
23:						
Nankin	3e	6	55	1,800	20	---
Cowarts	3e	7.5	70	1,800	25	---
29:						
Dunbar	2w	10	115	2,600	45	---
35:						
Lucy	2s	8.5	80	3,000	33	11
Troup	3s	7.2	60	2,200	25	12
36:						
Troup	4s	7	55	1,800	22	10
Lucy	3s	7.5	70	2,500	25	7

Table 5.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Bahiagrass	Corn	Peanuts	Soybeans	Watermelons
		AUM	*Bu*	*Lbs*	*Bu*	*Tons*
39:						
Bonifay	3s	7.2	50	1,600	24	12
Fuquay	2s	8.5	80	2,900	30	10
40:						
Bonifay	4s	7.2	45	1,400	20	10
41:						
Lucy	2s	8.5	80	3,000	33	11
52:						
Grady	5w	---	---	---	---	---
54:						
Albany	3w	6.5	---	---	---	---
Ocilla	4w	8	---	---	---	---
55:						
Chipley	3s	7.5	50	---	20	5
Albany	3e	6.5	75	---	25	10
Hurricane	3w	7	45	---	25	---
56:						
Albany	3e	6.5	75	---	25	10
Ocilla	3w	6.5	55	---	25	---
57:						
Ocilla	3w	7.5	75	---	35	---
Leefield	2w	8	85	---	35	---
61:						
Lakeland	6s	6.5	---	---	---	---
62:						
Lakeland	7s	6	---	---	---	---
63:						
Lakeland	3s	6.5	55	2,000	20	---
64:						
Lakeland	4s	6.5	---	---	---	---
67:						
Nankin	6e	6	---	---	---	---
Cowarts	4e	---	---	---	---	---
Lakeland	6s	6.5	---	---	---	---
68:						
Nankin	7e	---	---	---	---	---
Cowarts	7e	---	---	---	---	---
Lakeland	7s	---	---	---	---	---

Table 5.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Bahiagrass	Corn	Peanuts	Soybeans	Watermelons
		AUM	*Bu*	*Lbs*	*Bu*	*Tons*
71:						
Lynchburg	2w	10	115	---	45	---
72:						
Lynchburg	2w	10	115	---	45	---
85:						
Searcy	3e	8.5	75	---	35	---
Oktibbeha	3e	8	55	---	35	---
86:						
Hannon	4e	7.5	50	---	30	---
Oktibbeha	4e	7.5	50	---	30	---
87:						
Clara	6w	---	---	---	---	---
Plummer	4w	5	---	---	---	---
90:						
Rains	4w	---	---	---	---	---
Bayboro	6w	---	---	---	---	---
91:						
Orangeburg	2e	8.5	120	4,000	45	14
96:						
Orangeburg	3e	8	95	3,200	35	10
98:						
Rutlege	5w	---	---	---	---	---
99:						
Water.						
100:						
Leon	4w	7.5	50	---	20	---
Chipley	3s	7.5	50	---	20	---
106:						
Pantego	6w	---	---	---	---	---
Clara	6w	---	---	---	---	---
110:						
Arents	8	---	---	---	---	---
112:						
Pottsburg	4w	7	---	---	---	---
113:						
Pits	8	---	---	---	---	---
Udorthents	6e	---	---	---	---	---
116:						
Blanton	2s	6.5	60	2,200	25	---
Lakeland	3s	6.5	55	2,000	20	---

Table 5.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Bahiagrass	Corn	Peanuts	Soybeans	Watermelons
		AUM	*Bu*	*Lbs*	*Bu*	*Tons*
117:						
Blanton	3s	6.5	---	---	---	---
Lakeland	4s	6.5	---	---	---	---
119:						
Blanton	4s	6.5	---	---	---	---
Lakeland	6s	6.5	---	---	---	---
121:						
Goldsboro	2w	8.5	125	3,600	45	---
122:						
Goldsboro	2e	8.5	115	3,400	40	---
123:						
Blanton	6s	5	---	---	---	---
Lakeland	7s	6	---	---	---	---
127:						
Goldsboro	3e	8	---	---	---	---
128:						
Blanton	2s	6.5	60	2,200	25	12
Bonneau	2s	8	85	2,900	30	10
129:						
Blanton	3s	6.5	60	2,200	25	12
Bonneau	3s	6.5	60	2,000	20	---

Table 6a.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 1)

[The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table]

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
2:					
Rutlege	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	1.00
		Leaching	0.90	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.86	Droughty	0.23
Pickney	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	1.00
		Leaching	0.90	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.82	Droughty	0.01
Pamlico	19	Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	1.00
		Leaching	0.90	Filtering capacity	0.99
4:					
Gritney	86	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Too acid	0.27	Too acid	0.85
7:					
Bladen	60	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too acid	0.73	Slow water movement	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Too acid	1.00
		Leaching	0.50		
Dunbar	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	1.00
		Leaching	0.50	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.43	Slow water movement	0.22
		Slow water movement	0.30		

Table 6a.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
9:					
Albany	38	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Leaching	0.45	Droughty	0.24
		Droughty	0.24		
Chipley	20	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.82	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Leaching	0.45	Droughty	0.21
		Droughty	0.21		
Leon	16	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Leaching	0.90	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.43		
11:					
Dothan	93	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	0.50	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.50	Slow water movement	0.37
		Low adsorption	0.05	Depth to saturated zone	0.02
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02		
12:					
Dothan	88	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	0.50	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.50	Slow water movement	0.37
		Low adsorption	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.02
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02		
14:					
Dothan	87	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	0.50	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.50	Slow water movement	0.37
		Low adsorption	0.07	Depth to saturated zone	0.02
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02		
18:					
Fuquay	55	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.32	Too acid	0.91
		Low adsorption	0.05		

Table 6a.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
18:					
Dothan	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	0.50	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.50	Slow water movement	0.37
		Low adsorption	0.07	Depth to saturated zone	0.02
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02		
22:					
Nankin	52	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low adsorption	0.82	Too acid	0.99
		Slow water movement	0.50	Low adsorption	0.88
		Too acid	0.50	Slow water movement	0.37
Cowarts	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low adsorption	0.88	Too acid	0.99
		Slow water movement	0.75	Slow water movement	0.61
		Too acid	0.43	Low adsorption	0.37
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Depth to saturated zone	0.02
23:					
Nankin	57	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low adsorption	0.76	Too acid	0.99
		Slow water movement	0.50	Low adsorption	0.66
		Too acid	0.50	Slow water movement	0.37
Cowarts	21	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low adsorption	0.91	Too acid	0.99
		Slow water movement	0.75	Slow water movement	0.61
		Too acid	0.43	Low adsorption	0.61
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Depth to saturated zone	0.02
29:					
Dunbar	72	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	1.00
		Leaching	0.50	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.43	Slow water movement	0.22
		Slow water movement	0.30		
35:					
Lucy	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.50	Too acid	0.99
		Low adsorption	0.14		

Table 6a.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
35:					
Troup	42	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Leaching	0.45	Too acid	0.91
		Too acid	0.32		
36:					
Troup	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Leaching	0.45	Too acid	0.91
		Too acid	0.32		
Lucy	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.50	Too acid	0.99
		Low adsorption	0.37		
39:					
Bonifay	50	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Leaching	0.45	Too acid	0.91
		Slow water movement	0.41	Slow water movement	0.31
		Too acid	0.32		
Fuquay	34	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.32	Too acid	0.91
40:					
Bonifay	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Leaching	0.45	Too acid	0.91
		Slow water movement	0.41	Slow water movement	0.31
		Too acid	0.32		
41:					
Lucy	70	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.50	Too acid	0.99
		Low adsorption	0.12		
52:					
Grady	85	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.73	Ponding	1.00
		Leaching	0.50	Low adsorption	0.01

Table 6a.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
54:					
Albany	63	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Leaching	0.45	Droughty	0.16
Ocilla	24	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Leaching	0.70	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.50		
55:					
Chipley	55	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.82	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Leaching	0.45	Droughty	0.19
		Droughty	0.19		
Albany	27	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Leaching	0.45	Droughty	0.16
		Droughty	0.16		
Hurricane	15	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.62	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Leaching	0.45		
56:					
Albany	72	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Leaching	0.45	Droughty	0.01
		Droughty	0.01		
Ocilla	16	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Leaching	0.70	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.50		

Table 6a.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
57:					
Ocilla	70	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Leaching	0.70	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.50		
Leefield	18	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Slow water movement	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Too acid	0.50	Slow water movement	0.37
		Leaching	0.45		
61:					
Lakeland	74	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Droughty	0.71	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.50	Droughty	0.71
		Leaching	0.45	Slope	0.16
		Slope	0.16		
62:					
Lakeland	77	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Droughty	0.73	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.50	Droughty	0.73
		Leaching	0.45		
63:					
Lakeland	76	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Droughty	0.68	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.50	Droughty	0.68
		Leaching	0.45		
64:					
Lakeland	70	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Droughty	0.69	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.50	Droughty	0.69
		Leaching	0.45		
67:					
Nankin	52	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low adsorption	0.83	Too acid	0.99
		Slow water movement	0.50	Low adsorption	0.89
		Too acid	0.50	Slow water movement	0.37
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04

Table 6a.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
67:					
Cowarts	28	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low adsorption	0.94	Too acid	0.99
		Slow water movement	0.75	Low adsorption	0.81
		Too acid	0.43	Slow water movement	0.61
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Depth to saturated zone	0.02
Lakeland	17	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Droughty	0.70	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.50	Droughty	0.70
		Leaching	0.45	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04		
68:					
Nankin	50	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.84	Too acid	0.99
		Slow water movement	0.50	Low adsorption	0.88
		Too acid	0.50	Slow water movement	0.37
Cowarts	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.94	Too acid	0.99
		Slow water movement	0.75	Low adsorption	0.83
		Too acid	0.43	Slow water movement	0.61
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Depth to saturated zone	0.02
Lakeland	16	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Droughty	0.73	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.50	Droughty	0.73
		Leaching	0.45		
71:					
Lynchburg	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Leaching	0.70	Too acid	0.99
		Slow water movement	0.50	Slow water movement	0.37
		Too acid	0.43		

Table 6a.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
72:					
Lynchburg	88	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Leaching	0.70	Too acid	0.99
		Slow water movement	0.50	Slow water movement	0.37
		Too acid	0.43		
85:					
Searcy	56	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.95	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.43	Depth to saturated zone	0.95
Oktibbeha	31	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Runoff	0.40		
86:					
Hannon	60	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Runoff	0.40	Too acid	0.07
		Too acid	0.02		
Oktibbeha	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Runoff	0.40		
87:					
Clara	50	Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Leaching	0.90	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.50		
Plummer	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	1.00
		Leaching	0.90	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.73		

Table 6a.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
90:					
Rains	56	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Leaching	0.70	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.43		
Bayboro	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.73	Ponding	1.00
		Leaching	0.50		
91:					
Orangeburg	87	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low adsorption	0.61	Too acid	0.85
		Too acid	0.27	Low adsorption	0.23
96:					
Orangeburg	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low adsorption	0.69	Too acid	0.85
		Too acid	0.27	Low adsorption	0.50
98:					
Rutlege	75	Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	1.00
		Leaching	0.90	Filtering capacity	0.99
99:					
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated	
100:					
Leon	54	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Leaching	0.90	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.43		
Chipley	32	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.82	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Leaching	0.45	Droughty	0.17
		Droughty	0.17		

Table 6a.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
106:					
Pantego	55	Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.78	Too acid	1.00
		Leaching	0.70		
Clara	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Leaching	0.90	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.50		
110:					
Arents	86	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Droughty	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.95	Droughty	0.99
		Leaching	0.45	Depth to saturated zone	0.95
		Too acid	0.43		
112:					
Pottsburg	72	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Flooding	1.00
		Leaching	0.90	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Flooding	0.60	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.43		
113:					
Pits	80	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	19	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00
		Too acid	0.02	Too acid	0.07
116:					
Blanton	50	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Leaching	0.45	Too acid	0.91
		Too acid	0.32		
Lakeland	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Droughty	0.68	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.50	Droughty	0.68
		Leaching	0.45		

Table 6a.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
117:					
Blanton	55	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Leaching	0.45	Too acid	0.91
		Too acid	0.32		
Lakeland	38	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Droughty	0.70	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.50	Droughty	0.70
		Leaching	0.45		
119:					
Blanton	70	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Leaching	0.45	Too acid	0.91
		Too acid	0.32	Slope	0.16
		Slope	0.16		
Lakeland	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Droughty	0.71	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.50	Droughty	0.71
		Leaching	0.45	Slope	0.16
		Slope	0.16		
121:					
Goldsboro	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.43	Depth to saturated zone	0.86
		Low adsorption	0.40	Low adsorption	0.01
122:					
Goldsboro	78	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Too acid	0.99
		Low adsorption	0.47	Depth to saturated zone	0.86
		Too acid	0.43	Low adsorption	0.08
123:					
Blanton	60	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Leaching	0.45	Too acid	0.91
		Too acid	0.32		

Table 6a.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
123:					
Lakeland	33	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Droughty	0.72	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.50	Droughty	0.72
		Leaching	0.45		
127:					
Goldsboro	74	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Too acid	0.99
		Low adsorption	0.58	Depth to saturated zone	0.86
		Too acid	0.43	Low adsorption	0.34
128:					
Blanton	70	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Leaching	0.45	Too acid	0.91
		Too acid	0.32		
Bonneau	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.43	Too acid	0.99
		Low adsorption	0.15		
129:					
Blanton	75	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Leaching	0.45	Too acid	0.91
		Too acid	0.32		
Bonneau	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.43	Too acid	0.99
		Low adsorption	0.29		

Table 6b.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 2)

[The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table]

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
2:					
Rutlege	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	1.00
		Droughty	0.23		
Pickney	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	1.00
		Droughty	0.01		
Pamlico	19	Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	1.00
4:					
Gritney	86	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.85
		Too acid	0.85		
		Too steep for surface application	0.08		
7:					
Bladen	60	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Too acid	1.00

Table 6b.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
7:					
Dunbar	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.25	Too acid	0.99
		Slow water movement	0.22	Low adsorption	0.25
9:					
Albany	38	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Droughty	0.24		
Chipley	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too acid	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Droughty	0.21		
Leon	16	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
11:					
Dothan	93	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too acid	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.37	Too acid	0.99
		Low adsorption	0.05	Low adsorption	0.05
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Depth to saturated zone	0.02
12:					
Dothan	88	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too acid	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.37	Too acid	0.99
		Too steep for surface application	0.08	Low adsorption	0.04
		Low adsorption	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.02
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02		

Table 6b.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
14:					
Dothan	87	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too acid	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.92	Too acid	0.99
		Slow water movement	0.37	Low adsorption	0.07
		Low adsorption	0.07	Too steep for surface application	0.06
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.02	Depth to saturated zone	0.02
18:					
Fuquay	55	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.92	Too acid	0.91
		Too acid	0.91	Too steep for surface application	0.06
		Low adsorption	0.05	Low adsorption	0.05
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.02		
Dothan	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too acid	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.92	Too acid	0.99
		Slow water movement	0.37	Low adsorption	0.07
		Low adsorption	0.07	Too steep for surface application	0.06
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.02	Depth to saturated zone	0.02
22:					
Nankin	52	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too acid	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.82	Too acid	0.99
		Slow water movement	0.37	Low adsorption	0.82
		Too steep for surface application	0.08		
Cowarts	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too acid	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.88	Too acid	0.99
		Slow water movement	0.61	Low adsorption	0.88
		Too steep for surface application	0.08	Depth to saturated zone	0.02
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02		

Table 6b.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
23:					
Nankin	57	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too acid	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.92	Too acid	0.99
		Low adsorption	0.76	Low adsorption	0.76
		Slow water movement	0.37	Too steep for surface application	0.06
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.02		
Cowarts	21	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too acid	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.92	Too acid	0.99
		Low adsorption	0.91	Low adsorption	0.91
		Slow water movement	0.61	Too steep for surface application	0.06
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.02	Depth to saturated zone	0.02
29:					
Dunbar	72	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.25	Too acid	0.99
		Slow water movement	0.22	Low adsorption	0.25
35:					
Lucy	45	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Low adsorption	0.14	Low adsorption	0.14
Troup	42	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.91	Too acid	0.91
36:					
Troup	45	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.92	Too acid	0.91
		Too acid	0.91	Too steep for surface application	0.06
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.02		

Table 6b.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
36:					
Lucy	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Too steep for surface application	0.92	Low adsorption	0.37
		Low adsorption	0.37	Too steep for surface application	0.06
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.02		
39:					
Bonifay	50	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.91	Too acid	0.91
		Slow water movement	0.31		
Fuquay	34	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.91	Too acid	0.91
40:					
Bonifay	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.92	Too acid	0.91
		Too acid	0.91	Too steep for surface application	0.06
		Slow water movement	0.31		
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.02		
41:					
Lucy	70	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Low adsorption	0.12	Low adsorption	0.12
52:					
Grady	85	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Seepage	0.62
		Low adsorption	0.44	Low adsorption	0.44

Table 6b.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
54:					
Albany	63	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Flooding	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Droughty	0.16		
Ocilla	24	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Too acid	0.99
55:					
Chipley	55	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too acid	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Droughty	0.19		
Albany	27	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Droughty	0.16		
Hurricane	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too acid	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
56:					
Albany	72	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Too steep for surface application	0.92	Too steep for surface application	0.06
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.02		

Table 6b.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
56:					
Ocilla	16	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.92	Too acid	0.99
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.02	Too steep for surface application	0.06
57:					
Ocilla	70	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Too acid	0.99
Leefield	18	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Slow water movement	0.37		
61:					
Lakeland	74	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.99	Too steep for surface application	0.78
		Droughty	0.71		
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.40		
62:					
Lakeland	77	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.99		
		Droughty	0.73		
63:					
Lakeland	76	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Droughty	0.68		

Table 6b.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
64:					
Lakeland	70	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Too steep for surface application	0.92	Too steep for surface application	0.06
		Droughty	0.69		
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.02		
67:					
Nankin	52	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Low adsorption	0.83	Low adsorption	0.83
		Slow water movement	0.37	Too steep for surface application	0.50
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.22		
Cowarts	28	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Low adsorption	0.94	Low adsorption	0.94
		Slow water movement	0.61	Too steep for surface application	0.50
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.22	Depth to saturated zone	0.02
Lakeland	17	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.99	Too steep for surface application	0.50
		Droughty	0.70		
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.22		

Table 6b.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
68:					
Nankin	50	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Low adsorption	0.84	Low adsorption	0.84
		Slow water movement	0.37		
Cowarts	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Low adsorption	0.94	Low adsorption	0.94
		Slow water movement	0.61	Depth to saturated zone	0.02
Lakeland	16	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.99		
		Droughty	0.73		
71:					
Lynchburg	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Slow water movement	0.37		
72:					
Lynchburg	88	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Slow water movement	0.37		
		Too steep for surface application	0.08		

Table 6b.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
85:					
Searcy	56	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.95
		Depth to saturated zone	0.95	Seepage	0.62
		Too steep for surface application	0.08		
Oktibbeha	31	Very limited		Not limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00		
		Too steep for surface application	0.08		
86:					
Hannon	60	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.07
		Too steep for surface application	0.92	Too steep for surface application	0.06
		Too acid	0.07		
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.02		
Oktibbeha	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	0.06
		Too steep for surface application	0.92		
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.02		
87:					
Clara	50	Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
Plummer	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	1.00

Table 6b.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
90:					
Rains	56	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Ponding	1.00
				Too acid	0.99
				Too level	0.02
Bayboro	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
				Too level	0.02
91:					
Orangeburg	87	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too acid	0.85	Seepage	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.61	Too acid	0.85
		Too steep for surface application	0.08	Low adsorption	0.61
96:					
Orangeburg	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	0.92	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.85	Too acid	0.85
		Low adsorption	0.69	Low adsorption	0.69
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.02	Too steep for surface application	0.06
98:					
Rutlege	75	Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	1.00
99:					
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated	
100:					
Leon	54	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99

Table 6b.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
100:					
Chipley	32	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too acid	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Droughty	0.17		
106:					
Pantego	55	Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Too acid	1.00
Clara	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
110:					
Arents	86	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Droughty	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.95
		Depth to saturated zone	0.95	Too steep for surface application	0.06
		Too steep for surface application	0.92		
112:					
Pottsburg	72	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Too acid	0.99
113:					
Pits	80	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	19	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too acid	0.07	Too acid	0.07

Table 6b.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
116:					
Blanton	50	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.91	Too acid	0.91
Lakeland	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Droughty	0.68		
117:					
Blanton	55	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.92	Too acid	0.91
		Too acid	0.91	Too steep for surface application	0.06
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.02		
Lakeland	38	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Too steep for surface application	0.92	Too steep for surface application	0.06
		Droughty	0.70		
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.02		
119:					
Blanton	70	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	0.91
		Too acid	0.91	Too steep for surface application	0.78
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.40		
Lakeland	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.99	Too steep for surface application	0.78
		Droughty	0.71		
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.40		

Table 6b.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
121:					
Goldsboro-----------	80	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.86
		Low adsorption	0.40	Low adsorption	0.40
122:					
Goldsboro-----------	78	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.86
		Low adsorption	0.47	Low adsorption	0.47
		Too steep for surface application	0.08		
123:					
Blanton-------------	60	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	0.91
		Too acid	0.91		
Lakeland------------	33	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.99		
		Droughty	0.72		
127:					
Goldsboro-----------	74	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Too steep for surface application	0.92	Depth to saturated zone	0.86
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Low adsorption	0.58
		Low adsorption	0.58	Too steep for surface application	0.06

Table 6b.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
128:					
Blanton	70	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.91	Too acid	0.91
Bonneau	30	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Low adsorption	0.15	Low adsorption	0.15
129:					
Blanton	75	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.92	Too acid	0.91
		Too acid	0.91	Too steep for surface application	0.06
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.02		
Bonneau	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Too steep for surface application	0.92	Low adsorption	0.29
		Low adsorption	0.29	Too steep for surface application	0.06
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.02		

Table 6c.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 3)

[The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table]

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
2:					
Rutlege	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too acid	0.42	Too acid	1.00
				Filtering capacity	0.99
Pickney	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too acid	0.21	Too acid	1.00
				Filtering capacity	0.99
Pamlico	19	Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.62	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.14	Filtering capacity	0.99
4:					
Gritney	86	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
				Slow water movement	0.96
				Too acid	0.85
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
7:					
Bladen	60	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Slow water movement	0.96
		Too acid	0.31	Flooding	0.60
Dunbar	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
				Low adsorption	0.25
				Slow water movement	0.15

Table 6c.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
9:					
Albany	38	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.99
				Depth to saturated zone	0.99
Chipley	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	1.00
				Filtering capacity	0.99
				Depth to saturated zone	0.99
Leon	16	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.62	Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.99
11:					
Dothan	93	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Slow water movement	0.26
				Low adsorption	0.05
				Depth to saturated zone	0.02
12:					
Dothan	88	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Slow water movement	0.26
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
				Low adsorption	0.04
				Depth to saturated zone	0.02
14:					
Dothan	87	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Slope	0.88	Too steep for surface application	0.92
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Slow water movement	0.26
				Low adsorption	0.07
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.06

Table 6c.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
18:					
Fuquay	55	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Slope	0.88	Too steep for surface application	0.92
				Too acid	0.91
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.06
				Low adsorption	0.05
Dothan	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Slope	0.88	Too steep for surface application	0.92
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Slow water movement	0.26
				Low adsorption	0.07
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.06
22:					
Nankin	52	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.99
				Low adsorption	0.82
				Slow water movement	0.26
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
Cowarts	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Low adsorption	0.88
				Slow water movement	0.43
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
				Depth to saturated zone	0.02
23:					
Nankin	57	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Slope	0.88	Too steep for surface application	0.92
				Low adsorption	0.76
				Slow water movement	0.26
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.06

Table 6c.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
23:					
Cowarts	21	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Slope	0.88	Too steep for surface application	0.92
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Low adsorption	0.91
				Slow water movement	0.43
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.06
29:					
Dunbar	72	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
				Low adsorption	0.25
				Slow water movement	0.15
35:					
Lucy	45	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.99
				Low adsorption	0.14
Troup	42	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.91
36:					
Troup	45	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Slope	0.88	Too steep for surface application	0.92
				Too acid	0.91
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.06
Lucy	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Slope	0.88	Too acid	0.99
				Too steep for surface application	0.92
				Low adsorption	0.37
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.06

Table 6c.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
39:					
Bonifay	50	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
				Too acid	0.91
				Slow water movement	0.21
Fuquay	34	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.91
40:					
Bonifay	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slope	0.88	Too steep for surface application	0.92
				Too acid	0.91
				Slow water movement	0.21
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.06
41:					
Lucy	70	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.99
				Low adsorption	0.12
52:					
Grady	85	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Too acid	0.14	Slow water movement	0.96
				Low adsorption	0.44
54:					
Albany	63	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Flooding	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
				Flooding	0.60
Ocilla	24	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60

Table 6c.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
55:					
Chipley	55	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	1.00
				Filtering capacity	0.99
				Depth to saturated zone	0.99
Albany	27	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.99
				Depth to saturated zone	0.99
Hurricane	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Filtering capacity	0.99
				Depth to saturated zone	0.99
56:					
Albany	72	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Slope	0.88	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
				Too steep for surface application	0.92
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.06
Ocilla	16	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Slope	0.88	Too steep for surface application	0.92
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.06
57:					
Ocilla	70	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.99

Table 6c.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
57:					
Leefield	18	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	0.99
				Depth to saturated zone	0.99
				Slow water movement	0.26
61:					
Lakeland	74	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
				Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.99
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.78
62:					
Lakeland	77	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
				Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.99
63:					
Lakeland	76	Not limited		Somewhat limited	
				Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.99
64:					
Lakeland	70	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.88	Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.99
				Too steep for surface application	0.92
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.06

Table 6c.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
67:					
Nankin	52	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Too acid	0.99
				Low adsorption	0.83
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.50
				Slow water movement	0.26
Cowarts	28	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Low adsorption	0.94
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.50
				Slow water movement	0.43
Lakeland	17	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
				Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.99
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.50
68:					
Nankin	50	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
				Too acid	0.99
				Low adsorption	0.84
				Slow water movement	0.26
Cowarts	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Too acid	0.99
				Low adsorption	0.94
				Slow water movement	0.43

Table 6c.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
68:					
Lakeland	16	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
				Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.99
71:					
Lynchburg	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.99
				Slow water movement	0.26
72:					
Lynchburg	88	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.99
				Slow water movement	0.26
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
85:					
Searcy	56	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.95	Slow water movement	0.96
		Too acid	0.03	Depth to saturated zone	0.95
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
Oktibbeha	31	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
				Too steep for surface application	0.08

Table 6c.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
86:					
Hannon	60	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Slope	0.88	Too steep for surface application	0.92
				Too acid	0.07
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.06
Oktibbeha	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Slope	0.88	Too steep for surface application	0.92
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.06
87:					
Clara	50	Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.99
Plummer	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.14	Filtering capacity	0.99
90:					
Rains	56	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.14		
Bayboro	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
				Slow water movement	0.96

Table 6c.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
91:					
Orangeburg----------	87	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.85
				Low adsorption	0.61
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
96:					
Orangeburg----------	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	0.92
		Slope	0.88	Too acid	0.85
				Low adsorption	0.69
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.06
98:					
Rutlege-------------	75	Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too acid	0.42	Too acid	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.31	Filtering capacity	0.99
99:					
Water---------------	100	Not rated		Not rated	
100:					
Leon----------------	54	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.62	Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.99
Chipley-------------	32	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	1.00
				Filtering capacity	0.99
				Depth to saturated zone	0.99
106:					
Pantego-------------	55	Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.21		

Table 6c.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
106:					
Clara	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.99
110:					
Arents	86	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slope	0.88	Too acid	0.99
				Depth to saturated zone	0.95
				Too steep for surface application	0.92
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.06
112:					
Pottsburg	72	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Flooding	0.60	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.03	Flooding	0.60
113:					
Pits	80	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	19	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
				Too acid	0.07
116:					
Blanton	50	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.91
Lakeland	40	Not limited		Somewhat limited	
				Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.99

Table 6c.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
117:					
Blanton	55	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	0.92
		Slope	0.88	Too acid	0.91
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.06
Lakeland	38	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.88	Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.99
				Too steep for surface application	0.92
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.06
119:					
Blanton	70	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.91
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.78
Lakeland	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
				Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.99
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.78
121:					
Goldsboro	80	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.14	Depth to saturated zone	0.86
				Low adsorption	0.40

Table 6c.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
122:					
Goldsboro	78	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.14	Depth to saturated zone	0.86
				Low adsorption	0.47
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
123:					
Blanton	60	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.91
Lakeland	33	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
				Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.99
127:					
Goldsboro	74	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Slope	0.88	Too steep for surface application	0.92
		Too acid	0.14	Depth to saturated zone	0.86
				Low adsorption	0.58
128:					
Blanton	70	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.91
Bonneau	30	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.99
				Low adsorption	0.15

Table 6c.--Agricultural Waste Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
129:					
Blanton	75	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	0.92
		Slope	0.88	Too acid	0.91
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.06
Bonneau	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Slope	0.88	Too steep for surface application	0.92
				Low adsorption	0.29
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.06

Table 7.--Forestland Productivity

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
2:				
Rutlege	Slash pine	75	---	---
	Loblolly pine	80	---	
	Sweetgum	---	---	
Pickney	Sweetgum	---	---	---
	Bald cypress	---	---	
	Water tupelo	---	---	
	Blackgum	---	---	
	Pond pine	---	---	
	Water oak	---	---	
Pamlico	Pond pine	55	---	---
	Bald cypress	---	---	
	Water tupelo	---	---	
	Sweetbay	---	---	
4:				
Gritney	Slash pine	80	143	Slash pine, loblolly pine
	Loblolly pine	80	114	
	Longleaf pine	65	72	
7:				
Bladen	Slash pine	91	172	Slash pine, loblolly pine
	Loblolly pine	94	129	
	Sweetgum	---	---	
Dunbar	Slash pine	90	157	Slash pine, loblolly pine
	Loblolly pine	90	129	
	Blackgum	---	---	
	Sweetgum	---	---	
9:				
Albany	Loblolly pine	95	143	Slash pine
	Longleaf pine	80	100	
	Slash pine	85	157	
Chipley	Slash pine	85	157	Slash pine
	Loblolly pine	85	129	
	Longleaf pine	80	100	
Leon	Slash pine	70	114	Slash pine
	Longleaf pine	65	72	
11:				
Dothan	Slash pine	92	172	Slash pine, loblolly pine
	Loblolly pine	88	129	
	Longleaf pine	84	114	
	Hickory	---	---	
	Water oak	---	---	
12:				
Dothan	Slash pine	92	172	Slash pine, loblolly pine
	Loblolly pine	88	129	
	Longleaf pine	84	114	
	Hickory	---	---	
	Water oak	---	---	

Table 7.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
14:				
Dothan	Slash pine	92	172	Slash pine, loblolly pine
	Loblolly pine	88	129	
	Longleaf pine	84	114	
	Hickory	---	---	
	Water oak	---	---	
18:				
Fuquay	Slash pine	93	172	Slash pine, loblolly pine
	Loblolly pine	85	114	
	Longleaf pine	77	100	
	White oak	---	---	
Dothan	Slash pine	92	172	Slash pine, loblolly pine
	Loblolly pine	88	129	
	Longleaf pine	84	114	
	Hickory	---	---	
	Water oak	---	---	
22:				
Nankin	Slash pine	80	143	Slash pine, loblolly pine
	Loblolly pine	80	114	
	Longleaf pine	70	86	
Cowarts	Loblolly pine	86	123	Slash pine, loblolly pine
	Slash pine	86	155	
	Longleaf pine	67	72	
	Hickory	---	---	
	Water oak	---	---	
23:				
Nankin	Slash pine	80	143	Slash pine, loblolly pine
	Loblolly pine	80	114	
	Longleaf pine	70	86	
Cowarts	Loblolly pine	86	123	Slash pine, loblolly pine
	Slash pine	86	155	
	Longleaf pine	67	72	
	Hickory	---	---	
	Water oak	---	---	
29:				
Dunbar	Slash pine	90	157	Slash pine, loblolly pine
	Loblolly pine	90	129	
	Blackgum	---	---	
	Sweetgum	---	---	
35:				
Lucy	Slash pine	80	157	Slash pine, loblolly pine
	Loblolly pine	80	114	
	Longleaf pine	70	86	
Troup	Slash pine	84	157	Slash pine, longleaf pine
	Loblolly pine	80	114	
	Longleaf pine	70	86	

Table 7.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
36:				
Troup	Slash pine	84	157	Slash pine, longleaf pine
	Loblolly pine	80	114	
	Longleaf pine	70	86	
Lucy	Loblolly pine	80	114	Slash pine, loblolly pine
	Longleaf pine	70	86	
	Slash pine	80	157	
39:				
Bonifay	Slash pine	80	143	Slash pine, longleaf pine
	Loblolly pine	80	114	
	Longleaf pine	65	72	
Fuquay	Slash pine	93	172	Slash pine, loblolly pine
	Loblolly pine	85	114	
	Longleaf pine	77	100	
	White oak	---	---	
40:				
Bonifay	Slash pine	80	143	Slash pine, longleaf pine
	Loblolly pine	80	114	
	Longleaf pine	65	72	
41:				
Lucy	Slash pine	80	157	Slash pine, loblolly pine
	Loblolly pine	80	114	
	Longleaf pine	70	86	
52:				
Grady	Blackgum	68	86	---
	Bald cypress	65	86	
	Water oak	65	57	
54:				
Albany	Slash pine	85	157	Slash pine
	Loblolly pine	95	143	
	Longleaf pine	80	100	
Ocilla	Slash pine	80	157	Slash pine, loblolly pine
	Loblolly pine	80	114	
	Longleaf pine	70	100	
55:				
Chipley	Slash pine	85	157	Slash pine
	Loblolly pine	85	129	
	Longleaf pine	80	100	
Albany	Slash pine	85	157	Slash pine
	Loblolly pine	95	143	
	Longleaf pine	80	100	
Hurricane	Slash pine	90	157	Slash pine, longleaf pine
	Loblolly pine	90	129	
	Longleaf pine	75	86	

Table 7.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
56:				
Albany	Loblolly pine	95	143	Slash pine
	Longleaf pine	80	100	
	Slash pine	85	157	
Ocilla	Loblolly pine	80	114	Slash pine, loblolly pine
	Slash pine	80	157	
	Longleaf pine	70	100	
57:				
Ocilla	Loblolly pine	80	114	Slash pine, loblolly pine
	Slash pine	80	157	
	Longleaf pine	70	100	
Leefield	Slash pine	84	157	Slash pine, loblolly pine
	Loblolly pine	84	114	
	Longleaf pine	70	86	
	White oak	---	---	
61:				
Lakeland	Slash pine	80	143	Sand pine, longleaf pine
	Loblolly pine	80	114	
	Longleaf pine	65	72	
62:				
Lakeland	Slash pine	80	143	Sand pine, longleaf pine
	Loblolly pine	80	114	
	Longleaf pine	65	72	
63:				
Lakeland	Slash pine	80	143	Sand pine, longleaf pine
	Loblolly pine	80	114	
	Longleaf pine	65	72	
64:				
Lakeland	Slash pine	80	143	Sand pine, longleaf pine
	Loblolly pine	80	114	
	Longleaf pine	65	72	
67:				
Nankin	Loblolly pine	80	114	Slash pine, loblolly pine
	Longleaf pine	70	86	
	Slash pine	80	143	
Cowarts	Loblolly pine	86	123	Slash pine, loblolly pine
	Slash pine	86	155	
	Longleaf pine	67	72	
	Hickory	---	---	
	Water oak	---	---	
Lakeland	Slash pine	80	143	Sand pine, longleaf pine
	Loblolly pine	80	114	
	Longleaf pine	65	72	
68:				
Nankin	Loblolly pine	80	114	Slash pine, loblolly pine
	Longleaf pine	70	86	
	Slash pine	80	143	

Table 7.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
68:				
Cowarts	Loblolly pine	86	123	Slash pine, loblolly pine
	Slash pine	86	155	
	Longleaf pine	67	72	
	Hickory	---	---	
	Water oak	---	---	
Lakeland	Slash pine	80	143	Sand pine, longleaf pine
	Loblolly pine	80	114	
	Longleaf pine	65	72	
71:				
Lynchburg	Loblolly pine	86	129	Loblolly pine, slash pine
	Longleaf pine	74	86	
	Southern red oak	---	---	
	White oak	---	---	
72:				
Lynchburg	Loblolly pine	86	129	Loblolly pine, slash pine
	Longleaf pine	74	86	
	Southern red oak	---	---	
	White oak	---	---	
85:				
Searcy	Loblolly pine	105	172	Loblolly pine
	Shortleaf pine	95	---	
	Water oak	---	---	
	Sweetgum	---	---	
Oktibbeha	Loblolly pine	90	131	Loblolly pine
	Shortleaf pine	80	---	
86:				
Hannon	Loblolly pine	80	114	Loblolly pine
	Shortleaf pine	70	86	
	Eastern redcedar	---	---	
Oktibbeha	Loblolly pine	90	131	Loblolly pine
	Shortleaf pine	80	---	
87:				
Clara	Slash pine	85	157	Slash pine
	Longleaf pine	69	---	
	Bald cypress	---	---	
	Pond pine	---	---	
	Water oak	---	---	
Plummer	Slash pine	88	157	Slash pine
	Longleaf pine	70	86	
	Bald cypress	---	---	
90:				
Rains	Loblolly pine	94	143	---
	Slash pine	91	---	
	Sweetgum	---	---	
Bayboro	Loblolly pine	95	114	---
	Sweetgum	---	---	
	Swamp tupelo	---	---	

Table 7.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
91:				
Orangeburg	Slash pine	90	157	Loblolly pine, slash pine
	Loblolly pine	90	114	
	Shortleaf pine	80	---	
96:				
Orangeburg	Slash pine	90	157	Loblolly pine, slash pine
	Loblolly pine	90	114	
	Shortleaf pine	80	---	
98:				
Rutlege	Sweetgum	---	---	---
	Bald cypress	---	---	
	Pin oak	---	---	
99:				
Water.				
100:				
Leon	Slash pine	70	114	Slash pine
	Longleaf pine	65	72	
Chipley	Slash pine	85	157	Slash pine
	Longleaf pine	80	100	
106:				
Pantego	Pondcypress	---	---	---
	Bald cypress	---	---	
	Pond pine	---	---	
	Red maple	---	---	
	Sweetbay	---	---	
	Water tupelo	---	---	
	Blackgum	---	---	
Clara	Slash pine	85	157	Slash pine
	Longleaf pine	69	---	
	Bald cypress	---	---	
	Pond pine	---	---	
	Water oak	---	---	
110:				
Arents.				
112:				
Pottsburg	Slash pine	70	114	Slash pine
	Loblolly pine	70	86	
	Longleaf pine	60	57	
	Water oak	---	---	
	Live oak	---	---	
113:				
Pits.				
Udorthents.				

Table 7.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
116:				
Blanton	Slash pine	90	157	Slash pine, longleaf pine
	Loblolly pine	80	114	
	Longleaf pine	70	86	
	Bluejack oak	---	---	
	Turkey oak	---	---	
	Live oak	---	---	
	American beech	---	---	
Lakeland	Slash pine	80	143	Sand pine, longleaf pine
	Loblolly pine	80	114	
	Longleaf pine	65	72	
117:				
Blanton	Slash pine	90	157	Slash pine, longleaf pine
	Loblolly pine	80	114	
	Longleaf pine	70	86	
	Bluejack oak	---	---	
	Turkey oak	---	---	
	Live oak	---	---	
	American beech	---	---	
Lakeland	Slash pine	80	143	Sand pine, longleaf pine
	Loblolly pine	80	114	
	Longleaf pine	65	72	
119:				
Blanton	Slash pine	90	157	Slash pine, longleaf pine
	Loblolly pine	80	114	
	Longleaf pine	70	86	
	Bluejack oak	---	---	
	Turkey oak	---	---	
	Live oak	---	---	
	American beech	---	---	
Lakeland	Slash pine	80	143	Sand pine, longleaf pine
	Loblolly pine	80	114	
	Longleaf pine	65	72	
121:				
Goldsboro	Slash pine	93	172	Loblolly pine, slash pine
	Loblolly pine	90	129	
	Longleaf pine	77	86	
	Sweetgum	---	---	
	Southern red oak	---	---	
	White oak	---	---	
	Water oak	---	---	
122:				
Goldsboro	Slash pine	93	172	Loblolly pine, slash pine
	Loblolly pine	90	129	
	Longleaf pine	77	86	
	Sweetgum	---	---	
	Southern red oak	---	---	
	White oak	---	---	
	Water oak	---	---	

Table 7.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
123:				
Blanton	Slash pine	90	157	Slash pine, longleaf pine
	Loblolly pine	80	114	
	Longleaf pine	70	86	
	Bluejack oak	---	---	
	Turkey oak	---	---	
	Live oak	---	---	
	American beech	---	---	
Lakeland	Slash pine	80	143	sand pine, longleaf pine
	Loblolly pine	80	114	
	Longleaf pine	65	72	
127:				
Goldsboro	Slash pine	93	172	Loblolly pine, slash pine
	Loblolly pine	90	129	
	Longleaf pine	77	86	
	Sweetgum	---	---	
	Southern red oak	---	---	
	White oak	---	---	
	Water oak	---	---	
128:				
Blanton	Slash pine	90	157	Slash pine, longleaf pine
	Loblolly pine	80	114	
	Longleaf pine	70	86	
	Bluejack oak	---	---	
	Turkey oak	---	---	
	Live oak	---	---	
	American beech	---	---	
Bonneau	Loblolly pine	95	143	Slash pine, loblolly pine
	Longleaf pine	75	86	
	Hickory	---	---	
	White oak	---	---	
129:				
Blanton	Slash pine	90	157	Slash pine, longleaf pine
	Loblolly pine	80	114	
	Longleaf pine	70	86	
	Bluejack oak	---	---	
	Turkey oak	---	---	
	Live oak	---	---	
	American beech	---	---	
Bonneau	Loblolly pine	95	143	Slash pine, loblolly pine
	Longleaf pine	75	86	
	Hickory	---	---	
	White oak	---	---	

Table 8a.--Forestland Management (Part 1)

[The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table]

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Soil rutting hazard: Rating class and limiting features	Value
2:							
Rutlege	40	Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	0.50
		Sandiness	0.50	Wetness	1.00		
				Sandiness	0.50		
Pickney	25	Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	0.50
				Wetness	1.00		
Pamlico	19	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Sandiness	0.50	Flooding	1.00		
				Low strength	1.00		
				Wetness	1.00		
4:							
Gritney	86	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
7:							
Bladen	60	Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	0.50
		Low strength	0.50	Wetness	1.00		
Dunbar	25	Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	0.50
				Wetness	0.50		
9:							
Albany	38	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Chipley	20	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Leon	16	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Wetness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
11:							
Dothan	93	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
12:							
Dothan	88	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
14:							
Dothan	87	Slight		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50

Table 8a.--Forestland Management (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
18:							
Fuquay	55	Slight		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Dothan	25	Slight		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
22:							
Nankin	52	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
Cowarts	25	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
23:							
Nankin	57	Slight		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Cowarts	21	Slight		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
29:							
Dunbar	72	Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	0.50
				Wetness	0.50		
35:							
Lucy	45	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Troup	42	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
36:							
Troup	45	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50		
Lucy	40	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50		
39:							
Bonifay	50	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Fuquay	34	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
40:							
Bonifay	80	Slight		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50		
41:							
Lucy	70	Slight		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50

Table 8a.--Forestland Management (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Soil rutting hazard: Rating class and limiting features	Value
52:							
Grady	85	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Ponding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Stickiness/slope	0.50	Wetness	1.00		
				Low strength	0.50		
54:							
Albany	63	Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	0.50
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50		
Ocilla	24	Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	0.50
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50		
				Wetness	0.50		
55:							
Chipley	55	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Albany	27	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Hurricane	15	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
56:							
Albany	72	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50		
Ocilla	16	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50		
				Wetness	0.50		
57:							
Ocilla	70	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
				Wetness	0.50		
Leefield	18	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
61:							
Lakeland	74	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
62:							
Lakeland	77	Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	0.50
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50		
63:							
Lakeland	76	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50

Table 8a.--Forestland Management (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
64:							
Lakeland-----------	70	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50		
67:							
Nankin-------------	52	Slight		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Cowarts------------	28	Slight		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Lakeland-----------	17	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50		
68:							
Nankin-------------	50	Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	0.50
Cowarts------------	30	Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	0.50
Lakeland-----------	16	Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	0.50
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50		
71:							
Lynchburg----------	90	Slight		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Wetness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
72:							
Lynchburg----------	88	Slight		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Wetness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
85:							
Searcy-------------	56	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
Oktibbeha----------	31	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Stickiness/slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
86:							
Hannon-------------	60	Slight		Moderately suited		Severe	
				Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Slope	0.50		
Oktibbeha----------	40	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Stickiness/slope	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
				Slope	0.50		

Table 8a.--Forestland Management (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Soil rutting hazard: Rating class and limiting features	Value
87:							
Clara	50	Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Wetness	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Wetness	0.50
		Sandiness	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Low strength	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
Plummer	30	Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Ponding	1.00	Low strength	0.50
				Wetness	1.00		
				Sandiness	0.50		
90:							
Rains	56	Slight		Poorly suited		Moderate	
				Ponding	1.00	Low strength	0.50
				Wetness	1.00		
Bayboro	40	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Ponding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
				Wetness	1.00		
				Low strength	0.50		
91:							
Orangeburg	87	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
96:							
Orangeburg	90	Slight		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
98:							
Rutlege	75	Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Flooding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Wetness	0.50
		Wetness	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	0.50
				Wetness	1.00		
99:							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
100:							
Leon	54	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Wetness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
Chipley	32	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
106:							
Pantego	55	Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Wetness	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Wetness	0.50
				Wetness	1.00	Low strength	0.50
Clara	30	Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Wetness	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Wetness	0.50
		Sandiness	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Low strength	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		

Table 8a.--Forestland Management (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Soil rutting hazard: Rating class and limiting features	Value
110:							
Arents	86	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50		
				Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
112:							
Pottsburg	72	Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	0.50
		Sandiness	0.50	Wetness	1.00		
				Sandiness	0.50		
113:							
Pits	80	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	19	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
				Low strength	0.50		
				Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
116:							
Blanton	50	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Lakeland	40	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
117:							
Blanton	55	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50		
Lakeland	38	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50		
119:							
Blanton	70	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
Lakeland	30	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
121:							
Goldsboro	80	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
122:							
Goldsboro	78	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
123:							
Blanton	60	Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	0.50
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50		

Table 8a.--Forestland Management (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
123:							
Lakeland	33	Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	0.50
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50		
127:							
Goldsboro	74	Slight		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
128:							
Blanton	70	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Bonneau	30	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
129:							
Blanton	75	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50		
Bonneau	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50		

Table 8b.--Forestland Management (Part 2)

[The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table]

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
2:							
Rutlege	40	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
						Sandiness	0.50
Pickney	25	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
Pamlico	19	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Ponding	1.00
						Flooding	1.00
						Low strength	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
4:							
Gritney	86	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
7:							
Bladen	60	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
Dunbar	25	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Wetness	0.50
9:							
Albany	38	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
Chipley	20	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
Leon	16	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Wetness	0.50
						Sandiness	0.50
11:							
Dothan	93	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
12:							
Dothan	88	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
14:							
Dothan	87	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
18:							
Fuquay	55	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
Dothan	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50

Table 8b.--Forestland Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion		Hazard of erosion on roads and trails		Suitability for roads (natural surface)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
22:							
Nankin	52	Slight		Moderate		Well suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50		
Cowarts	25	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
23:							
Nankin	57	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
Cowarts	21	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
29:							
Dunbar	72	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Wetness	0.50
35:							
Lucy	45	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
Troup	42	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
36:							
Troup	45	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
						Slope	0.50
Lucy	40	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
						Slope	0.50
39:							
Bonifay	50	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
Fuquay	34	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
40:							
Bonifay	80	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
						Slope	0.50
41:							
Lucy	70	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
52:							
Grady	85	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Ponding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
54:							
Albany	63	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Sandiness	0.50

Table 8b.--Forestland Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
54:							
Ocilla	24	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Sandiness	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
55:							
Chipley	55	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
Albany	27	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
Hurricane	15	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
56:							
Albany	72	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
						Slope	0.50
Ocilla	16	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
						Slope	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
57:							
Ocilla	70	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
Leefield	18	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
61:							
Lakeland	74	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Sandiness	0.50
62:							
Lakeland	77	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Sandiness	0.50
63:							
Lakeland	76	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
64:							
Lakeland	70	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
						Slope	0.50
67:							
Nankin	52	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
Cowarts	28	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50

Table 8b.--Forestland Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
67:							
Lakeland	17	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
						Slope	0.50
68:							
Nankin	50	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
Cowarts	30	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
Lakeland	16	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Sandiness	0.50
71:							
Lynchburg	90	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Wetness	0.50
72:							
Lynchburg	88	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Wetness	0.50
85:							
Searcy	56	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Oktibbeha	31	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
86:							
Hannon	60	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
Oktibbeha	40	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
						Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
87:							
Clara	50	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Ponding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
						Sandiness	0.50
Plummer	30	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Ponding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
						Sandiness	0.50
90:							
Rains	56	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Ponding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00

Table 8b.--Forestland Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
90:							
Bayboro	40	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Ponding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
91:							
Orangeburg	87	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
96:							
Orangeburg	90	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
98:							
Rutlege	75	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Ponding	1.00
						Flooding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
99:							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
100:							
Leon	54	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Wetness	0.50
						Sandiness	0.50
Chipley	32	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
106:							
Pantego	55	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Ponding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
Clara	30	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Ponding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
						Sandiness	0.50
110:							
Arents	86	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
						Slope	0.50
						Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
112:							
Pottsburg	72	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
						Sandiness	0.50
113:							
Pits	80	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	19	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
						Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50

Table 8b.--Forestland Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
116:							
Blanton	50	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
Lakeland	40	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
117:							
Blanton	55	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
						Slope	0.50
Lakeland	38	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
						Slope	0.50
119:							
Blanton	70	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Sandiness	0.50
Lakeland	30	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Sandiness	0.50
121:							
Goldsboro	80	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
122:							
Goldsboro	78	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
123:							
Blanton	60	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Sandiness	0.50
Lakeland	33	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Sandiness	0.50
127:							
Goldsboro	74	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
128:							
Blanton	70	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
Bonneau	30	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
129:							
Blanton	75	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
						Slope	0.50
Bonneau	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
						Slope	0.50

Table 8c.--Forestland Management (Part 3)

[The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table]

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
2:							
Rutlege	40	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
Pickney	25	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
Pamlico	19	Well suited		Well suited		Poorly suited	
						Low strength	1.00
4:							
Gritney	86	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Low strength	0.50
7:							
Bladen	60	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75		
Dunbar	25	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
9:							
Albany	38	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
Chipley	20	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
Leon	16	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
11:							
Dothan	93	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
12:							
Dothan	88	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
14:							
Dothan	87	Well suited		Moderately suited		Well suited	
				Slope	0.50		
18:							
Fuquay	55	Well suited		Moderately suited		Well suited	
				Slope	0.50		
Dothan	25	Well suited		Moderately suited		Well suited	
				Slope	0.50		
22:							
Nankin	52	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
Cowarts	25	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	

Table 8c.--Forestland Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
23:							
Nankin	57	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
				Slope	0.50		
Cowarts	21	Well suited		Moderately suited		Well suited	
				Slope	0.50		
29:							
Dunbar	72	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
35:							
Lucy	45	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
Troup	42	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
36:							
Troup	45	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
Lucy	40	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
39:							
Bonifay	50	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
Fuquay	34	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
40:							
Bonifay	80	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
41:							
Lucy	70	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
52:							
Grady	85	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Low strength	0.50
54:							
Albany	63	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
Ocilla	24	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
55:							
Chipley	55	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
Albany	27	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50

Table 8c.--Forestland Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
55:							
Hurricane	15	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
56:							
Albany	72	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
Ocilla	16	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
57:							
Ocilla	70	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
Leefield	18	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
61:							
Lakeland	74	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
62:							
Lakeland	77	Moderately suited		Unsuited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	1.00	Slope	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
63:							
Lakeland	76	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
64:							
Lakeland	70	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
67:							
Nankin	52	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
				Slope	0.50		
Cowarts	28	Well suited		Moderately suited		Well suited	
				Slope	0.50		
Lakeland	17	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
68:							
Nankin	50	Moderately suited		Unsuited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Slope	1.00	Slope	0.50
				Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
Cowarts	30	Well suited		Unsuited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	1.00	Slope	0.50

Table 8c.--Forestland Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
68:							
Lakeland	16	Moderately suited		Unsuited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	1.00	Slope	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
71:							
Lynchburg	90	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
72:							
Lynchburg	88	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
85:							
Searcy	56	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Oktibbeha	31	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Low strength	0.50
						Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
86:							
Hannon	60	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Low strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50		
Oktibbeha	40	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Low strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
87:							
Clara	50	Moderately suited		Poorly suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.75	Wetness	1.00
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
Plummer	30	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
90:							
Rains	56	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
Bayboro	40	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
91:							
Orangeburg	87	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
96:							
Orangeburg	90	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Slope	0.50		
				Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
98:							
Rutlege	75	Moderately suited		Poorly suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.75	Wetness	1.00

Table 8c.--Forestland Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
99:							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
100:							
Leon	54	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
Chipley	32	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
106:							
Pantego	55	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.75	Wetness	0.75	Wetness	1.00
Clara	30	Moderately suited		Poorly suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.75	Wetness	1.00
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
110:							
Arents	86	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
				Slope	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
112:							
Pottsburg	72	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
113:							
Pits	80	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	19	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
116:							
Blanton	50	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
Lakeland	40	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
117:							
Blanton	55	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
Lakeland	38	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
119:							
Blanton	70	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
Lakeland	30	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		

Table 8c.--Forestland Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
121:							
Goldsboro	80	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
122:							
Goldsboro	78	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
123:							
Blanton	60	Moderately suited		Unsuited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	1.00	Slope	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
Lakeland	33	Moderately suited		Unsuited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	1.00	Slope	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
127:							
Goldsboro	74	Well suited		Moderately suited		Well suited	
				Slope	0.50		
128:							
Blanton	70	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
Bonneau	30	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
129:							
Blanton	75	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
Bonneau	25	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		

Table 8d.--Forestland Management (Part 4)

[The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table]

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)		Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
2:					
Rutlege	40	Well suited		Well suited	
Pickney	25	Well suited		Well suited	
Pamlico	19	Well suited		Well suited	
4:					
Gritney	86	Poorly suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
7:					
Bladen	60	Poorly suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
Dunbar	25	Well suited		Well suited	
9:					
Albany	38	Well suited		Well suited	
Chipley	20	Well suited		Well suited	
Leon	16	Well suited		Well suited	
11:					
Dothan	93	Well suited		Well suited	
12:					
Dothan	88	Well suited		Well suited	
14:					
Dothan	87	Well suited		Well suited	
18:					
Fuquay	55	Well suited		Well suited	
Dothan	25	Well suited		Well suited	
22:					
Nankin	52	Poorly suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
Cowarts	25	Well suited		Well suited	
23:					
Nankin	57	Poorly suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
Cowarts	21	Well suited		Well suited	

Table 8d.--Forestland Management (Part 4)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)		Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
29:					
Dunbar	72	Well suited		Well suited	
35:					
Lucy	45	Well suited		Well suited	
Troup	42	Well suited		Well suited	
36:					
Troup	45	Well suited		Well suited	
Lucy	40	Well suited		Well suited	
39:					
Bonifay	50	Well suited		Well suited	
Fuquay	34	Well suited		Well suited	
40:					
Bonifay	80	Well suited		Well suited	
41:					
Lucy	70	Well suited		Well suited	
52:					
Grady	85	Well suited		Well suited	
54:					
Albany	63	Well suited		Well suited	
Ocilla	24	Well suited		Well suited	
55:					
Chipley	55	Well suited		Well suited	
Albany	27	Well suited		Well suited	
Hurricane	15	Well suited		Well suited	
56:					
Albany	72	Well suited		Well suited	
Ocilla	16	Well suited		Well suited	
57:					
Ocilla	70	Well suited		Well suited	
Leefield	18	Well suited		Well suited	
61:					
Lakeland	74	Well suited		Well suited	
62:					
Lakeland	77	Poorly suited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	0.50
63:					
Lakeland	76	Well suited		Well suited	

Table 8d.--Forestland Management (Part 4)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep): Rating class and limiting features	Value
64:					
Lakeland	70	Well suited		Well suited	
67:					
Nankin	52	Poorly suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
Cowarts	28	Well suited		Well suited	
Lakeland	17	Well suited		Well suited	
68:					
Nankin	50	Poorly suited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	0.50
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
Cowarts	30	Poorly suited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	0.50
Lakeland	16	Poorly suited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	0.50
71:					
Lynchburg	90	Well suited		Well suited	
72:					
Lynchburg	88	Well suited		Well suited	
85:					
Searcy	56	Poorly suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
Oktibbeha	31	Poorly suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
86:					
Hannon	60	Poorly suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
Oktibbeha	40	Poorly suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
87:					
Clara	50	Poorly suited		Unsuited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	1.00
Plummer	30	Well suited		Well suited	
90:					
Rains	56	Well suited		Well suited	
Bayboro	40	Well suited		Well suited	

Table 8d.--Forestland Management (Part 4)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)		Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
91:					
Orangeburg	87	Well suited		Well suited	
96:					
Orangeburg	90	Well suited		Well suited	
98:					
Rutlege	75	Poorly suited		Unsuited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	1.00
99:					
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated	
100:					
Leon	54	Well suited		Well suited	
Chipley	32	Well suited		Well suited	
106:					
Pantego	55	Poorly suited		Unsuited	
		Wetness	0.75	Wetness	1.00
Clara	30	Poorly suited		Unsuited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	1.00
110:					
Arents	86	Well suited		Well suited	
112:					
Pottsburg	72	Well suited		Well suited	
113:					
Pits	80	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	19	Poorly suited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	0.50
116:					
Blanton	50	Well suited		Well suited	
Lakeland	40	Well suited		Well suited	
117:					
Blanton	55	Well suited		Well suited	
Lakeland	38	Well suited		Well suited	
119:					
Blanton	70	Well suited		Well suited	
Lakeland	30	Well suited		Well suited	
121:					
Goldsboro	80	Well suited		Well suited	
122:					
Goldsboro	78	Well suited		Well suited	

Table 8d.--Forestland Management (Part 4)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)		Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
123:					
Blanton-------------	60	Poorly suited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	0.50
Lakeland------------	33	Poorly suited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	0.50
127:					
Goldsboro-----------	74	Well suited		Well suited	
128:					
Blanton-------------	70	Well suited		Well suited	
Bonneau-------------	30	Well suited		Well suited	
129:					
Blanton-------------	75	Well suited		Well suited	
Bonneau-------------	25	Well suited		Well suited	

Table 8e.--Forestland Management (Part 5)

[The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. The criteria for rating potential for seedling mortality are specific to Florida. The primary difference between the ratings in this table and the standard national ratings is in the way the limits are evaluated for available water capacity (in the upper 20 inches) of soils with sandy surface layers that are moderately well drained to excessively drained. The ratings in this table more accurately reflect local conditions than the national ratings. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table]

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality (FL): Rating class and limiting features	Value
2:					
Rutlege	40	Moderate		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50	Wetness	1.00
				Droughty	0.50
Pickney	25	Moderate		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50	Wetness	1.00
				Droughty	0.50
Pamlico	19	Low		High	
				Wetness	1.00
4:					
Gritney	86	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
7:					
Bladen	60	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
Dunbar	25	Moderate		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50	Wetness	1.00
9:					
Albany	38	High		Low	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	1.00		
Chipley	20	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
Leon	16	High		High	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	1.00	Wetness	1.00
11:					
Dothan	93	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		

Table 8e.--Forestland Management (Part 5)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality (FL): Rating class and limiting features	Value
12:					
Dothan	88	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50
14:					
Dothan	87	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50
18:					
Fuquay	55	High		Moderate	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50
Dothan	25	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50
22:					
Nankin	52	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
Cowarts	25	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
23:					
Nankin	57	High		Low	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	1.00		
Cowarts	21	High		Low	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	1.00		
29:					
Dunbar	72	Moderate		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50	Wetness	1.00
35:					
Lucy	45	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50
Troup	42	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50
36:					
Troup	45	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50

Table 8e.--Forestland Management (Part 5)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality (FL): Rating class and limiting features	Value
36:					
Lucy	40	High		Moderate	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50
39:					
Bonifay	50	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50
Fuquay	34	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50
40:					
Bonifay	80	High		Moderate	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50
41:					
Lucy	70	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50
52:					
Grady	85	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
54:					
Albany	63	High		Low	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	1.00		
Ocilla	24	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
55:					
Chipley	55	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
Albany	27	High		Low	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	1.00		
Hurricane	15	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
56:					
Albany	72	High		Low	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	1.00		

Table 8e.--Forestland Management (Part 5)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality (FL): Rating class and limiting features	Value
56:					
Ocilla	16	High		Low	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	1.00		
57:					
Ocilla	70	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
Leefield	18	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
61:					
Lakeland	74	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50
62:					
Lakeland	77	High		Moderate	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50
63:					
Lakeland	76	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50
64:					
Lakeland	70	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50
67:					
Nankin	52	High		Low	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	1.00		
Cowarts	28	High		Low	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	1.00		
Lakeland	17	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50
68:					
Nankin	50	High		Low	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	1.00		
Cowarts	30	High		Low	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	1.00		

Table 8e.--Forestland Management (Part 5)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality (FL): Rating class and limiting features	Value
68:					
Lakeland	16	High		Moderate	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50
71:					
Lynchburg	90	High		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Wetness	1.00
72:					
Lynchburg	88	High		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Wetness	1.00
85:					
Searcy	56	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	0.50		
Oktibbeha	31	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	0.50		
86:					
Hannon	60	Low		Moderate	
				Droughty	0.50
Oktibbeha	40	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	0.50		
87:					
Clara	50	High		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Wetness	1.00
Plummer	30	High		High	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	1.00	Wetness	1.00
90:					
Rains	56	Moderate		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50	Wetness	1.00
Bayboro	40	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
91:					
Orangeburg	87	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50

Table 8e.--Forestland Management (Part 5)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality (FL): Rating class and limiting features	Value
96:					
Orangeburg----------	90	High		Low	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	1.00		
98:					
Rutlege-------------	75	Moderate		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50	Wetness	1.00
				Droughty	0.50
99:					
Water---------------	100	Not rated		Not rated	
100:					
Leon----------------	54	High		High	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	1.00	Wetness	1.00
Chipley-------------	32	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
106:					
Pantego-------------	55	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
Clara---------------	30	High		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Wetness	1.00
110:					
Arents--------------	86	High		Not Rated	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
112:					
Pottsburg-----------	72	High		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Wetness	1.00
113:					
Pits----------------	80	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents----------	19	Moderate		Not Rated	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
116:					
Blanton-------------	50	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50
Lakeland------------	40	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50

Table 8e.--Forestland Management (Part 5)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality (FL): Rating class and limiting features	Value
117:					
Blanton	55	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50
Lakeland	38	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50
119:					
Blanton	70	High		Moderate	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50
Lakeland	30	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50
121:					
Goldsboro	80	Moderate		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50	Droughty	0.50
122:					
Goldsboro	78	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
123:					
Blanton	60	High		Moderate	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50
Lakeland	33	High		Moderate	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50
127:					
Goldsboro	74	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
128:					
Blanton	70	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50
Bonneau	30	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50

Table 8e.--Forestland Management (Part 5)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire		Potential for seedling mortality (FL)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
129:					
Blanton	75	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50
Bonneau	25	High		Moderate	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	1.00	Droughty	0.50

Table 9a.--Recreational Development (Part 1)

[The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table]

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
2:							
Rutlege	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Too sandy	0.91	Flooding	1.00
		Too sandy	0.91	Flooding	0.40	Too sandy	0.91
Pickney	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Too sandy	0.92	Flooding	1.00
		Too sandy	0.92	Flooding	0.40	Too sandy	0.92
Pamlico	19	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Organic matter content	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Organic matter content	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Organic matter content	1.00	Flooding	0.40	Ponding	1.00
4:							
Gritney	86	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	0.96	Slow water movement	0.96	Slow water movement	0.96
		Too sandy	0.38	Too sandy	0.38	Slope	0.50
						Too sandy	0.38
7:							
Bladen	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Slow water movement	0.96	Slow water movement	0.96
		Slow water movement	0.96			Flooding	0.60
Dunbar	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Too sandy	0.75	Too sandy	0.75
		Too sandy	0.75	Slow water movement	0.15	Flooding	0.60
		Slow water movement	0.15			Slow water movement	0.15
9:							
Albany	38	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.95	Too sandy	0.95	Too sandy	0.95
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Depth to saturated zone	0.39
						Slope	0.12
Chipley	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Depth to saturated zone	0.39
						Slope	0.12

Table 9a.--Recreational Development (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
9:							
Leon	16	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Too sandy	1.00
						Slope	0.12
11:							
Dothan	93	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.45	Too sandy	0.45	Too sandy	0.45
		Slow water movement	0.26	Slow water movement	0.26	Slow water movement	0.26
12:							
Dothan	88	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.38	Too sandy	0.38	Slope	0.50
		Slow water movement	0.26	Slow water movement	0.26	Too sandy	0.38
						Slow water movement	0.26
14:							
Dothan	87	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.38	Too sandy	0.38	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.26	Slow water movement	0.26	Too sandy	0.38
						Slow water movement	0.26
18:							
Fuquay	55	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Slope	1.00
Dothan	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.38	Too sandy	0.38	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.26	Slow water movement	0.26	Too sandy	0.38
						Slow water movement	0.26
22:							
Nankin	52	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	0.26	Slow water movement	0.26	Slope	0.50
						Slow water movement	0.26
Cowarts	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.81	Too sandy	0.81	Too sandy	0.81
		Slow water movement	0.44	Slow water movement	0.44	Slope	0.50
						Slow water movement	0.44
23:							
Nankin	57	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.26	Slow water movement	0.26	Slope	1.00
						Slow water movement	0.26
Cowarts	21	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.87	Too sandy	0.87	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.44	Slow water movement	0.44	Too sandy	0.87
						Slow water movement	0.44

Table 9a.--Recreational Development (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
29:							
Dunbar	72	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Too sandy	0.75	Too sandy	0.75
		Too sandy	0.75	Slow water movement	0.15	Flooding	0.60
		Slow water movement	0.15			Slow water movement	0.15
35:							
Lucy	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Slope	0.12
Troup	42	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Slope	0.12
36:							
Troup	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Slope	1.00
Lucy	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Slope	1.00
39:							
Bonifay	50	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.99	Too sandy	0.99	Too sandy	0.99
						Slope	0.12
Fuquay	34	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.98	Too sandy	0.98	Too sandy	0.98
						Slope	0.12
40:							
Bonifay	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.93	Too sandy	0.93	Slope	1.00
						Too sandy	0.93
41:							
Lucy	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Slope	0.12
52:							
Grady	85	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.96	Slow water movement	0.96	Slow water movement	0.96
54:							
Albany	63	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Too sandy	0.95	Too sandy	0.95
		Too sandy	0.95	Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Flooding	0.60
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39			Depth to saturated zone	0.39
						Slope	0.12

Table 9a.--Recreational Development (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
54:							
Ocilla	24	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.48	Depth to saturated zone	0.81
		Depth to saturated zone	0.81			Flooding	0.60
						Slope	0.12
55:							
Chipley	55	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Depth to saturated zone	0.39
						Slope	0.12
Albany	27	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.95	Too sandy	0.95	Too sandy	0.95
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Depth to saturated zone	0.39
						Slope	0.12
Hurricane	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Depth to saturated zone	0.39
						Slope	0.12
56:							
Albany	72	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.95	Too sandy	0.95	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Too sandy	0.95
						Depth to saturated zone	0.39
Ocilla	16	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.81	Depth to saturated zone	0.48	Slope	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.81
57:							
Ocilla	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.81	Depth to saturated zone	0.48	Depth to saturated zone	0.81
						Slope	0.12
Leefield	18	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Slow water movement	0.26	Depth to saturated zone	0.39
		Slow water movement	0.26	Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Slow water movement	0.26
						Slope	0.12
61:							
Lakeland	74	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Too sandy	1.00

Table 9a.--Recreational Development (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
62:							
Lakeland	77	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
63:							
Lakeland	76	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Slope	0.12
64:							
Lakeland	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Slope	1.00
67:							
Nankin	52	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.26	Slow water movement	0.26	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slow water movement	0.26
Cowarts	28	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.81	Too sandy	0.81	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.44	Slow water movement	0.44	Too sandy	0.81
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slow water movement	0.44
Lakeland	17	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
68:							
Nankin	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.26	Slow water movement	0.26	Slow water movement	0.26
Cowarts	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.81	Too sandy	0.81	Too sandy	0.81
		Slow water movement	0.44	Slow water movement	0.44	Slow water movement	0.44
Lakeland	16	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
71:							
Lynchburg	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too sandy	0.82	Too sandy	0.82	Too sandy	0.82
72:							
Lynchburg	88	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too sandy	0.82	Too sandy	0.82	Too sandy	0.82
						Slope	0.50

Table 9a.--Recreational Development (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
85:							
Searcy	56	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.46	Too sandy	0.46	Slope	0.50
		Slow water movement	0.26	Slow water movement	0.26	Too sandy	0.46
		Depth to saturated zone	0.07	Depth to saturated zone	0.03	Slow water movement	0.26
						Depth to saturated zone	0.07
Oktibbeha	31	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
						Slope	0.50
86:							
Hannon	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
						Slope	1.00
Oktibbeha	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Slope	1.00
						Too clayey	1.00
87:							
Clara	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
Plummer	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Too sandy	0.99	Too sandy	0.99	Too sandy	0.99
90:							
Rains	56	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Too sandy	0.81	Too sandy	0.81	Too sandy	0.81
Bayboro	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.96	Slow water movement	0.96	Slow water movement	0.96
91:							
Orangeburg	87	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.80	Too sandy	0.80	Too sandy	0.80
						Slope	0.50

Table 9a.--Recreational Development (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
96:							
Orangeburg	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.80	Too sandy	0.80	Slope	1.00
						Too sandy	0.80
98:							
Rutlege	75	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Too sandy	0.90	Ponding	1.00
		Too sandy	0.90	Flooding	0.40	Too sandy	0.90
99:							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
100:							
Leon	54	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Too sandy	1.00
Chipley	32	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Depth to saturated zone	0.39
106:							
Pantego	55	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Too sandy	0.01	Too sandy	0.01	Too sandy	0.01
Clara	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
110:							
Arents	86	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.07	Depth to saturated zone	0.03	Slope	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.07
112:							
Pottsburg	72	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00			Flooding	0.60
113:							
Pits	80	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	19	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.52	Too sandy	0.52	Too sandy	0.52

Table 9a.--Recreational Development (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
116:							
Blanton-------------	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Slope	0.12
Lakeland------------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Slope	0.12
117:							
Blanton-------------	55	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.99	Too sandy	0.99	Slope	1.00
						Too sandy	0.99
Lakeland------------	38	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Slope	1.00
119:							
Blanton-------------	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Too sandy	1.00
Lakeland------------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Too sandy	1.00
121:							
Goldsboro-----------	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.94	Too sandy	0.94	Too sandy	0.94
122:							
Goldsboro-----------	78	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.94	Too sandy	0.94	Too sandy	0.94
						Slope	0.50
123:							
Blanton-------------	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
Lakeland------------	33	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
127:							
Goldsboro-----------	74	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.94	Too sandy	0.94	Slope	1.00
						Too sandy	0.94
128:							
Blanton-------------	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Slope	0.12
Bonneau-------------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Slope	0.12

Table 9a.--Recreational Development (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
129:							
Blanton-------------	75	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Slope	1.00
Bonneau-------------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Slope	1.00

Table 9b.--Recreational Development (Part 2)

[The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table]

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
2:							
Rutlege	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40	Droughty	0.88
Pickney	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too sandy	0.92	Too sandy	0.92	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40	Droughty	0.51
Pamlico	19	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Organic matter content	1.00	Organic matter content	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Organic matter content	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
4:							
Gritney	86	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.38	Too sandy	0.38		
7:							
Bladen	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Flooding	0.60
Dunbar	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too sandy	0.75	Too sandy	0.75	Flooding	0.60
9:							
Albany	38	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.95	Too sandy	0.95	Droughty	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.19
Chipley	20	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	0.85
						Depth to saturated zone	0.19
Leon	16	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Too sandy	0.50
11:							
Dothan	93	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.45	Too sandy	0.45		

Table 9b.--Recreational Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
12:							
Dothan	88	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.38	Too sandy	0.38	Droughty	0.34
14:							
Dothan	87	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.38	Too sandy	0.38	Droughty	0.11
18:							
Fuquay	55	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
Dothan	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.38	Too sandy	0.38	Droughty	0.03
22:							
Nankin	52	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Cowarts	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.81	Too sandy	0.81		
23:							
Nankin	57	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Cowarts	21	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.87	Too sandy	0.87		
29:							
Dunbar	72	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too sandy	0.75	Too sandy	0.75	Flooding	0.60
35:							
Lucy	45	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
						Droughty	0.08
Troup	42	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
						Droughty	0.34
36:							
Troup	45	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
						Droughty	0.34
Lucy	40	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
						Droughty	0.01
39:							
Bonifay	50	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.99	Too sandy	0.99	Droughty	0.92
						Too sandy	0.50
Fuquay	34	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.98	Too sandy	0.98	Too sandy	0.50
						Droughty	0.47

Table 9b.--Recreational Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Paths and trails: Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Off-road motorcycle trails: Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Golf fairways: Value
40:							
Bonifay	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.93	Too sandy	0.93	Droughty	0.90
41:							
Lucy	70	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
						Droughty	0.12
52:							
Grady	85	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
54:							
Albany	63	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.95	Too sandy	0.95	Droughty	1.00
						Flooding	0.60
						Depth to saturated zone	0.19
Ocilla	24	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Depth to saturated zone	0.11	Depth to saturated zone	0.11	Too sandy	0.50
						Depth to saturated zone	0.48
						Droughty	0.41
55:							
Chipley	55	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	0.83
						Too sandy	0.50
						Depth to saturated zone	0.19
Albany	27	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.95	Too sandy	0.95	Droughty	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.19
Hurricane	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	0.99
						Too sandy	0.50
						Depth to saturated zone	0.19
56:							
Albany	72	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.95	Too sandy	0.95	Droughty	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.19
Ocilla	16	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
		Depth to saturated zone	0.11	Depth to saturated zone	0.11	Depth to saturated zone	0.48
						Droughty	0.06

Table 9b.--Recreational Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
57:							
Ocilla	70	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	0.91
		Depth to saturated zone	0.11	Depth to saturated zone	0.11	Too sandy	0.50
						Depth to saturated zone	0.48
Leefield	18	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91	Droughty	0.65
						Depth to saturated zone	0.19
61:							
Lakeland	74	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	0.99
						Too sandy	0.50
						Slope	0.16
62:							
Lakeland	77	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too steep	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	0.08	Droughty	0.99
						Too sandy	0.50
63:							
Lakeland	76	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	0.99
						Too sandy	0.50
64:							
Lakeland	70	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	0.99
						Too sandy	0.50
67:							
Nankin	52	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Slope	0.04
Cowarts	28	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.81	Too sandy	0.81	Slope	0.04
Lakeland	17	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	0.99
						Too sandy	0.50
						Slope	0.04
68:							
Nankin	50	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	0.08	Too steep	1.00
Cowarts	30	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too sandy	0.81	Too steep	1.00
		Too sandy	0.81	Slope	0.08		
Lakeland	16	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too steep	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	0.08	Droughty	0.99
						Too sandy	0.50

Table 9b.--Recreational Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
71:							
Lynchburg	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Too sandy	0.82	Too sandy	0.82		
72:							
Lynchburg	88	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Too sandy	0.82	Too sandy	0.82		
85:							
Searcy	56	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.46	Too sandy	0.46	Depth to saturated zone	0.03
Oktibbeha	31	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
						Droughty	0.01
86:							
Hannon	60	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Droughty	0.03
Oktibbeha	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
87:							
Clara	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
Plummer	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too sandy	0.99	Too sandy	0.99	Droughty	0.92
						Too sandy	0.50
90:							
Rains	56	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Too sandy	0.81	Too sandy	0.81		
Bayboro	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
91:							
Orangeburg	87	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.80	Too sandy	0.80		
96:							
Orangeburg	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.80	Too sandy	0.80		

Table 9b.--Recreational Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
98:							
Rutlege	75	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too sandy	0.90	Too sandy	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40	Droughty	0.76
99:							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
100:							
Leon	54	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Too sandy	0.50
Chipley	32	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	0.80
						Depth to saturated zone	0.19
106:							
Pantego	55	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too sandy	0.01	Too sandy	0.01		
Clara	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
110:							
Arents	86	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	1.00
						Too sandy	0.50
						Depth to saturated zone	0.03
112:							
Pottsburg	72	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Flooding	0.60
						Too sandy	0.50
						Droughty	0.37
113:							
Pits	80	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	19	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.52	Too sandy	0.52	Too steep	1.00
116:							
Blanton	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	0.99
						Too sandy	0.50

Table 9b.--Recreational Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
116:							
Lakeland	40	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	0.99
						Too sandy	0.50
117:							
Blanton	55	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.99	Too sandy	0.99	Droughty	0.99
						Too sandy	0.50
Lakeland	38	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	0.99
						Too sandy	0.50
119:							
Blanton	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	0.99
						Slope	0.16
Lakeland	30	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	0.99
						Too sandy	0.50
						Slope	0.16
121:							
Goldsboro	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.94	Too sandy	0.94		
122:							
Goldsboro	78	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.94	Too sandy	0.94		
123:							
Blanton	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too steep	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	0.08	Droughty	0.99
						Too sandy	0.50
Lakeland	33	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too steep	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	0.08	Droughty	0.99
						Too sandy	0.50
127:							
Goldsboro	74	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.94	Too sandy	0.94		
128:							
Blanton	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	0.99
Bonneau	30	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
						Droughty	0.19
129:							
Blanton	75	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	0.99
Bonneau	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	0.50

Table 10.--Wildlife Habitat

[See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Absence of an entry indicates that no rating is applicable]

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements							Potential as habitat for--		
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herba-ceous plants	Hardwood trees	Conif-erous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Openland wildlife	Forest-land wildlife	Wetland wildlife
2:										
Rutlege	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Poor	Fair
Pickney	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Good
Pamlico	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good
4:										
Gritney	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
7:										
Bladen	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good
Dunbar	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Fair
9:										
Albany	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor
Chipley	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor
Leon	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor
11:										
Dothan	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
12:										
Dothan	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
14:										
Dothan	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
18:										
Fuquay	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Very poor
Dothan	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
22:										
Nankin	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
Cowarts	Poor	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor
23:										
Nankin	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor

Table 10.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements							Potential as habitat for--		
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Openland wildlife	Forestland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
23:										
Cowarts	Poor	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor
29:										
Dunbar	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Fair
35:										
Lucy	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor
Troup	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Poor	Very poor
36:										
Troup	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Poor	Very poor
Lucy	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor
39:										
Bonifay	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Fuquay	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Very poor
40:										
Bonifay	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
41:										
Lucy	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor
52:										
Grady	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good
54:										
Albany	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor
Ocilla	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair
55:										
Chipley	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor
Albany	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor
Hurricane	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
56:										
Albany	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor
Ocilla	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair

Table 10.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for--: Openland wildlife	Forestland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
57:										
Ocilla-------	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair
Leefield-----	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor
61:										
Lakeland-----	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
62:										
Lakeland-----	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
63:										
Lakeland-----	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
64:										
Lakeland-----	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
67:										
Nankin-------	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
Cowarts------	Poor	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor
Lakeland-----	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
68:										
Nankin-------	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
Cowarts------	Poor	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor
Lakeland-----	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
71:										
Lynchburg----	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor
72:										
Lynchburg----	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor
85:										
Searcy-------	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor
Oktibbeha----	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Poor
86:										
Hannon-------	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor
Oktibbeha----	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Poor

Table 10.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for--: Openland wildlife	Forestland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
87:										
Clara	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Poor	Fair
Plummer	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor
90:										
Rains	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good
Bayboro	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good
91:										
Orangeburg	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
96:										
Orangeburg	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
98:										
Rutlege	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Poor	Fair
99:										
Water.										
100:										
Leon	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor
Chipley	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor
106:										
Pantego	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Poor	Good	Good	Very poor	Poor	Good
Clara	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Poor	Fair
110:										
Arents.										
112:										
Pottsburg	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
113:										
Pits	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor
Udorthents	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor
116:										
Blanton	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor
Lakeland	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor

Table 10.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements							Potential as habitat for--		
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herba- ceous plants	Hardwood trees	Conif- erous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Openland wildlife	Forest- land wildlife	Wetland wildlife
117:										
Blanton	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor
Lakeland	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
119:										
Blanton	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor
Lakeland	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
121:										
Goldsboro	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
122:										
Goldsboro	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
123:										
Blanton	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor
Lakeland	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
127:										
Goldsboro	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
128:										
Blanton	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor
Bonneau	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor
129:										
Blanton	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor
Bonneau	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor

Table 11a.--Building Site Development (Part 1)

[The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table]

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
2:							
Rutlege	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Pickney	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Pamlico	19	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Organic matter content	1.00	Subsidence	1.00	Organic matter content	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00			Subsidence	1.00
4:							
Gritney	86	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50			Shrink-swell	0.50
7:							
Bladen	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
Dunbar	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
9:							
Albany	38	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.39
Chipley	20	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.39
Leon	16	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
11:							
Dothan	93	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.73		

Table 11a.--Building Site Development (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
12:							
Dothan	88	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.73		
14:							
Dothan	87	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.73	Slope	0.88
18:							
Fuquay	55	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.61	Slope	0.88
Dothan	25	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.73	Slope	0.88
22:							
Nankin	52	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Cowarts	25	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.73		
23:							
Nankin	57	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Slope	0.88
Cowarts	21	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.73	Slope	0.88
29:							
Dunbar	72	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
35:							
Lucy	45	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Troup	42	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
36:							
Troup	45	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Slope	0.88
Lucy	40	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Slope	0.88
39:							
Bonifay	50	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.15		
Fuquay	34	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.61		

Table 11a.--Building Site Development (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
40:							
Bonifay	80	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.15	Slope	0.88
41:							
Lucy	70	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
52:							
Grady	85	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
54:							
Albany	63	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.39
Ocilla	24	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.81	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.81
55:							
Chipley	55	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.39
Albany	27	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.39
Hurricane	15	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.39
56:							
Albany	72	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.88
						Depth to saturated zone	0.39
Ocilla	16	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.81	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.88
						Depth to saturated zone	0.81
57:							
Ocilla	70	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.81	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.81
Leefield	18	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.39

Table 11a.--Building Site Development (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
61:							
Lakeland	74	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
62:							
Lakeland	77	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00	Slope	1.00
63:							
Lakeland	76	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
64:							
Lakeland	70	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Slope	0.88
67:							
Nankin	52	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
Cowarts	28	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.73	Slope	1.00
				Slope	0.04		
Lakeland	17	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
68:							
Nankin	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00	Slope	1.00
Cowarts	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.73		
Lakeland	16	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00	Slope	1.00
71:							
Lynchburg	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
72:							
Lynchburg	88	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
85:							
Searcy	56	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Shrink-swell	0.50
		Depth to saturated zone	0.07	Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	0.07
Oktibbeha	31	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Shrink-swell	1.00	Shrink-swell	1.00	Shrink-swell	1.00

Table 11a.--Building Site Development (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
86:							
Hannon	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Shrink-swell	1.00	Shrink-swell	1.00	Shrink-swell	1.00
						Slope	0.88
Oktibbeha	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Shrink-swell	1.00	Shrink-swell	1.00	Shrink-swell	1.00
						Slope	0.88
87:							
Clara	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Plummer	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
90:							
Rains	56	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
Bayboro	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
91:							
Orangeburg	87	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
96:							
Orangeburg	90	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Slope	0.88
98:							
Rutlege	75	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
99:							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
100:							
Leon	54	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Chipley	32	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.39

Table 11a.--Building Site Development (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
106:							
Pantego	55	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Clara	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
110:							
Arents	86	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.07	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.88
						Depth to saturated zone	0.07
112:							
Pottsburg	72	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
113:							
Pits	80	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	19	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
116:							
Blanton	50	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.61		
Lakeland	40	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
117:							
Blanton	55	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.61	Slope	0.88
Lakeland	38	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Slope	0.88
119:							
Blanton	70	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.16	Depth to saturated zone	0.61	Slope	1.00
				Slope	0.16		
Lakeland	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
121:							
Goldsboro	80	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.99		

Table 11a.--Building Site Development (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
122:							
Goldsboro-----------	78	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.99		
123:							
Blanton-------------	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.61		
Lakeland------------	33	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00	Slope	1.00
127:							
Goldsboro-----------	74	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Slope	0.88
128:							
Blanton-------------	70	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.61		
Bonneau-------------	30	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.47		
129:							
Blanton-------------	75	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.61	Slope	0.88
Bonneau-------------	25	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.47	Slope	0.88

Table 11b.--Building Site Development (Part 2)

[The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table]

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
2:							
Rutlege	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Flooding	0.80	Droughty	0.88
Pickney	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Flooding	0.80	Droughty	0.51
Pamlico	19	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Organic matter content	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00	Organic matter content	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Flooding	0.80		
4:							
Gritney	86	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Too clayey	0.28		
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
7:							
Bladen	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
		Low strength	1.00	Too clayey	0.41		
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Dunbar	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Too clayey	0.12		
		Low strength	0.50	Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
9:							
Albany	38	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Droughty	1.00
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.19

Table 11b.--Building Site Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
9:							
Chipley	20	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Droughty	0.85
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.19
Leon	16	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
11:							
Dothan	93	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.73		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
12:							
Dothan	88	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.73	Droughty	0.34
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
14:							
Dothan	87	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.73	Droughty	0.11
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
18:							
Fuquay	55	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
				Depth to saturated zone	0.61		
Dothan	25	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.73	Droughty	0.03
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
22:							
Nankin	52	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Low strength	0.50	Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
				Too clayey	0.03		
Cowarts	25	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.73		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		

Table 11b.--Building Site Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
23:							
Nankin	57	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Low strength	0.50	Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Cowarts	21	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.73		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
29:							
Dunbar	72	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Too clayey	0.12		
		Low strength	0.50	Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
35:							
Lucy	45	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
						Droughty	0.08
Troup	42	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
						Droughty	0.34
36:							
Troup	45	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
						Droughty	0.34
Lucy	40	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10	Too sandy	0.50
						Droughty	0.01
39:							
Bonifay	50	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	0.92
				Depth to saturated zone	0.15	Too sandy	0.50
Fuquay	34	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
				Depth to saturated zone	0.61	Droughty	0.47
40:							
Bonifay	80	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	0.90
				Depth to saturated zone	0.15		
41:							
Lucy	70	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
						Droughty	0.12

Table 11b.--Building Site Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
52:							
Grady	85	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Too clayey	0.88		
		Low strength	0.50	Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
54:							
Albany	63	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Droughty	1.00
						Flooding	0.60
		Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.19
				Flooding	0.60		
Ocilla	24	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Depth to saturated zone	0.48			Too sandy	0.50
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.48
				Flooding	0.60	Droughty	0.41
55:							
Chipley	55	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Droughty	0.83
						Too sandy	0.50
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.19
Albany	27	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Droughty	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.19
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00		
Hurricane	15	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Droughty	0.99
						Too sandy	0.50
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.19
56:							
Albany	72	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Droughty	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.19
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00		
Ocilla	16	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.48	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
						Depth to saturated zone	0.48
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10	Droughty	0.06
57:							
Ocilla	70	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.48	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Droughty	0.91
						Too sandy	0.50
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.48

Table 11b.--Building Site Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
57:							
Leefield	18	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Droughty	0.65
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.19
61:							
Lakeland	74	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.16	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	0.99
						Too sandy	0.50
				Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16
62:							
Lakeland	77	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Too steep	1.00
						Droughty	0.99
				Too steep	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
63:							
Lakeland	76	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	0.99
						Too sandy	0.50
64:							
Lakeland	70	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	0.99
						Too sandy	0.50
67:							
Nankin	52	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	0.50	Unstable excavation walls	0.10	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04				
				Slope	0.04		
Cowarts	28	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.73	Slope	0.04
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
				Slope	0.04		
Lakeland	17	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.04	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	0.99
						Too sandy	0.50
				Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
68:							
Nankin	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Cowarts	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.73		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		

Table 11b.--Building Site Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
68:							
Lakeland	16	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Too steep	1.00
				Too steep	1.00	Droughty	0.99
						Too sandy	0.50
71:							
Lynchburg	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
72:							
Lynchburg	88	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
				Too clayey	0.05		
85:							
Searcy	56	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.03
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Too clayey	0.72		
		Depth to saturated zone	0.03	Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Oktibbeha	31	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Shrink-swell	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Droughty	0.01
86:							
Hannon	60	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Shrink-swell	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	0.03
		Low strength	1.00	Too clayey	1.00		
Oktibbeha	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Shrink-swell	1.00	Too clayey	1.00		
87:							
Clara	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
Plummer	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	0.92
						Too sandy	0.50

Table 11b.--Building Site Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
90:							
Rains	56	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Bayboro	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Too clayey	0.03		
91:							
Orangeburg	87	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
96:							
Orangeburg	90	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
98:							
Rutlege	75	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Flooding	0.80	Droughty	0.76
99:							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
100:							
Leon	54	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
Chipley	32	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Droughty	0.80
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.19
106:							
Pantego	55	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		

Table 11b.--Building Site Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
106:							
Clara	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
110:							
Arents	86	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.03	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Droughty	1.00
						Too sandy	0.50
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.03
112:							
Pottsburg	72	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Flooding	0.60
						Too sandy	0.50
				Flooding	0.60	Droughty	0.37
113:							
Pits	80	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	19	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
116:							
Blanton	50	Not limited		Very limited		Very limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	0.99
						Too sandy	0.50
				Depth to saturated zone	0.61		
Lakeland	40	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	0.99
						Too sandy	0.50
117:							
Blanton	55	Not limited		Very limited		Very limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	0.99
						Too sandy	0.50
				Depth to saturated zone	0.61		
Lakeland	38	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	0.99
						Too sandy	0.50
119:							
Blanton	70	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.16	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	0.99
						Slope	0.16
				Depth to saturated zone	0.61		
				Slope	0.16		

Table 11b.--Building Site Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
119:							
Lakeland	30	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.16	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	0.99
						Too sandy	0.50
				Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16
121:							
Goldsboro	80	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.99		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
122:							
Goldsboro	78	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.99		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
123:							
Blanton	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Too steep	1.00
						Droughty	0.99
				Too steep	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
				Depth to saturated zone	0.61		
Lakeland	33	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Too steep	1.00
						Droughty	0.99
				Too steep	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
127:							
Goldsboro	74	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.99		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
128:							
Blanton	70	Not limited		Very limited		Very limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	0.99
				Depth to saturated zone	0.61		
Bonneau	30	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
						Droughty	0.19
				Depth to saturated zone	0.47		

Table 11b.--Building Site Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
129:							
Blanton-------------	75	Not limited		Very limited		Very limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	0.99
				Depth to saturated zone	0.61		
Bonneau-------------	25	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.47	Too sandy	0.50
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		

Table 12a.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 1)

[The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The rating classes and limiting features for septic tank absorption fields agree with criteria as set forth in chapter 64E-6 of the Florida Administrative Code, standards for onsite sewage treatment and disposal, effective May 24, 2004. The limiting feature criteria agrees with the standard subsurface drainfield system in chapter 64E-6, FAC. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table]

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
2:					
Rutlege	40	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Pickney	25	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Pamlico	19	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
4:					
Gritney	86	Severely limited		Somewhat limited	
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Slope	0.32
7:					
Bladen	60	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
Dunbar	25	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50		
9:					
Albany	38	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Slope	0.08
Chipley	20	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Slope	0.08
Leon	16	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Presence of spodic material	0.50	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.08
11:					
Dothan	93	Moderately limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Seepage	0.50
		Restricted permeability	0.50		

Table 12a.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
12:					
Dothan	88	Moderately limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Seepage	0.50
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Slope	0.32
14:					
Dothan	87	Moderately limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Slope	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	0.50
18:					
Fuquay	55	Moderately limited		Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	1.00
Dothan	25	Moderately limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Slope	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	0.50
22:					
Nankin	52	Moderately limited		Somewhat limited	
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Slope	0.32
Cowarts	25	Moderately limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Seepage	0.53
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Slope	0.32
23:					
Nankin	57	Moderately limited		Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Slope	1.00
Cowarts	21	Moderately limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Slope	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	0.28
29:					
Dunbar	72	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50		
35:					
Lucy	45	Moderately limited		Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.08
Troup	42	Slightly limited		Very limited	
				Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.08
36:					
Troup	45	Slightly limited		Very limited	
				Seepage	1.00
				Slope	1.00
Lucy	40	Moderately limited		Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	1.00

Table 12a.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
39:					
Bonifay	50	Slightly limited		Very limited	
				Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.08
Fuquay	34	Slightly limited		Very limited	
				Seepage	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.71
				Slope	0.08
40:					
Bonifay	80	Slightly limited		Very limited	
				Seepage	1.00
				Slope	1.00
41:					
Lucy	70	Moderately limited		Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.08
52:					
Grady	85	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
54:					
Albany	63	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Ocilla	24	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	1.00
55:					
Chipley	55	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Slope	0.08
Albany	27	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Slope	0.08
Hurricane	15	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Presence of spodic material	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Slope	0.08
56:					
Albany	72	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Slope	1.00

Table 12a.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
56:					
Ocilla	16	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	1.00
57:					
Ocilla	70	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.08
Leefield	18	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Slope	0.08
61:					
Lakeland	74	Moderately limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
62:					
Lakeland	77	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
63:					
Lakeland	76	Slightly limited		Very limited	
				Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.08
64:					
Lakeland	70	Slightly limited		Very limited	
				Seepage	1.00
				Slope	1.00
67:					
Nankin	52	Moderately limited		Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04		
Cowarts	28	Moderately limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Slope	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	0.28
		Slope	0.04		
Lakeland	17	Slightly limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.04	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	1.00
68:					
Nankin	50	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50		
Cowarts	30	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Seepage	0.28
		Restricted permeability	0.50		

Table 12a.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
68:					
Lakeland	16	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
71:					
Lynchburg	90	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	1.00
72:					
Lynchburg	88	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	0.50
				Slope	0.32
85:					
Searcy	56	Severely limited		Somewhat limited	
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.44
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.32
Oktibbeha	31	Severely limited		Somewhat limited	
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Slope	0.32
86:					
Hannon	60	Moderately limited		Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Slope	1.00
Oktibbeha	40	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Slope	1.00
87:					
Clara	50	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Plummer	30	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
90:					
Rains	56	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Ponding	1.00
Bayboro	40	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.50
91:					
Orangeburg	87	Moderately limited		Somewhat limited	
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	0.50
				Slope	0.32
96:					
Orangeburg	90	Moderately limited		Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	0.50

Table 12a.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
98:					
Rutlege	75	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
99:					
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated	
100:					
Leon	54	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Presence of spodic material	0.50	Seepage	1.00
Chipley	32	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00
106:					
Pantego	55	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	1.00
Clara	30	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00
110:					
Arents	86	Not rated		Very limited	
				Seepage	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Slope	1.00
112:					
Pottsburg	72	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Presence of spodic material	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
113:					
Pits	80	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	19	Not rated		Very limited	
				Slope	1.00
				Seepage	0.18
116:					
Blanton	50	Slightly limited		Very limited	
				Seepage	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.71
				Slope	0.08
Lakeland	40	Slightly limited		Very limited	
				Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.08

Table 12a.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
117:					
Blanton-------------	55	Slightly limited		Very limited	
				Seepage	1.00
				Slope	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.71
Lakeland------------	38	Slightly limited		Very limited	
				Seepage	1.00
				Slope	1.00
119:					
Blanton-------------	70	Moderately limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.71
Lakeland------------	30	Moderately limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
121:					
Goldsboro-----------	80	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	1.00
122:					
Goldsboro-----------	78	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.32
123:					
Blanton-------------	60	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.71
Lakeland------------	33	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
127:					
Goldsboro-----------	74	Severely limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	0.50
128:					
Blanton-------------	70	Slightly limited		Very limited	
				Seepage	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.71
				Slope	0.08
Bonneau-------------	30	Slightly limited		Very limited	
				Seepage	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.40
				Slope	0.08

Table 12a.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
129:					
Blanton-------------	75	Slightly limited		Very limited	
				Seepage	1.00
				Slope	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.71
Bonneau-------------	25	Slightly limited		Very limited	
				Seepage	1.00
				Slope	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.40

Table 12b.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 2)

[The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table]

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
2:							
Rutlege	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00				
Pickney	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00				
Pamlico	19	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00				
4:							
Gritney	86	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited	
						Too clayey	1.00
7:							
Bladen	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00				
Dunbar	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
		Too clayey	0.50				
9:							
Albany	38	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.86
Chipley	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00			Depth to saturated zone	0.86

Table 12b.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
9:							
Leon	16	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00			Seepage	1.00
11:							
Dothan	93	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Not limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02				
12:							
Dothan	88	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Not limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02				
14:							
Dothan	87	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Not limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02				
18:							
Fuquay	55	Not limited		Very limited		Not limited	
				Seepage	1.00		
Dothan	25	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Not limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02				
22:							
Nankin	52	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Cowarts	25	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Not limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02				
23:							
Nankin	57	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Cowarts	21	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Not limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02				
29:							
Dunbar	72	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
		Too clayey	0.50				
35:							
Lucy	45	Not limited		Very limited		Not limited	
				Seepage	1.00		
Troup	42	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Seepage	1.00

Table 12b.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
36:							
Troup	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Seepage	1.00
Lucy	40	Not limited		Very limited		Not limited	
				Seepage	1.00		
39:							
Bonifay	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
Fuquay	34	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00		
40:							
Bonifay	80	Not limited		Very limited		Not limited	
				Seepage	1.00		
41:							
Lucy	70	Not limited		Very limited		Not limited	
				Seepage	1.00		
52:							
Grady	85	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Too clayey	0.50			Too clayey	0.50
						Hard to compact	0.50
54:							
Albany	63	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.86
Ocilla	24	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.96
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
				Seepage	1.00		
55:							
Chipley	55	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00			Depth to saturated zone	0.86
Albany	27	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.86

Table 12b.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
55:							
Hurricane	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00			Depth to saturated zone	0.86
56:							
Albany	72	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.86
Ocilla	16	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.96
57:							
Ocilla	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.96
Leefield	18	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.86
				Seepage	1.00		
61:							
Lakeland	74	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Slope	0.16	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	0.16			Slope	0.16
62:							
Lakeland	77	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Too steep	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep	1.00			Too steep	1.00
63:							
Lakeland	76	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00			Seepage	1.00
64:							
Lakeland	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00			Seepage	1.00
67:							
Nankin	52	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04

Table 12b.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
67:							
Cowarts	28	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02				
Lakeland	17	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Slope	0.04	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	0.04			Slope	0.04
68:							
Nankin	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00
Cowarts	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02				
Lakeland	16	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Too steep	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep	1.00			Too steep	1.00
71:							
Lynchburg	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
72:							
Lynchburg	88	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too clayey	0.50				
85:							
Searcy	56	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too clayey	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.44	Too clayey	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.95			Hard to compact	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.68
Oktibbeha	31	Very limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Too clayey	1.00			Too clayey	1.00
						Hard to compact	1.00
86:							
Hannon	60	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too clayey	0.50			Too clayey	0.50
Oktibbeha	40	Very limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Too clayey	1.00			Too clayey	1.00
						Hard to compact	1.00

Table 12b.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
87:							
Clara	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00			Seepage	1.00
Plummer	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Seepage	1.00
90:							
Rains	56	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
Bayboro	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Ponding	1.00			Ponding	1.00
91:							
Orangeburg	87	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
96:							
Orangeburg	90	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
98:							
Rutlege	75	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00				
99:							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
100:							
Leon	54	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00			Seepage	1.00
Chipley	32	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00			Depth to saturated zone	0.86

Table 12b.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
106:							
Pantego	55	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Clara	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00			Seepage	1.00
110:							
Arents	86	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00			Depth to saturated zone	0.68
112:							
Pottsburg	72	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
113:							
Pits	80	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	19	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00
116:							
Blanton	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
Lakeland	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00			Seepage	1.00
117:							
Blanton	55	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
Lakeland	38	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00			Seepage	1.00

Table 12b.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
119:							
Blanton	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16
Lakeland	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Slope	0.16	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	0.16			Slope	0.16
121:							
Goldsboro	80	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.47
122:							
Goldsboro	78	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.47
123:							
Blanton	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00	Too steep	1.00
Lakeland	33	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Too steep	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep	1.00			Too steep	1.00
127:							
Goldsboro	74	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.47
128:							
Blanton	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
Bonneau	30	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
				Seepage	1.00		
129:							
Blanton	75	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
Bonneau	25	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		

Table 13a.--Construction Materials (Part 1)

[The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The ratings given for the thickest layer are for the thickest layer above and excluding the bottom layer. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The greater the value, the greater the likelihood that the bottom layer or thickest layer of the soil is a source of gravel or sand. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table]

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
2:					
Rutlege	40	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.46
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.83
Pickney	25	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.05
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.45
Pamlico	19	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.23
4:					
Gritney	86	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.01
7:					
Bladen	60	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Dunbar	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
9:					
Albany	38	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.07
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.12
Chipley	20	Poor		Good	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.68
		Thickest layer	0.00		
Leon	16	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.40
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.79
11:					
Dothan	93	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.01
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.01
12:					
Dothan	88	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.05
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.08

Table 13a.--Construction Materials (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
14:					
Dothan	87	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.05
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.08
18:					
Fuquay	55	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.02
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.12
Dothan	25	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.05
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.08
22:					
Nankin	52	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.01
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.01
Cowarts	25	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.03
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.09
23:					
Nankin	57	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.01
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.01
Cowarts	21	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.03
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.09
29:					
Dunbar	72	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
35:					
Lucy	45	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.05
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.11
Troup	42	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.09
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.25
36:					
Troup	45	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.09
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.25
Lucy	40	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.05
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.11
39:					
Bonifay	50	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.02
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.66

Table 13a.--Construction Materials (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel: Rating class	Value	Potential source of sand: Rating class	Value
39:					
Fuquay	34	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.02
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.12
40:					
Bonifay	80	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.02
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.77
41:					
Lucy	70	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.05
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.11
52:					
Grady	85	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
54:					
Albany	63	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.07
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.12
Ocilla	24	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
55:					
Chipley	55	Poor		Good	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.68
		Thickest layer	0.00		
Albany	27	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.07
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.12
Hurricane	15	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.59
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.63
56:					
Albany	72	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.07
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.12
Ocilla	16	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
57:					
Ocilla	70	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.34
Leefield	18	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.10

Table 13a.--Construction Materials (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
61:					
Lakeland------------	74	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.61
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.69
62:					
Lakeland------------	77	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.61
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.69
63:					
Lakeland------------	76	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.61
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.69
64:					
Lakeland------------	70	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.61
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.69
67:					
Nankin--------------	52	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.01
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.01
Cowarts-------------	28	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.03
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.09
Lakeland------------	17	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.61
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.69
68:					
Nankin--------------	50	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.01
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.01
Cowarts-------------	30	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.03
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.09
Lakeland------------	16	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.61
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.69
71:					
Lynchburg-----------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
72:					
Lynchburg-----------	88	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
85:					
Searcy--------------	56	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00

Table 13a.--Construction Materials (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel: Rating class	Value	Potential source of sand: Rating class	Value
85:					
Oktibbeha	31	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
86:					
Hannon	60	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Oktibbeha	40	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
87:					
Clara	50	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.08
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.36
Plummer	30	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.47
90:					
Rains	56	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.04
Bayboro	40	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
91:					
Orangeburg	87	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.01
96:					
Orangeburg	90	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.01
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.10
98:					
Rutlege	75	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.10
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.83
99:					
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated	
100:					
Leon	54	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.40
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.79
Chipley	32	Poor		Good	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.68
		Thickest layer	0.00		

Table 13a.--Construction Materials (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
106:					
Pantego	55	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.02
Clara	30	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.08
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.36
110:					
Arents	86	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.68
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.68
112:					
Pottsburg	72	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.64
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.75
113:					
Pits	80	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	19	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.16
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.16
116:					
Blanton	50	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.08
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.69
Lakeland	40	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.61
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.69
117:					
Blanton	55	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.01
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.69
Lakeland	38	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.61
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.69
119:					
Blanton	70	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.01
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.71
Lakeland	30	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.61
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.69
121:					
Goldsboro	80	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.02
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.02
122:					
Goldsboro	78	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.02
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.02

Table 13a.--Construction Materials (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
123:					
Blanton	60	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.01
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.69
Lakeland	33	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.61
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.69
127:					
Goldsboro	74	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.02
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.02
128:					
Blanton	70	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.22
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.69
Bonneau	30	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.01
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.03
129:					
Blanton	75	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.22
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.69
Bonneau	25	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.01
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.03

Table 13b.--Construction Materials (Part 2)

[The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The smaller the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table]

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
2:							
Rutlege	40	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00	Too sandy	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Wetness depth	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.50			Too acid	0.32
		Droughty	0.77				
Pickney	25	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00	Too sandy	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Wetness depth	0.00
		Droughty	0.99			Too acid	0.41
Pamlico	19	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
						HIgh content of organic matter	0.00
						Too acid	0.59
4:							
Gritney	86	Poor		Fair		Poor	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Shrink-swell	0.98	Too clayey	0.00
		Too clayey	0.00			Too acid	0.88
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Too acid	0.32				
		Water erosion	0.99				
7:							
Bladen	60	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.05	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.87	Too acid	0.41
Dunbar	25	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.12	Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.25
		Too acid	0.32	Shrink-swell	0.96	Too acid	0.88
		Too clayey	0.42				
9:							
Albany	38	Poor		Fair		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Wetness depth	0.53	Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Wetness depth	0.53
		Low content of organic matter	0.18			Too acid	0.92
		Too acid	0.32				
		Droughty	0.76				

Table 13b.--Construction Materials (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
9:							
Chipley	20	Poor		Fair		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Wetness depth	0.53	Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Wetness depth	0.53
		Too acid	0.05				
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Droughty	0.79				
Leon	16	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00	Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.39			Too acid	0.92
11:							
Dothan	93	Poor		Fair		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Low strength	0.10	Too acid	0.88
		Low content of organic matter	0.02				
		Too acid	0.50				
12:							
Dothan	88	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.88
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Too acid	0.32				
14:							
Dothan	87	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.88
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Too acid	0.50				
18:							
Fuquay	55	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Rock fragments	0.82
		Low content of organic matter	0.02			Too acid	0.88
		Too acid	0.50				
Dothan	25	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.88
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Too acid	0.50				
22:							
Nankin	52	Fair		Fair		Fair	
		Too acid	0.32	Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.65
		Low content of organic matter	0.50			Too acid	0.88
		Too clayey	0.99				
Cowarts	25	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.92
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Too acid	0.50				

Table 13b.--Construction Materials (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
23:							
Nankin	57	Fair		Fair		Fair	
		Too acid	0.32	Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.65
		Low content of organic matter	0.50			Too acid	0.88
		Too clayey	0.99				
Cowarts	21	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.92
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Too acid	0.50				
29:							
Dunbar	72	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.12	Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.25
		Too acid	0.32	Shrink-swell	0.96	Too acid	0.88
		Too clayey	0.42				
35:							
Lucy	45	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too sandy	0.20
		Low content of organic matter	0.12			Too acid	0.92
		Too sandy	0.20				
		Too acid	0.50				
Troup	42	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.98
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Too acid	0.54				
36:							
Troup	45	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.98
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Too acid	0.54				
Lucy	40	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too clayey	0.57
		Low content of organic matter	0.12			Too acid	0.95
		Too acid	0.50				
		Too clayey	0.99				
39:							
Bonifay	50	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.98
		Low content of organic matter	0.50				
		Too acid	0.54				

Table 13b.--Construction Materials (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
39:							
Fuquay	34	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Rock fragments	0.82
		Low content of organic matter	0.12			Too acid	0.98
		Too acid	0.32				
40:							
Bonifay	80	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.98
		Low content of organic matter	0.02				
		Too acid	0.54				
41:							
Lucy	70	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too sandy	0.20
		Low content of organic matter	0.12			Too acid	0.92
		Too sandy	0.20				
		Too acid	0.50				
52:							
Grady	85	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Too acid	0.12	Low strength	0.10	Wetness depth	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.87	Too acid	0.59
54:							
Albany	63	Poor		Fair		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Wetness depth	0.53	Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Wetness depth	0.53
		Low content of organic matter	0.18			Too acid	0.92
		Too acid	0.32				
		Droughty	0.84				
Ocilla	24	Poor		Fair		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Wetness depth	0.29	Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Wetness depth	0.29
		Low content of organic matter	0.08			Too acid	0.88
		Too acid	0.32				
55:							
Chipley	55	Poor		Fair		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Wetness depth	0.53	Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Wetness depth	0.53
		Too acid	0.05			Too acid	0.98
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Droughty	0.81				

Table 13b.--Construction Materials (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
55:							
Albany	27	Poor		Fair		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Wetness depth	0.53	Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Wetness depth	0.53
		Low content of organic matter	0.18			Too acid	0.92
		Too acid	0.32				
		Droughty	0.84				
Hurricane	15	Poor		Fair		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Wetness depth	0.53	Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Wetness depth	0.53
		Low content of organic matter	0.12			Too acid	0.92
		Too acid	0.20				
56:							
Albany	72	Poor		Fair		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Wetness depth	0.53	Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Wetness depth	0.53
		Low content of organic matter	0.18			Too acid	0.92
		Too acid	0.32				
		Droughty	0.99				
Ocilla	16	Poor		Fair		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Wetness depth	0.29	Wetness depth	0.29
		Low content of organic matter	0.08			Too acid	0.88
		Too acid	0.50				
57:							
Ocilla	70	Poor		Fair		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Wetness depth	0.29	Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Wetness depth	0.29
		Too acid	0.32			Too acid	0.88
		Low content of organic matter	0.50				
Leefield	18	Poor		Fair		Poor	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Wetness depth	0.53	Too sandy	0.00
		Too sandy	0.00			Wetness depth	0.53
		Low content of organic matter	0.05			Too acid	0.88
		Too acid	0.50				
61:							
Lakeland	74	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Slope	0.84
		Low content of organic matter	0.12			Too acid	0.92
		Droughty	0.29				
		Too acid	0.50				

Table 13b.--Construction Materials (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
62:							
Lakeland------------	77	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Slope	0.00	Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Slope	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.12			Too acid	0.92
		Droughty	0.27				
		Too acid	0.50				
63:							
Lakeland------------	76	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.92
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Droughty	0.32				
		Too acid	0.50				
64:							
Lakeland------------	70	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.92
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Droughty	0.31				
		Too acid	0.50				
67:							
Nankin--------------	52	Poor		Fair		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.65
		Too acid	0.32			Too acid	0.88
		Low content of organic matter	0.50			Slope	0.96
		Too clayey	0.99				
Cowarts-------------	28	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.92
		Low content of organic matter	0.12			Slope	0.96
		Too acid	0.50				
Lakeland------------	17	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.92
		Low content of organic matter	0.12			Slope	0.96
		Droughty	0.30				
		Too acid	0.50				
68:							
Nankin--------------	50	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.32	Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.61
		Low content of organic matter	0.50			Too acid	0.88
		Too clayey	0.93				

Table 13b.--Construction Materials (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
68:							
Cowarts	30	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.12			Too acid	0.92
		Too acid	0.50				
Lakeland	16	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Slope	0.00	Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Slope	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.12			Too acid	0.92
		Droughty	0.27				
		Too acid	0.50				
71:							
Lynchburg	90	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.12			Too clayey	0.57
		Too acid	0.32			Too acid	0.88
		Too clayey	0.98			Rock fragments	0.99
72:							
Lynchburg	88	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Too acid	0.88
		Too acid	0.32			Rock fragments	0.99
85:							
Searcy	56	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.08	Wetness depth	0.76	Wetness depth	0.76
		Too acid	0.39	Shrink-swell	0.76	Too acid	0.92
Oktibbeha	31	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.02	Shrink-swell	0.12		
		Carbonate content	0.20				
86:							
Hannon	60	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.12	Shrink-swell	0.00		
		Carbonate content	0.46				
		Too acid	0.97				
Oktibbeha	40	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.18	Shrink-swell	0.12		
		Carbonate content	0.20				

Table 13b.--Construction Materials (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
87:							
Clara	50	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00	Too sandy	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.12			Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.32			Too acid	0.98
Plummer	30	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00	Too sandy	0.00
		Too acid	0.12			Wetness depth	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.12			Too acid	0.59
90:							
Rains	56	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.12			Too acid	0.59
		Low content of organic matter	0.88				
Bayboro	40	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.03	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.02
		Too acid	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.91	Too acid	0.88
91:							
Orangeburg	87	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.88
		Low content of organic matter	0.24				
		Too acid	0.32				
96:							
Orangeburg	90	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.88
		Low content of organic matter	0.24				
		Too acid	0.50				
98:							
Rutlege	75	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00	Too sandy	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Wetness depth	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.50			Too acid	0.32
		Droughty	0.85				
99:							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
100:							
Leon	54	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00	Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.39			Too acid	0.92

Table 13b.--Construction Materials (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
100:							
Chipley	32	Poor		Fair		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Wetness depth	0.53	Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Wetness depth	0.53
		Too acid	0.05			Too acid	0.98
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Droughty	0.83				
106:							
Pantego	55	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.50	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.94			Too acid	0.50
Clara	30	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00	Too sandy	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.12			Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.32			Too acid	0.98
110:							
Arents	86	Poor		Fair		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Wetness depth	0.76	Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Wetness depth	0.76
		Droughty	0.01			Too acid	0.92
		Too acid	0.50				
		Low content of organic matter	0.88				
112:							
Pottsburg	72	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00	Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Wetness depth	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.12			Too acid	0.92
		Too acid	0.39				
113:							
Pits	80	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	19	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Low content of organic matter	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.87	Slope	0.00
		Too sandy	0.88			Too sandy	0.88
		Too acid	0.97				
116:							
Blanton	50	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.98
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Too acid	0.54				

Table 13b.--Construction Materials (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
116:							
Lakeland	40	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.92
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Droughty	0.32				
		Too acid	0.50				
117:							
Blanton	55	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.98
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Too acid	0.54				
Lakeland	38	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.92
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Droughty	0.30				
		Too acid	0.50				
119:							
Blanton	70	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Slope	0.84
		Low content of organic matter	0.12			Too acid	0.98
		Too acid	0.54				
Lakeland	30	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Slope	0.84
		Low content of organic matter	0.12			Too acid	0.92
		Droughty	0.29				
		Too acid	0.50				
121:							
Goldsboro	80	Poor		Fair		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Wetness depth	0.89	Too acid	0.59
		Low content of organic matter	0.02			Wetness depth	0.89
		Too acid	0.50				
122:							
Goldsboro	78	Poor		Fair		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Wetness depth	0.89	Too acid	0.59
		Low content of organic matter	0.02			Wetness depth	0.89
		Too acid	0.12				

Table 13b.--Construction Materials (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
123:							
Blanton	60	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Slope	0.00	Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Slope	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.12			Too acid	0.98
		Too acid	0.54				
Lakeland	33	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Slope	0.00	Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Slope	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.12			Too acid	0.92
		Droughty	0.28				
		Too acid	0.50				
127:							
Goldsboro	74	Poor		Fair		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Wetness depth	0.89	Too acid	0.59
		Low content of organic matter	0.02			Wetness depth	0.89
		Too acid	0.12				
128:							
Blanton	70	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.98
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Too acid	0.54				
Bonneau	30	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.92
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Too acid	0.39				
129:							
Blanton	75	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.98
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Too acid	0.54				
Bonneau	25	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.92
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Too acid	0.39				

Table 14.--Water Management

[The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table]

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas		Embankments, dikes, and levees		Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
2:							
Rutlege	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Seepage	1.00		
Pickney	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Seepage	1.00		
Pamlico	19	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
				Seepage	1.00		
				Hard to pack	1.00		
4:							
Gritney	86	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.08	Piping	0.18	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.04				
7:							
Bladen	60	Not limited		Very limited		Very limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	1.00
						Cutbanks cave	0.10
Dunbar	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.05	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.95
						Cutbanks cave	0.10
9:							
Albany	38	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.01
Chipley	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.01
Leon	16	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Seepage	1.00		
11:							
Dothan	93	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Depth to water	1.00

Table 14.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
12:							
Dothan	88	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Seepage	0.44	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.08	Depth to saturated zone	0.02		
14:							
Dothan	87	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Seepage	0.49	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.70	Depth to saturated zone	0.02		
18:							
Fuquay	55	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.92				
Dothan	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Seepage	0.53	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.70	Depth to saturated zone	0.02		
22:							
Nankin	52	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.70			Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.08				
Cowarts	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.54	Seepage	0.50	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.08	Depth to saturated zone	0.02		
23:							
Nankin	57	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92			Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.70				
Cowarts	21	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Seepage	0.31	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.54	Depth to saturated zone	0.02		
29:							
Dunbar	72	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.05	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.95
						Cutbanks cave	0.10
35:							
Lucy	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
Troup	42	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
36:							
Troup	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.92				

Table 14.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
36:							
Lucy	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.92				
39:							
Bonifay	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
Fuquay	34	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.48	Cutbanks cave	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.81
						Slow refill	0.30
40:							
Bonifay	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.92				
41:							
Lucy	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
52:							
Grady	85	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.97
				Ponding	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10
54:							
Albany	63	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.01
Ocilla	24	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Seepage	0.37		
55:							
Chipley	55	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.01
Albany	27	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.01
Hurricane	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.01

Table 14.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
56:							
Albany	72	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
		Slope	0.92	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.01
Ocilla	16	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.92	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.30
						Cutbanks cave	0.10
		Seepage	0.70	Seepage	0.82		
57:							
Ocilla	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Seepage	0.74		
Leefield	18	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Cutbanks cave	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.01
				Seepage	0.98		
61:							
Lakeland	74	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00				
62:							
Lakeland	77	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00				
63:							
Lakeland	76	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
64:							
Lakeland	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.92				
67:							
Nankin	52	Very limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00			Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.70				
Cowarts	28	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.39	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.54	Depth to saturated zone	0.02		
Lakeland	17	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00				
68:							
Nankin	50	Very limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00			Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.70				

Table 14.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
68:							
Cowarts	30	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.66	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.02	Depth to saturated zone	0.02		
Lakeland	16	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00				
71:							
Lynchburg	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10
72:							
Lynchburg	88	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.30
		Slope	0.08			Cutbanks cave	0.10
85:							
Searcy	56	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.08	Depth to saturated zone	0.95	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.03				
Oktibbeha	31	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.08	Hard to pack	0.98	Depth to water	1.00
86:							
Hannon	60	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Hard to pack	0.47	Depth to water	1.00
Oktibbeha	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Hard to pack	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
87:							
Clara	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
				Seepage	1.00		
Plummer	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
				Seepage	1.00		
90:							
Rains	56	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10
				Ponding	1.00		
Bayboro	40	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.30
				Ponding	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10

Table 14.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
91:							
Orangeburg----------	87	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.70			Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.08				
96:							
Orangeburg----------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Seepage	0.90	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.70				
98:							
Rutlege-------------	75	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
				Seepage	1.00		
99:							
Water---------------	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
100:							
Leon----------------	54	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Seepage	1.00		
Chipley-------------	32	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.01
106:							
Pantego-------------	55	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Ponding	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
Clara---------------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
				Seepage	1.00		
110:							
Arents--------------	86	Very limited		Not rated		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00			Cutbanks cave	1.00
		Slope	0.92			Depth to saturated zone	0.02
112:							
Pottsburg-----------	72	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Seepage	1.00		
113:							
Pits----------------	80	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents----------	19	Very limited		Not rated		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00			Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.43				

Table 14.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas		Embankments, dikes, and levees		Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
116:							
Blanton	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.81
Lakeland	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
117:							
Blanton	55	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
		Slope	0.92			Depth to saturated zone	0.81
Lakeland	38	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.92				
119:							
Blanton	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
		Slope	1.00			Depth to saturated zone	0.81
Lakeland	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00				
121:							
Goldsboro	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Slow refill	0.30
						Cutbanks cave	0.10
				Seepage	0.53	Depth to saturated zone	0.06
122:							
Goldsboro	78	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Slow refill	0.30
		Slope	0.08			Cutbanks cave	0.10
				Seepage	0.35	Depth to saturated zone	0.06
123:							
Blanton	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
		Slope	1.00			Depth to saturated zone	0.81
Lakeland	33	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00				
127:							
Goldsboro	74	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.92	Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Slow refill	0.30
		Seepage	0.70			Cutbanks cave	0.10
				Seepage	0.08	Depth to saturated zone	0.06

Table 14.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
128:							
Blanton-------------	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.81
Bonneau-------------	30	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.94	Cutbanks cave	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.90
						Slow refill	0.30
129:							
Blanton-------------	75	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
		Slope	0.92			Depth to saturated zone	0.81
Bonneau-------------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.92	Seepage	0.48	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
		Seepage	0.70			Slow refill	0.30
						Cutbanks cave	0.10

Table 15.--Engineering Soil Properties

[Absence of an entry indicates that the data were not estimated]

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	Percentage passing sieve number--: 10	Percentage passing sieve number--: 40	Percentage passing sieve number--: 200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				*Pct*	*Pct*					*Pct*	
2:												
Rutlege---------	0-10	Loamy sand	SP-SM	A-3	0	0	95-100	95-100	70-100	5-10	0-34	NP-4
	10-80	Sand, loamy sand	SP-SM, SM, SP	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	50-80	2-25	0-26	NP-6
Pickney---------	0-20	Loamy sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4	0	0	100	100	50-90	10-25	0-57	NP-5
	20-80	Sand, loamy sand	SM, SP-SM, SP	A-2-4, A-3	0	0	100	100	50-90	3-25	0-34	NP-4
Pamlico---------	0-40	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	100	100	100	100	0-0	NP
	40-80	Sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3	0	0	100	100	70-95	5-20	0-31	NP-6
4:												
Gritney---------	0-9	Loamy sand	ML, SC, SC-SM, SM	A-4, A-2-4	0	0	90-100	80-100	60-95	30-90	0-31	NP-10
	9-35	Clay, sandy clay, clay loam	CL, CH, SC	A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	80-100	45-80	44-67	25-44
	35-45	Sandy clay, clay, clay loam	CH, CL, SC	A-7	0	0	95-100	85-100	85-100	49-98	44-67	25-44
	45-80	Sandy clay loam	SC, CL	A-6, A-2-6	0	0-2	70-100	55-100	30-90	20-60	20-44	6-25
7:												
Bladen----------	0-5	Sandy loam	SM	A-4, A-2-4	0	0	100	97-100	60-85	20-50	22-46	6-13
	5-30	Clay, sandy clay, clay loam	CH, CL, SC	A-7, A-6	0	0	100	89-99	75-95	45-75	40-64	25-40
	30-54	Clay, sandy clay, clay loam	CH, CL, SC	A-7, A-6	0	0	100	89-99	75-95	45-75	40-63	25-40
	54-80	Clay, sandy clay, clay loam	CH, CL, SC	A-7, A-6	0	0	100	89-99	75-95	45-75	40-63	25-40
Dunbar----------	0-10	Loamy sand	SM, SC, SC-SM	A-2-4	0	0	100	100	50-95	20-50	20-35	2-10
	10-20	Clay loam, sandy clay loam, loam	CL, CL-ML, SC	A-6, A-4	0	0	95-100	90-100	65-98	45-85	27-45	10-25
	20-35	Sandy clay, clay loam, clay	CL, CH	A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	85-95	50-70	39-63	21-40
	35-55	Clay loam, clay	CL, CH	A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	85-95	50-70	38-50	20-29
	55-65	Sandy clay, clay loam, clay	CL, CH	A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	85-95	50-70	39-63	21-40
	65-80	Sandy clay, clay loam, clay	CL, CH	A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	85-95	50-70	40-63	25-40

Table 15.--Engineering Soil Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				*Pct*	*Pct*					*Pct*	
9:												
Albany----------	0-3	Loamy sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4	0	0	100	100	75-90	10-20	0-31	NP-10
	3-50	Sand, fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4	0	0	100	100	75-90	10-20	0-21	NP-4
	50-55	Sand, fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4	0	0	100	100	75-90	10-20	0-21	NP-4
	55-80	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, sandy clay loam	SC, SC-SM	A-4, A-2	0	0	97-100	95-100	70-100	20-50	16-32	2-13
Chipley---------	0-8	Fine sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	100	75-79	8-12	0-29	NP-2
	8-50	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	100	75-81	8-14	0-20	NP-4
	50-80	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	100	75-81	8-14	0-20	NP-4
Leon------------	0-4	Sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	100	75-79	9-13	0-27	NP-2
	4-10	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM	A-3	0	0	100	100	75-78	6-9	0-17	NP-1
	10-30	Sand, fine sand, loamy sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3	0	0	100	100	76-82	10-17	0-14	NP
	30-35	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM, SP	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	100	80-100	2-12	0-21	NP-3
	35-51	Sand, fine sand, loamy sand	SM, SP-SM, SP	A-2-4, A-3	0	0	100	100	80-100	3-20	0-14	NP
	51-80	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM	A-3,	0	0	100	100	75-78	7-10	0-18	NP-1
11:												
Dothan----------	0-8	Loamy sand	SM	A-2-4	0	0	95-100	86-100	78-100	22-36	0-28	NP-10
	8-10	Loamy sand	SM	A-2-4	0	0	95-100	86-100	65-85	17-30	16-27	2-10
	10-35	Sandy clay loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC	A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	95-100	87-100	67-94	32-54	27-44	10-25
	35-80	Sandy clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay	SC, SC-SM, CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	87-100	61-92	38-66	27-44	12-25
12:												
Dothan----------	0-7	Loamy sand	SM	A-2-4	0	0	95-100	86-100	65-85	17-30	16-28	2-10
	7-39	Sandy clay loam	SM	A-2	0	0	95-100	86-100	78-100	22-36	16-44	2-25
	39-80	Sandy clay loam	SC	A-6, A-2-6	0	0	95-100	87-100	67-94	32-54	27-44	12-25
14:												
Dothan----------	0-6	Loamy sand	SM	A-2-4	0	0	95-100	86-100	65-85	17-30	16-28	2-10
	6-33	Sandy clay loam	SM	A-2	0	0	95-100	86-100	78-100	22-36	16-44	2-25
	33-80	Sandy clay loam	SC, SC-SM	A-6, A-2	0	0	95-100	87-100	67-94	32-54	27-44	12-25
18:												
Fuquay----------	0-4	Sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3	0	0	95-100	86-100	65-83	10-24	0-26	NP-6
	4-12	Sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SC-SM	A-2-4, A-4	0	0	86-100	72-100	54-100	21-54	15-23	1-6
	12-20	Loamy sand, sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SC-SM	A-2-4, A-4	0	0	86-100	72-100	54-100	21-54	15-23	1-6
	20-80	Sandy clay loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC-SM	A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	86-100	72-100	52-97	20-52	20-44	6-25

Table 15.--Engineering Soil Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				*Pct*	*Pct*					*Pct*	
18:												
Dothan----------	0-6	Loamy sand	SM	A-2-4	0	0	95-100	86-100	65-85	17-30	16-28	2-10
	6-30	Sandy clay loam	SC	A-2-6	0	0	95-100	86-100	78-100	22-36	16-44	11-25
	30-80	Sandy clay loam	SC, SC-SM	A-6, A-2-6	0	0	95-100	87-100	67-94	32-54	27-44	12-25
22:												
Nankin----------	0-5	Sandy loam	SM, SC-SM	A-4, A-2	0	0	85-100	85-100	70-90	25-45	19-33	3-12
	5-20	Sandy clay, clay	SC	A-7	0	0	98-100	95-100	75-95	40-70	42-58	24-36
	20-56	Sandy clay loam	SC	A-6	0	0	98-100	95-100	75-95	40-70	34-45	17-25
	56-68	Sandy clay loam	SC	A-6	0	0	98-100	95-100	75-95	40-70	34-45	17-25
	68-80	Sandy clay loam	SC	A-6, A-2	0	0	98-100	95-100	70-85	25-55	29-44	13-25
Cowarts---------	0-5	Loamy sand	SM	A-2-4	0	0	90-100	85-100	50-80	13-30	0-26	NP-6
	5-12	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam	SM, SC-SM, SC	A-4, A-2, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	60-95	23-45	21-33	3-13
	12-25	Sandy clay loam, sandy clay	SC	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	60-95	25-50	29-44	13-25
	25-80	Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	SC-SM, SC, CL	A-6, A-2	0	0	85-100	80-100	60-95	25-58	27-40	12-25
23:												
Nankin----------	0-4	Sandy loam	SC-SM,	A-4, A-2	0	0	95-100	92-100	75-90	20-45	21-31	6-10
	4-18	Sandy clay, clay	SC, CL	A-7	0	0	98-100	95-100	75-95	40-70	42-58	24-36
	18-56	Sandy clay loam	SC, CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	98-100	95-100	75-95	40-70	34-45	17-25
	56-68	Sandy clay loam	SC, CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	98-100	95-100	75-95	40-70	34-45	17-25
	68-80	Sandy clay loam	SC, CL	A-6, A-2	0	0	98-100	95-100	70-85	25-55	29-44	13-25
Cowarts---------	0-4	Loamy sand	SM	A-2-4	0	0	90-100	85-100	50-80	13-30	0-26	NP-6
	4-7	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam	SC, SC-SM	A-4, A-2, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	60-95	23-45	21-41	6-21
	7-33	Sandy clay loam, sandy clay	SC, CL	A-7, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	60-95	25-50	29-44	13-25
	33-80	Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	SC, SC-SM, CL	A-6, A-2	0	0	85-100	80-100	60-95	25-58	27-44	10-25

Table 15.--Engineering Soil Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments >10 inches	Fragments 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number-- 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas-ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
29:												
Dunbar	0-10	Loamy sand	SC-SM, SC, SM	A-2-4	0	0	100	100	50-95	20-50	20-35	2-10
	10-20	Clay loam, sandy clay loam, loam	CL, CL-ML, SC	A-6, A-4	0	0	95-100	90-100	65-98	45-85	27-45	10-25
	20-35	Sandy clay, clay loam, clay	CL, CH	A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	85-95	50-70	39-63	21-40
	35-55	Clay loam, sandy clay, clay	CL, CH	A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	85-95	50-70	38-50	20-29
	55-65	Sandy clay, clay loam, clay	CL, CH	A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	85-95	50-70	39-63	21-40
	65-80	Sandy clay, clay loam, clay	CL, CH	A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	85-95	50-70	40-63	25-40
35:												
Lucy	0-6	Sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4	0	0	95-100	85-100	63-83	8-18	0-25	NP-6
	6-25	Loamy sand, sand, fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4	0	0	95-100	85-100	63-83	7-17	0-27	NP-10
	25-31	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam	SC, SC-SM	A-2, A-6, A-4	0	0	97-100	95-100	55-95	15-50	25-40	9-21
	31-80	Sandy clay loam	SC, SC-SM	A-2, A-6	0	0	97-100	91-100	61-87	20-42	29-44	13-25
Troup	0-11	Sand	SP-SM, SM	A-2-4, A-3	0	0	95-100	85-100	63-83	8-18	0-24	NP-6
	11-71	Sand, loamy sand	SP-SM, SM	A-2-4, A-3	0	0	95-100	85-100	64-84	9-19	0-23	NP-6
	71-80	Sandy clay loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC-SM, SC	A-2, A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	85-100	61-91	25-49	24-44	9-25
36:												
Troup	0-10	Sand	SP-SM, SM	A-2-4, A-3	0	0	95-100	85-100	63-83	8-18	0-24	NP-6
	10-55	Sand, loamy sand	SP-SM, SM	A-2-4, A-3	0	0	95-100	85-100	64-84	9-19	0-23	NP-6
	55-80	Sandy clay loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC-SM, SC	A-2, A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	85-100	61-91	25-49	24-44	9-25
Lucy	0-4	Sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4	0	0	95-100	85-100	63-83	8-18	0-24	NP-6
	4-17	Loamy sand, sand, fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4	0	0	95-100	85-100	63-83	7-17	0-27	NP-10
	17-26	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam	SC, SC-SM	A-2, A-6, A-4	0	0	97-100	95-100	55-95	15-50	25-40	9-21
	26-80	Sandy clay loam	SC, SC-SM	A-2, A-6	0	0	97-100	91-100	61-87	20-42	29-44	13-25
39:												
Bonifay	0-5	Sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	98-100	98-100	60-95	5-12	0-25	NP-5
	5-32	Sand, loamy sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	98-100	98-100	60-95	5-12	0-23	NP-5
	32-50	Loamy sand, sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	98-100	98-100	60-95	5-12	0-28	NP-10
	50-80	Sandy clay loam, sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SC, CL, SC-SM	A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	95-100	90-100	63-95	23-50	24-44	9-25

Table 15.--Engineering Soil Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
39:												
Fuquay----------	0-7	Sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3	0	0	95-100	86-100	65-83	10-24	0-26	NP-6
	7-31	Sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SC-SM	A-2-4, A-4	0	0	86-100	72-100	54-100	21-54	15-23	1-6
	31-36	Loamy sand, sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SC-SM	A-2-4, A-4	0	0	86-100	72-100	54-100	21-54	15-23	1-6
	36-50	Sandy clay loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC-SM	A-2, A-4, A-6	0	0	86-100	72-100	54-100	21-54	20-44	6-25
	50-80	Sandy clay loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC-SM	A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	86-100	72-100	52-97	20-52	20-44	6-25
40:												
Bonifay---------	0-3	Loamy sand	SM	A-2-4	0	0	98-100	98-100	65-95	13-20	0-14	NP
	3-28	Sand, loamy sand	SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3	0	0	98-100	98-100	60-95	5-12	0-23	NP-5
	28-43	Loamy sand, sand	SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3	0	0	98-100	98-100	60-95	5-12	0-28	NP-10
	43-80	Sandy clay loam, sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SC, CL, SC-SM	A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	95-100	90-100	63-95	23-50	24-44	9-25
41:												
Lucy------------	0-10	Sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4	0	0	95-100	85-100	63-83	8-18	0-25	NP-6
	10-28	Loamy sand, sand, fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4	0	0	95-100	85-100	63-83	7-17	0-27	NP-10
	28-35	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam	SC, SC-SM	A-2, A-6, A-4	0	0	97-100	95-100	55-95	15-50	25-40	9-21
	35-80	Sandy clay loam	SC, SC-SM	A-2, A-6	0	0	97-100	91-100	61-87	20-42	29-44	13-25
52:												
Grady-----------	0-8	Loam	CL-ML, CL, ML	A-6, A-4	0	0	100	99-100	85-100	50-75	20-45	3-18
	8-16	Sandy clay loam	CL	A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	55-90	31-47	13-25
	16-45	Clay, sandy clay	CH	A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	55-90	30-60	32-47
	45-80	Clay, sandy clay	CL, CH	A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	55-90	44-64	25-40
54:												
Albany----------	0-3	Loamy sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4	0	0	100	100	75-90	10-20	0-31	NP-10
	3-53	Sand, fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	100	75-90	10-20	0-21	NP-4
	53-80	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, sandy clay loam	SC, SC-SM	A-2-6, A-6, A-4, A-2-4	0	0	97-100	95-100	70-100	20-50	16-32	2-13
Ocilla----------	0-5	Sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3	0	0	100	95-100	70-100	8-35	0-26	NP-4
	5-25	Sand, loamy sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3	0	0	100	95-100	70-100	8-35	0-21	NP-4
	25-60	Sandy clay loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC, CL, SM	A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	100	95-100	80-100	20-55	25-44	3-25
	60-80	Sandy clay loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC, CL	A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	100	95-100	80-100	20-55	25-44	9-25

Table 15.--Engineering Soil Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
55:												
Chipley---------	0-10	Fine sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	100	75-79	8-12	0-29	NP-2
	10-49	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	100	75-81	8-14	0-20	NP-4
	49-80	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	100	75-81	8-14	0-20	NP-4
Albany----------	0-2	Loamy sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4	0	0	100	100	75-90	10-20	0-31	NP-10
	2-51	Sand, fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	100	75-90	10-20	0-21	NP-4
	51-53	Sand, fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	100	75-90	10-20	0-21	NP-4
	53-80	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, sandy clay loam	SC, SC-SM	A-2-6, A-6, A-4, A-2-4	0	0	97-100	95-100	70-100	20-50	16-32	2-13
Hurricane-------	0-6	Sand	SP-SM	A-3	0	0	100	100	76-79	10-13	0-21	NP-1
	6-35	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM	A-3	0	0	100	100	76-79	9-12	0-18	NP-1
	35-55	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM	A-3	0	0	100	100	76-79	9-12	0-18	NP-1
	55-80	Fine sand, sand, loamy sand	SP-SM, SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	100	76-82	9-15	0-14	NP
56:												
Albany----------	0-2	Loamy sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3	0	0	100	100	75-90	10-20	0-31	NP-10
	2-47	Sand, fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	100	75-90	10-20	0-21	NP-4
	47-80	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, sandy clay loam	SC, SC-SM	A-2, A-6, A-4	0	0	97-100	95-100	70-100	20-50	16-32	2-13
Ocilla----------	0-3	Sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3	0	0	100	95-100	70-100	8-35	0-26	NP-4
	3-14	Sand, loamy sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3	0	0	100	95-100	70-100	8-35	0-21	NP-4
	14-35	Sandy clay loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC, CL, SM	A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	100	95-100	80-100	20-55	25-44	3-25
	35-80	Sandy clay loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC, CL	A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	100	95-100	80-100	20-55	25-44	9-25
57:												
Ocilla----------	0-5	Sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3	0	0	100	95-100	70-100	8-35	0-26	NP-4
	5-39	Sand, loamy sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3	0	0	100	95-100	70-100	8-35	0-21	NP-4
	39-62	Sandy clay loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC, CL, SM	A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	100	95-100	80-100	20-55	25-44	3-25
	62-80	Sandy clay loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC, CL	A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	100	95-100	80-100	20-55	25-44	9-25
Leefield--------	0-5	Loamy sand	SM	A-2-4	0	0	98-100	93-100	70-82	20-29	0-27	NP-6
	5-30	Loamy sand, sand, loamy fine sand	SM	A-2-4	0	0	98-100	93-100	72-85	14-22	0-26	NP-6
	30-33	Sandy loam, sandy clay loam	SC, SC-SM	A-2, A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	89-100	62-80	24-37	25-36	9-17
	33-80	Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	SC, SC-SM	A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	95-100	90-100	69-92	28-46	24-40	9-21

Table 15.--Engineering Soil Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				*Pct*	*Pct*					*Pct*	
61:												
Lakeland--------	0-4	Sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	90-100	81-100	62-83	8-16	0-22	NP-4
	4-80	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	91-100	81-100	62-81	7-14	0-20	NP-3
62:												
Lakeland--------	0-2	Sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	90-100	81-100	62-83	8-16	0-22	NP-4
	2-80	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	91-100	81-100	62-81	7-14	0-20	NP-3
63:												
Lakeland--------	0-7	Sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	90-100	81-100	62-83	8-16	0-22	NP-4
	7-80	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	91-100	81-100	62-81	7-14	0-20	NP-3
64:												
Lakeland--------	0-6	Sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	90-100	81-100	62-83	8-16	0-22	NP-4
	6-80	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	91-100	81-100	62-81	7-14	0-20	NP-3
67:												
Nankin----------	0-3	Sandy loam	SM, SC-SM	A-4, A-2	0	0	85-100	85-100	70-90	25-45	19-33	3-12
	3-16	Sandy clay, clay	SC, CL, CH	A-7	0	0	98-100	95-100	75-95	40-70	42-58	24-36
	16-56	Sandy clay loam	SC, CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	98-100	95-100	75-95	40-70	34-45	17-25
	56-71	Sandy clay loam	SC, CL	A-7, A-6	0	0	98-100	95-100	75-95	40-70	34-45	17-25
	71-80	Sandy clay loam	SC, CL	A-6, A-2	0	0	98-100	95-100	70-85	25-55	29-44	13-25
Cowarts---------	0-4	Loamy sand	SM	A-2-4	0	0	90-100	85-100	50-80	13-30	0-26	NP-6
	4-30	Sandy clay loam, sandy clay	SC, CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	60-95	25-50	29-44	13-25
	30-80	Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	SC-SM, SC, CL-ML, CL	A-2-6, A-4, A-6	0	0	85-100	80-100	60-95	25-58	27-40	10-25
Lakeland--------	0-5	Sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	90-100	81-100	62-83	8-16	0-22	NP-4
	5-80	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	91-100	81-100	62-81	7-14	0-20	NP-3
68:												
Nankin----------	0-2	Sandy loam	SC-SM	A-4, A-2	0	0	85-100	85-100	70-90	25-45	19-33	3-12
	2-14	Sandy clay, clay	SC, CL, CH	A-7	0	0	98-100	95-100	75-95	40-70	42-58	24-36
	14-24	Sandy clay loam	SC, CL	A-7, A-6	0	0	98-100	95-100	75-95	40-70	34-45	17-25
	24-67	Sandy clay loam	SC, CL	A-7, A-6	0	0	98-100	95-100	75-95	40-70	34-45	17-25
	67-80	Sandy clay loam	SC, CL	A-6, A-2	0	0	98-100	95-100	70-85	25-55	29-44	13-25
Cowarts---------	0-3	Loamy sand	SM	A-2-4	0	0	90-100	85-100	50-80	13-30	0-26	NP-6
	3-18	Sandy clay loam, sandy clay	SC, CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	60-95	25-50	29-44	13-25
	18-80	Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	SC-SM, SC, CL	A-2-6, A-4, A-6	0	0	85-100	80-100	60-95	25-58	27-40	9-25

Table 15.--Engineering Soil Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				*Pct*	*Pct*					*Pct*	
68:												
Lakeland--------	0-2	Sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	90-100	81-100	62-83	8-16	0-22	NP-4
	2-80	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	91-100	81-100	62-81	7-14	0-20	NP-3
71:												
Lynchburg-------	0-10	Loamy fine sand	SM	A-2-4	0	0	92-100	83-100	61-82	18-29	0-26	NP-6
	10-16	Loamy sand, fine sandy loam, sand	SM, SC-SM	A-2-4, A-4	0	0	92-100	82-100	68-97	24-42	17-29	2-10
	16-19	Sandy clay loam, sandy loam, clay loam	SC, SC-SM, CL	A-6, A-2	0	0	91-100	81-100	63-95	33-58	27-44	12-25
	19-60	Sandy clay loam, sandy loam, clay loam	SC, SC-SM, CL	A-6, A-2	0	0	91-100	81-100	63-95	33-58	27-44	12-25
	60-80	Sandy clay, clay loam, clay	CL, SC, SC-SM	A-7, A-6	0	0	95-100	86-100	66-100	42-72	35-57	18-36
72:												
Lynchburg-------	0-5	Loamy fine sand	SM	A-2-4	0	0	92-100	83-100	61-82	18-29	0-26	NP-6
	5-10	Loamy sand, fine sandy loam, sand	SM, SC-SM	A-2-4, A-4	0	0	92-100	82-100	68-97	24-42	17-29	2-10
	10-25	Sandy clay loam, sandy loam, clay loam	SC, SC-SM, CL	A-6, A-2	0	0	91-100	81-100	63-95	33-58	27-44	12-25
	25-45	Sandy clay loam, sandy loam, clay loam	SC, SC-SM, CL	A-6, A-2	0	0	91-100	81-100	63-95	33-58	27-44	12-25
	45-80	Sandy clay, clay loam, clay	SC, CL, SC-SM	A-7, A-6	0	0	95-100	86-100	66-100	42-72	35-57	18-36
85:												
Searcy----------	0-2	Sandy loam	SC, CL, ML, SC-SM	A-6, A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	80-95	35-75	20-41	2-14
	2-5	Sandy clay loam	CL, SC	A-7, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	80-100	36-70	31-46	13-25
	5-50	Clay, clay loam	CH, CL, SC	A-7, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	80-100	36-70	35-54	17-32
	50-80	Clay, sandy clay, silty clay	CH, SC	A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	35-75	54-69	32-44
Oktibbeha-------	0-4	Clay	CL	A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	70-100	43-70	18-35
	4-12	Clay	CH	A-7	0	0	100	95-100	95-100	95-100	68-89	44-59
	12-30	Clay	CH	A-7	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	90-100	90-100	58-78	36-51
	30-45	Clay	CH	A-7	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	90-100	90-100	58-77	36-51
	45-80	Silty clay, clay	CH	A-7	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	90-100	90-100	58-77	36-51
86:												
Hannon----------	0-5	Clay loam	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	90-100	40-59	19-29
	5-10	Clay	CH	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	52-82	29-46
	10-25	Clay	CH	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	60-93	37-57
	25-80	Clay loam, clay, silty clay	CL, CH	A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	85-95	38-52	19-29

Table 15.--Engineering Soil Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				*Pct*	*Pct*					*Pct*	
86:												
Oktibbeha-------	0-2	Clay	CL	A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	70-100	43-70	18-35
	2-15	Clay	CH	A-7	0	0	100	95-100	95-100	95-100	68-89	44-59
	15-39	Clay	CH	A-7	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	90-100	90-100	58-78	36-51
	39-55	Clay	CH	A-7	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	90-100	90-100	58-77	36-51
	55-80	Silty clay, clay	CH	A-7	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	90-100	90-100	58-77	36-51
87:												
Clara-----------	0-6	Sand	SP-SM, SP	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	100	85-100	2-12	0-17	NP-1
	6-20	Fine sand	SP-SM, SP	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	100	85-100	2-12	0-17	NP-1
	20-60	Fine sand	SP-SM, SP	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	100	85-100	2-12	0-20	NP-3
	60-80	Fine sand	SP-SM, SP	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	100	85-100	2-16	0-25	NP-7
Plummer---------	0-3	Sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3	0	0	100	100	75-81	10-17	0-42	NP-4
	3-47	Sand, loamy sand, fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3	0	0	100	100	76-82	10-16	0-20	NP-4
	47-59	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam	SC-SM, SC	A-4, A-2-4	0	0	100	97-100	76-93	29-45	24-40	9-21
	59-80	Sandy clay loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC, SC-SM	A-6, A-4, A-2-4	0	0	100	97-100	74-91	28-44	24-40	9-21
90:												
Rains-----------	0-5	Loamy sand	SM, SC	A-2-4, A-4	0	0	95-100	86-100	60-81	28-44	0-39	NP-9
	5-15	Sandy loam	SM, SC	A-2-4, A-4	0	0	95-100	86-100	61-82	29-45	19-33	3-12
	15-55	Sandy clay loam, sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SC, SC-SM, CL	A-6, A-2	0	0	100	95-100	73-94	35-56	28-45	12-25
	55-80	Sandy clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay	CL, SC, SC-SM	A-7, A-6	0	0	100	98-100	66-89	33-56	28-45	12-25
Bayboro---------	0-14	Loam	ML, CL-ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	70-85	40-55	27-58	3-18
	14-30	Clay loam, sandy clay, clay	CH, CL	A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	85-100	55-95	37-51	19-29
	30-80	Clay	CL, CH	A-7	0	0	100	100	85-100	55-95	48-67	28-44
91:												
Orangeburg------	0-5	Loamy sand	SM	A-2-4	0	0	98-100	95-100	60-87	14-28	16-24	1-6
	5-10	Sandy loam	SM	A-2	0	0	98-100	95-100	60-87	14-28	18-32	3-13
	10-75	Sandy clay loam	SC, SC-SM, CL	A-6	0	0	98-100	95-100	71-96	38-58	29-44	13-25
	75-80	Sandy clay	SC, SC-SM, CL	A-7	0	0	98-100	95-100	71-96	38-58	42-61	24-39

Table 15.--Engineering Soil Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				*Pct*	*Pct*					*Pct*	
96:												
Orangeburg------	0-3	Loamy sand	SM	A-2-4	0	0	98-100	95-100	60-87	14-28	16-24	1-6
	3-80	Sandy clay loam	SC, SC-SM, CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	98-100	95-100	71-96	38-58	29-44	13-25
98:												
Rutlege---------	0-15	Loamy fine sand	SM	A-2-4	0	0	90-100	85-100	50-80	13-30	0-42	NP-6
	15-80	Sand, loamy sand	SP-SM, SM, SP	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	50-80	2-25	0-26	NP-6
99:												
Water.												
100:												
Leon------------	0-4	Sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	100	75-79	9-13	0-27	NP-2
	4-10	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM	A-3	0	0	100	100	75-78	6-9	0-17	NP-1
	10-30	Sand, fine sand, loamy sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3	0	0	100	100	76-82	10-17	0-14	NP
	30-35	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM, SP	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	100	80-100	2-12	0-21	NP-3
	35-51	Sand, fine sand, loamy sand	SM, SP-SM, SP	A-2-4, A-3	0	0	100	100	80-100	3-20	0-14	NP
	51-80	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM	A-3	0	0	100	100	75-78	7-10	0-18	NP-1
Chipley---------	0-12	Fine sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	100	75-79	8-12	0-29	NP-2
	12-53	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	100	75-81	8-14	0-20	NP-4
	53-80	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	100	75-81	8-14	0-20	NP-4
106:												
Pantego---------	0-18	Sandy loam	SM	A-4, A-2	0	0	100	95-100	81-95	30-42	25-41	2-9
	18-80	Sandy clay loam, sandy loam, clay loam	SC, CL	A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	100	94-100	74-95	35-59	27-47	10-24
Clara-----------	0-6	Sand	SP-SM, SP	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	100	85-100	2-12	0-17	NP-1
	6-20	Fine sand	SP-SM, SP	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	100	85-100	2-12	0-17	NP-1
	20-60	Fine sand	SP-SM, SP	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	100	85-100	2-12	0-20	NP-3
	60-80	Fine sand	SP-SM, SP, SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	100	85-100	2-16	0-25	NP-7
110:												
Arents----------	0-80	Sand	SP-SM, SP	A-3	0	0	100	100	85-99	0-5	0-20	NP-2
112:												
Pottsburg-------	0-12	Sand	SP-SM	A-3	0	0	100	100	77-80	9-12	0-24	NP-1
	12-60	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM, SM	A-3	0	0	100	100	76-80	9-13	0-18	NP-1
	60-80	Sand, fine sand, loamy sand	SP-SM, SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	100	75-80	7-13	0-14	NP

Table 15.--Engineering Soil Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas-ticity index
	In				*Pct*	*Pct*					*Pct*	
113:												
Pits.												
Udorthents------	0-80	Sandy loam	CL, CL-ML, SC, SC-SM	A-4, A-2-4, A-6	0	0-3	95-100	90-100	70-98	30-90	22-34	6-14
116:												
Blanton---------	0-6	Sand	SP-SM, SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	90-100	67-81	8-15	0-26	NP-4
	6-56	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM, SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	90-100	67-81	7-14	0-20	NP-4
	56-61	Sandy loam, loamy fine sand, fine sandy loam, loamy sand	SM	A-2-4,	0	0	100	95-100	76-88	22-31	18-30	3-12
	61-80	Sandy loam, sandy clay loam	SC, SC-SM, SM	A-6, A-4, A-2-6, A-2-4	0	0	100	95-100	69-100	25-50	18-32	3-13
Lakeland--------	0-7	Sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	90-100	81-100	62-83	8-16	0-22	NP-4
	7-80	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	91-100	81-100	62-81	7-14	0-20	NP-3
117:												
Blanton---------	0-5	Sand	SP-SM, SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	90-100	67-81	8-15	0-26	NP-4
	5-50	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM, SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	90-100	67-81	7-14	0-20	NP-4
	50-63	Loamy sand, loamy fine sand, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM	A-2-4,	0	0	100	95-100	76-88	22-31	20-30	3-12
	63-80	Sandy clay loam, sandy loam, sandy clay	SC, SC-SM	A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	100	95-100	69-100	25-50	22-49	7-28
Lakeland--------	0-6	Sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	90-100	81-100	62-83	8-16	0-22	NP-4
	6-80	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	91-100	81-100	62-81	7-14	0-20	NP-3
119:												
Blanton---------	0-4	Fine sand	SP-SM, SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	90-100	67-81	8-15	0-26	NP-4
	4-46	Fine sand, sand	SP-SM, SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	90-100	67-81	7-14	0-20	NP-4
	46-52	Sandy loam, loamy fine sand, fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM	A-2-4	0	0	100	95-100	76-88	22-31	20-32	3-13
	52-80	Sandy clay loam	SC	A-6, A-2-6	0	0	100	95-100	69-100	25-50	29-44	13-25
Lakeland--------	0-4	Sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	90-100	81-100	62-83	8-16	0-22	NP-4
	4-80	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	91-100	81-100	62-81	7-14	0-20	NP-3

Table 15.--Engineering Soil Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				*Pct*	*Pct*					*Pct*	
121:												
Goldsboro-------	0-9	Loamy sand	SM	A-2-4	0	0	95-100	91-100	68-81	15-22	0-27	NP-4
	9-16	Loamy sand, loamy fine sand	SM	A-2-4	0	0	95-100	91-100	82-97	22-30	0-23	NP-6
	16-35	Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	SC, SC-SM, CL-ML, CL	A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	98-100	93-100	73-95	31-50	27-43	10-24
	35-80	Sandy clay loam, sandy loam, clay loam	SC, SC-SM, CL-ML, CL	A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	98-100	93-100	73-95	31-50	27-43	10-24
122:												
Goldsboro-------	0-7	Loamy sand	SM	A-2-4	0	0	95-100	91-100	68-81	15-22	0-27	NP-4
	7-12	Loamy sand, loamy fine sand	SM	A-2-4	0	0	95-100	91-100	82-97	22-30	0-23	NP-6
	12-40	Sandy clay loam, sandy loam, clay loam	SC, SC-SM, CL-ML, CL	A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	98-100	93-100	73-95	31-50	27-43	10-24
	40-80	Sandy clay loam, sandy loam, clay loam	SC, SC-SM, CL-ML, CL	A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	98-100	93-100	73-95	31-50	27-43	10-24
123:												
Blanton---------	0-3	Sand	SP-SM, SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	90-100	67-81	8-15	0-26	NP-4
	3-43	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM, SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	90-100	67-81	7-14	0-20	NP-4
	43-52	Loamy sand, loamy fine sand, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, SC-SM	A-2-4	0	0	100	95-100	76-88	22-31	20-30	3-12
	52-80	Sandy clay loam, sandy loam, sandy clay	SC, SC-SM, CL	A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	100	95-100	69-100	25-50	22-49	7-28
Lakeland--------	0-3	Sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	90-100	81-100	62-83	8-16	0-22	NP-4
	3-80	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	91-100	81-100	62-81	7-14	0-20	NP-3
127:												
Goldsboro-------	0-5	Loamy sand	SM	A-2-4	0	0	95-100	91-100	68-81	15-22	0-27	NP-4
	5-7	Loamy sand, loamy fine sand	SM	A-2-4	0	0	95-100	91-100	82-97	22-30	0-23	NP-6
	7-49	Sandy clay loam, sandy loam, clay loam	SC, SC-SM, CL-ML, CL	A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	98-100	93-100	73-95	31-50	27-43	10-24
	49-80	Sandy clay loam, sandy loam, clay loam	SC, SC-SM, CL-ML, CL	A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	98-100	93-100	73-95	31-50	27-43	10-24

Table 15.--Engineering Soil Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				*Pct*	*Pct*					*Pct*	
128:												
Blanton---------	0-6	Fine sand	SP-SM, SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	90-100	67-81	8-15	0-26	NP-4
	6-46	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM, SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	90-100	67-81	7-14	0-20	NP-4
	46-54	Sandy loam, loamy fine sand, fine sandy loam, loamy sand	SC	A-2-4	0	0	100	95-100	76-88	22-31	18-32	4-13
	54-80	Sandy loam	SC, SC-SM, SM	A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	100	95-100	69-100	25-50	18-30	3-12
Bonneau---------	0-6	Sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3	0	0	100	100	60-95	8-20	0-25	NP-4
	6-25	Sand, fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3	0	0	100	100	60-95	8-20	0-21	NP-4
	25-48	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam	SC, SC-SM	A-4, A-2, A-6	0	0	100	100	91-100	30-49	24-40	9-21
	48-80	Sandy clay loam, sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SC, SC-SM	A-6, A-2	0	0	100	100	60-100	30-50	27-44	12-25
129:												
Blanton---------	0-5	Sand	SP-SM, SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	90-100	67-81	8-15	0-26	NP-4
	5-50	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM, SM	A-3, A-2-4	0	0	100	90-100	67-81	7-14	0-20	NP-4
	50-52	Loamy sand, loamy fine sand, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, SC-SM	A-2-4,	0	0	100	95-100	76-88	22-31	18-30	3-12
	52-80	Sandy loam	SC, SC-SM, SM	A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	100	95-100	69-100	25-50	18-32	3-13
Bonneau---------	0-3	Sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3	0	0	100	100	60-95	8-20	0-25	NP-4
	3-15	Sand, fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3	0	0	100	100	60-95	8-20	0-21	NP-4
	15-54	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam	SC, SC-SM	A-4, A-2, A-6	0	0	100	100	91-100	30-49	24-40	9-21
	54-80	Sandy clay loam, sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SC, SC-SM	A-6, A-2	0	0	100	100	60-100	30-50	27-44	12-25

Table 16.--Physical Soil Properties

[Entries under "Clay" are low, representative, and high values. Entries under "Erosion factors--T" apply to the entire profile. Entries under "Wind erodibility group" and "Wind erodibility index" apply only to the surface layer. Absence of an entry indicates that data were not estimated]

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodibility group	Wind erodibility index
	In	Pct	g/cc	μm/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct					
2:												
Rutlege---------	0-10	1- 3- 8	1.30-1.50	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-2.9	3.0-6.0	.10	.10	5	8	0
	10-80	1- 1-10	1.50-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.2-2.0	.17	.17			
Pickney---------	0-20	2- 8- 9	1.20-1.40	42.00-141.00	0.06-0.10	0.0-2.9	3.0-16	.10	.10	5	8	0
	20-80	1- 6- 8	1.40-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.11	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.10	.10			
Pamlico---------	0-40	0- 0- 0	0.20-0.65	4.00-42.00	0.24-0.40	0.0-0.0	20-60	---	---	2	8	0
	40-80	3- 4-10	1.60-1.75	42.00-141.00	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.10	.10			
4:												
Gritney---------	0-9	3- 7-15	1.30-1.50	42.35-141.18	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.24	.24	4	2	134
	9-35	35-48-60	1.30-1.50	0.42-1.40	0.10-0.17	3.0-5.9	0.1-0.5	.37	.37			
	35-45	35-46-60	1.30-1.55	0.42-1.41	0.10-0.15	3.0-5.9	0.1-0.5	.32	.32			
	45-80	10-28-35	1.30-1.50	1.41-4.24	0.06-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.1	.20	.10			
7:												
Bladen----------	0-5	10-16-20	1.35-1.45	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.13	0.0-2.9	1.0-7.0	.28	.28	5	3	86
	5-30	35-48-55	1.60-1.70	0.42-1.40	0.12-0.16	3.0-5.9	0.2-1.0	.28	.28			
	30-54	35-43-55	1.60-1.70	0.42-1.40	0.12-0.16	3.0-5.9	0.1-0.5	.28	.28			
	54-80	35-49-55	1.60-1.70	0.42-1.40	0.12-0.16	3.0-5.9	0.1-0.5	.24	.24			
Dunbar----------	0-10	5-12-15	1.45-1.65	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.24	.24	5	2	134
	10-20	18-27-35	1.35-1.50	1.40-4.00	0.14-0.19	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.28	.28			
	20-35	30-35-55	1.25-1.45	1.40-4.00	0.13-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
	35-55	29-40-40	1.25-1.45	1.40-4.00	0.13-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
	55-65	30-45-55	1.25-1.45	1.40-4.00	0.13-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
	65-80	35-41-55	1.25-1.45	1.40-4.00	0.13-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
9:												
Albany----------	0-3	1- 8-15	1.40-1.55	42.34-141.14	0.02-0.04	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.10	.10	5	2	134
	3-50	1- 2- 8	1.40-1.55	42.34-141.14	0.02-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.10	.10			
	50-55	1- 2- 8	1.40-1.55	42.34-141.14	0.02-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.10	.10			
	55-80	5-18-20	1.55-1.65	1.41-14.11	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.24	.24			
Chipley---------	0-8	1- 3- 5	1.35-1.45	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	2.0-5.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	8-50	1- 3- 7	1.45-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
	50-80	0- 1- 7	1.45-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			

Table 16.--Physical Soil Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	*Pct*	*g/cc*	*µm/sec*	*In/in*	*Pct*	*Pct*					
9:												
Leon------------	0-4	1- 3- 5	1.30-1.45	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	4-10	0- 2- 3	1.40-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.02-0.05	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
	10-30	2- 4- 8	1.25-1.65	4.00-42.00	0.15-0.30	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.15	.15			
	30-35	1- 2- 6	1.40-1.65	14.00-141.00	0.02-0.05	0.0-2.9	0.1-1.0	.10	.10			
	35-51	2- 4- 8	1.50-1.70	4.00-42.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.15	.15			
	51-80	1- 2- 4	1.50-1.65	14.00-141.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
11:												
Dothan----------	0-8	3- 5-15	1.30-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.06-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.1-1.0	.20	.20	5	2	134
	8-10	5-10-15	1.30-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.06-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.15	.15			
	10-35	18-23-35	1.40-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.12-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
	35-80	18-28-35	1.45-1.70	1.40-4.00	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.28	.28			
12:												
Dothan----------	0-7	5- 7-15	1.30-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.06-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.1-1.0	.15	.15	5	2	134
	7-39	5-21-35	1.30-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.06-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.15	.15			
	39-80	18-23-35	1.40-1.60	1.40-4.00	0.12-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
14:												
Dothan----------	0-6	5- 7-15	1.30-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.06-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.1-1.0	.15	.15	5	2	134
	6-33	5-21-35	1.30-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.06-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.15	.15			
	33-80	18-23-35	1.40-1.60	1.40-4.00	0.12-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
18:												
Fuquay----------	0-4	2- 4-10	1.60-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.15	.15	5	1	180
	4-12	4- 5-10	1.40-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.12-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.4	.10	.10			
	12-20	4- 8-10	1.60-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.10	.10			
	20-80	10-23-35	1.40-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.12-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.20	.20			
Dothan----------	0-6	5- 7-15	1.30-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.06-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.1-1.0	.15	.15	5	2	134
	6-30	5-21-35	1.30-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.06-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.15	.15			
	30-80	18-23-35	1.40-1.60	1.40-4.00	0.12-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
22:												
Nankin----------	0-5	7-14-20	1.45-1.55	14.00-42.00	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.28	.28	5	3	86
	5-20	35-42-50	1.30-1.70	1.40-4.00	0.11-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.8	.24	.24			
	20-56	25-30-35	1.30-1.70	1.40-4.00	0.11-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.8	.24	.24			
	56-68	25-32-35	1.30-1.70	1.40-4.00	0.11-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.8	.24	.24			
	68-80	20-25-35	1.60-1.70	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.24	.24			
Cowarts---------	0-5	3- 8-10	1.30-1.70	14.11-42.35	0.06-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.17	.17	5	2	134
	5-12	10-14-20	1.30-1.50	4.23-14.11	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.2-1.0	.24	.24			
	12-25	20-26-35	1.30-1.50	1.41-14.11	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
	25-80	18-28-35	1.45-1.75	0.42-4.23	0.10-0.14	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.24	.24			

Table 16.--Physical Soil Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
	In	*Pct*	*g/cc*	*µm/sec*	*In/in*	*Pct*	*Pct*					
23:												
Nankin----------	0-4	10-14-18	1.30-1.70	14.00-42.00	0.08-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.28	.28	5	3	86
	4-18	35-42-50	1.30-1.70	1.40-4.00	0.11-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.8	.24	.24			
	18-56	25-30-35	1.30-1.70	1.40-4.00	0.11-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.8	.24	.24			
	56-68	25-32-35	1.30-1.70	1.40-4.00	0.11-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.8	.24	.24			
	68-80	20-25-35	1.60-1.70	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.24	.24			
Cowarts---------	0-4	3- 7-10	1.30-1.70	14.11-42.35	0.06-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.17	.17	5	2	134
	4-7	10-19-30	1.30-1.50	4.23-14.11	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.2-1.0	.24	.24			
	7-33	20-26-35	1.30-1.50	1.41-14.11	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
	33-80	18-28-35	1.45-1.75	0.42-4.23	0.10-0.14	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.24	.24			
29:												
Dunbar----------	0-10	5-12-15	1.45-1.65	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.24	.24	5	2	134
	10-20	18-27-35	1.35-1.50	1.40-4.00	0.14-0.19	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.28	.28			
	20-35	30-35-55	1.25-1.45	1.40-4.00	0.13-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
	35-55	29-40-40	1.25-1.45	1.40-4.00	0.13-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
	55-65	30-45-55	1.25-1.45	1.40-4.00	0.13-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
	65-80	35-41-55	1.25-1.45	1.40-4.00	0.13-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
35:												
Lucy------------	0-6	1- 5-10	1.30-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.3	.10	.10	5	1	180
	6-25	1-10-15	1.30-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.10	.10			
	25-31	15-17-30	1.60-1.70	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.24	.24			
	31-80	20-31-35	1.40-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.24	.24			
Troup-----------	0-11	1- 5-10	1.30-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	11-71	1- 6-10	1.30-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.10	.10			
	71-80	15-20-35	1.40-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.20	.20			
36:												
Troup-----------	0-10	1- 5-10	1.30-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	10-55	1- 6-10	1.30-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.10	.10			
	55-80	15-20-35	1.40-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.20	.20			
Lucy------------	0-4	1- 5-10	1.30-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	4-17	1-10-15	1.30-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.10	.10			
	17-26	15-17-30	1.60-1.70	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.24	.24			
	26-80	20-31-35	1.40-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.24	.24			
39:												
Bonifay---------	0-5	2- 3- 9	1.35-1.60	42.34-141.14	0.03-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	5-32	3- 4- 9	1.35-1.60	42.34-141.14	0.03-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.8	.10	.10			
	32-50	3- 8-15	1.35-1.60	42.34-141.14	0.03-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.8	.10	.10			
	50-80	15-24-35	1.60-1.70	1.41-4.23	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.24	.24			

Table 16.--Physical Soil Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodibility group	Wind erodibility index
	In	*Pct*	*g/cc*	*µm/sec*	*In/in*	*Pct*	*Pct*					
39:												
Fuquay	0-7	2- 4-10	1.60-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.15	.15	5	1	180
	7-31	4- 5-10	1.60-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.10	.10			
	31-36	4- 8-10	1.60-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.10	.10			
	36-50	10-25-35	1.40-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.12-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.4	.20	.20			
	50-80	10-23-35	1.40-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.12-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.20	.20			
40:												
Bonifay	0-3	3- 4-12	1.50-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	3-28	3- 4- 9	1.35-1.60	42.34-141.14	0.03-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.8	.10	.10			
	28-43	3- 8-15	1.35-1.60	42.34-141.14	0.03-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.8	.10	.10			
	43-80	15-24-35	1.60-1.70	1.41-4.23	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.24	.24			
41:												
Lucy	0-10	1- 5-10	1.30-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.3	.10	.10	5	1	180
	10-28	1-10-15	1.30-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.10	.10			
	28-35	15-17-30	1.60-1.70	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.24	.24			
	35-80	20-31-35	1.40-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.24	.24			
52:												
Grady	0-8	7-22-27	1.20-1.45	1.40-4.00	0.10-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.24	.24	5	6	48
	8-16	20-32-35	1.50-1.60	0.42-1.40	0.12-0.16	3.0-5.9	0.2-0.8	.10	.10			
	16-45	45-55-65	1.50-1.60	0.42-1.40	0.12-0.16	3.0-5.9	0.2-0.8	.10	.10			
	45-80	35-50-55	1.50-1.60	0.42-1.40	0.12-0.16	3.0-5.9	0.2-0.8	.17	.17			
54:												
Albany	0-3	1- 8-15	1.40-1.55	42.34-141.14	0.02-0.04	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	3-53	1- 2- 8	1.40-1.55	42.34-141.14	0.02-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.10	.10			
	53-80	5-18-20	1.55-1.65	1.41-14.11	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.24	.24			
Ocilla	0-5	2- 4- 7	1.40-1.50	14.00-141.00	0.05-0.07	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.10	.10	5	2	134
	5-25	2- 4- 7	1.40-1.50	14.00-141.00	0.05-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.8	.10	.10			
	25-60	15-22-35	1.60-1.70	4.00-14.00	0.09-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.24	.24			
	60-80	15-29-35	1.60-1.70	4.00-14.00	0.09-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.24	.24			
55:												
Chipley	0-10	1- 3- 5	1.35-1.45	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	2.0-5.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	10-49	1- 3- 7	1.45-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
	49-80	0- 1- 7	1.45-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
Albany	0-2	1- 8-15	1.40-1.55	42.34-141.14	0.02-0.04	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	2-51	1- 2- 8	1.40-1.55	42.34-141.14	0.02-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.10	.10			
	51-53	1- 2- 8	1.40-1.55	42.34-141.14	0.02-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.10	.10			
	53-80	5-18-20	1.55-1.65	1.41-14.11	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.24	.24			

Table 16.--Physical Soil Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
	In	Pct	g/cc	µm/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct					
55:												
Hurricane-------	0-6	1- 2- 4	1.40-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	6-35	1- 3- 4	1.40-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
	35-55	1- 2- 4	1.40-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
	55-80	2- 4- 8	1.55-1.65	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.15	.15			
56:												
Albany----------	0-2	1- 8-15	1.40-1.55	42.34-141.14	0.02-0.04	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.10	.10	5	2	134
	2-47	1- 2- 8	1.40-1.55	42.34-141.14	0.02-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.10	.10			
	47-80	5-18-20	1.55-1.65	1.41-14.11	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.24	.24			
Ocilla----------	0-3	2- 4- 7	1.40-1.50	14.00-141.00	0.05-0.07	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.10	.10	5	2	134
	3-14	2- 4- 7	1.40-1.50	14.00-141.00	0.05-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.8	.10	.10			
	14-35	15-22-35	1.60-1.70	4.00-14.00	0.09-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.24	.24			
	35-80	15-29-35	1.60-1.70	4.00-14.00	0.09-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.24	.24			
57:												
Ocilla----------	0-5	2- 4- 7	1.40-1.50	14.00-141.00	0.05-0.07	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.10	.10	5	2	134
	5-39	2- 4- 7	1.40-1.50	14.00-141.00	0.05-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.8	.10	.10			
	39-62	15-22-35	1.60-1.70	4.00-14.00	0.09-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.24	.24			
	62-80	15-29-35	1.60-1.70	4.00-14.00	0.09-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.24	.24			
Leefield--------	0-5	3- 5-10	1.45-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.07	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.2	.10	.10	5	2	134
	5-30	3- 8-10	1.45-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.07	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.10	.10			
	30-33	15-18-25	1.50-1.65	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.17	.17			
	33-80	15-22-30	1.50-1.70	1.40-4.00	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.3	.20	.20			
61:												
Lakeland--------	0-4	1- 2- 8	1.35-1.65	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	4-80	1- 2- 6	1.50-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.02-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
62:												
Lakeland--------	0-2	1- 2- 8	1.35-1.65	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	2-80	1- 2- 6	1.50-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.02-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
63:												
Lakeland--------	0-7	1- 2- 8	1.35-1.65	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	7-80	1- 2- 6	1.50-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.02-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
64:												
Lakeland--------	0-6	1- 2- 8	1.35-1.65	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	6-80	1- 2- 6	1.50-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.02-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			

Table 16.--Physical Soil Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
	In	*Pct*	*g/cc*	*µm/sec*	*In/in*	*Pct*	*Pct*					
67:												
Nankin----------	0-3	7-14-20	1.45-1.55	14.00-42.00	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.28	.28	5	2	134
	3-16	35-42-50	1.30-1.70	1.40-4.00	0.11-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.8	.24	.24			
	16-56	25-30-35	1.30-1.70	1.40-4.00	0.11-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.8	.24	.24			
	56-71	25-32-35	1.30-1.70	1.40-4.00	0.11-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.8	.24	.24			
	71-80	20-25-35	1.60-1.70	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.24	.24			
Cowarts---------	0-4	3- 8-10	1.30-1.70	14.11-42.35	0.06-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.17	.17	5	2	134
	4-30	20-26-35	1.30-1.50	1.41-14.11	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
	30-80	18-28-35	1.45-1.75	0.42-4.23	0.10-0.14	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.24	.24			
Lakeland--------	0-5	1- 2- 8	1.35-1.65	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	5-80	1- 2- 6	1.50-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.02-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
68:												
Nankin----------	0-2	7-14-20	1.45-1.55	14.00-42.00	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.28	.28	5	2	134
	2-14	35-42-50	1.30-1.70	1.40-4.00	0.11-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.8	.24	.24			
	14-24	25-30-35	1.30-1.70	1.40-4.00	0.11-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.8	.24	.24			
	24-67	25-32-35	1.30-1.70	1.40-4.00	0.11-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.8	.24	.24			
	67-80	20-25-35	1.60-1.70	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.24	.24			
Cowarts---------	0-3	3- 8-10	1.30-1.70	14.11-42.35	0.06-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.17	.17	5	2	134
	3-18	20-26-35	1.30-1.50	1.41-14.11	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
	18-80	18-28-35	1.45-1.75	0.42-4.23	0.10-0.14	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.24	.24			
Lakeland--------	0-2	1- 2- 8	1.35-1.65	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	2-80	1- 2- 6	1.50-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.02-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
71:												
Lynchburg-------	0-10	2- 6-10	1.40-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.07-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.15	.15	5	2	134
	10-16	5- 6-15	1.30-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.09-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.5	.10	.10			
	16-19	18-22-35	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.12-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
	19-60	18-31-35	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.12-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
	60-80	27-36-50	1.30-1.45	1.40-4.00	0.12-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
72:												
Lynchburg-------	0-5	2- 6-10	1.40-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.07-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.15	.15	5	2	134
	5-10	5- 6-15	1.30-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.09-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.5	.10	.10			
	10-25	18-26-35	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.12-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
	25-45	18-26-35	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.12-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
	45-80	27-43-50	1.30-1.45	1.40-4.00	0.12-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			

Table 16.--Physical Soil Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	*Pct*	*g/cc*	*µm/sec*	*In/in*	*Pct*	*Pct*					
85:												
Searcy----------	0-2	5-10-20	1.35-1.60	1.40-4.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	1.0-4.0	.24	.24	5	6	48
	2-5	20-32-35	1.35-1.60	1.40-4.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.2-0.3	.24	.24			
	5-50	25-42-45	1.35-1.60	1.40-4.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.2-0.3	.24	.24			
	50-80	45-52-60	1.40-1.65	0.42-1.40	0.12-0.20	6.0-8.9	0.1-0.2	.28	.28			
Oktibbeha-------	0-4	27-42-50	1.20-1.50	0.01-0.42	0.13-0.17	3.0-5.9	3.0-6.0	.32	.32	5	6	48
	4-12	60-70-80	1.00-1.30	0.01-0.42	0.12-0.16	6.0-8.9	0.5-2.0	.32	.32			
	12-30	50-60-70	1.10-1.40	0.01-0.42	0.05-0.10	6.0-8.9	0.2-0.5	.32	.32			
	30-45	50-59-70	1.10-1.40	0.01-0.42	0.05-0.10	6.0-8.9	0.1-0.2	.32	.32			
	45-80	50-50-70	1.10-1.40	0.01-0.42	0.05-0.10	6.0-8.9	0.1-0.2	.32	.32			
86:												
Hannon----------	0-5	27-33-40	1.10-1.30	0.01-0.42	0.12-0.16	6.0-8.9	1.0-4.0	.32	.32	5	4	86
	5-10	40-59-60	1.10-1.30	0.01-0.42	0.05-0.10	9.0-25.0	0.5-2.0	.32	.32			
	10-25	50-62-75	1.10-1.30	0.01-0.42	0.05-0.10	9.0-25.0	0.1-1.0	.32	.32			
	25-80	27-36-40	1.10-1.40	0.01-0.42	0.08-0.12	6.0-8.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.32			
Oktibbeha-------	0-2	27-42-50	1.20-1.50	0.01-0.42	0.13-0.17	3.0-5.9	3.0-6.0	.32	.32	5	6	48
	2-15	60-70-80	1.00-1.30	0.01-0.42	0.12-0.16	6.0-8.9	0.5-2.0	.32	.32			
	15-39	50-60-70	1.10-1.40	0.01-0.42	0.05-0.10	6.0-8.9	0.2-0.5	.32	.32			
	39-55	50-59-70	1.10-1.40	0.01-0.42	0.05-0.10	6.0-8.9	0.1-0.2	.32	.32			
	55-80	50-50-70	1.10-1.40	0.01-0.42	0.05-0.10	6.0-8.9	0.1-0.2	.32	.32			
87:												
Clara-----------	0-6	1- 2- 3	1.40-1.55	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10	5	8	0
	6-20	1- 2- 3	1.40-1.55	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
	20-60	1- 3- 6	1.40-1.65	42.00-141.00	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
	60-80	1- 5-12	1.50-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
Plummer---------	0-3	1- 4- 7	1.35-1.65	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.08	0.0-2.9	1.0-10	.10	.10	5	8	0
	3-47	1- 3- 7	1.35-1.65	14.00-141.00	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.10	.10			
	47-59	15-18-30	1.50-1.70	1.40-14.00	0.07-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	59-80	15-22-30	1.50-1.70	1.40-14.00	0.07-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
90:												
Rains-----------	0-5	2- 5-15	1.30-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.15	.15	5	2	134
	5-15	7-13-18	1.30-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.20	.20			
	15-55	18-26-35	1.30-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.11-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.24	.24			
	55-80	18-23-35	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.24	.24			
Bayboro---------	0-14	7-27-27	1.45-1.65	4.00-14.00	0.11-0.15	0.0-2.9	4.0-10	.17	.17	5	6	48
	14-30	27-39-40	1.20-1.40	0.42-1.40	0.14-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.2-1.0	.32	.32			
	30-80	40-42-60	1.20-1.40	0.42-1.40	0.14-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.1-0.5	.32	.32			

Table 16.--Physical Soil Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
	In	*Pct*	*g/cc*	*µm/sec*	*In/in*	*Pct*	*Pct*					
91:												
Orangeburg------	0-5	4- 6-10	1.35-1.55	14.00-42.00	0.06-0.11	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.15	.15	5	2	134
	5-10	7-16-20	1.35-1.55	14.00-42.00	0.06-0.11	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.15	.15			
	10-75	20-28-35	1.50-1.70	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.24	.24			
	75-80	35-36-55	1.50-1.70	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.24	.24			
96:												
Orangeburg------	0-3	4- 6-10	1.35-1.55	14.00-42.00	0.06-0.11	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.15	.15	5	2	134
	3-80	20-28-35	1.50-1.70	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.24	.24			
98:												
Rutlege---------	0-15	3- 4-10	1.30-1.70	14.11-42.35	0.06-0.10	0.0-2.9	3.0-9.0	.17	.17	5	8	0
	15-80	1- 1-10	1.50-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.2-2.0	.17	.17			
99:												
Water.												
100:												
Leon------------	0-4	1- 3- 5	1.30-1.45	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	4-10	0- 2- 3	1.40-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.02-0.05	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
	10-30	2- 4- 8	1.25-1.65	4.00-42.00	0.15-0.30	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.15	.15			
	30-35	1- 2- 6	1.40-1.65	14.00-141.00	0.02-0.05	0.0-2.9	0.1-1.0	.10	.10			
	35-51	2- 4- 8	1.50-1.70	4.00-42.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.15	.15			
	51-80	1- 2- 4	1.50-1.65	14.00-141.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
Chipley---------	0-12	1- 3- 5	1.35-1.45	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	2.0-5.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	12-53	1- 3- 7	1.45-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
	53-80	0- 1- 7	1.45-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
106:												
Pantego---------	0-18	5-12-15	1.40-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.12-0.20	0.0-2.9	4.0-7.0	.15	.15	5	8	0
	18-80	18-26-35	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.12-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.2-2.0	.20	.20			
Clara-----------	0-6	1- 2- 3	1.40-1.55	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10	5	8	0
	6-20	1- 2- 3	1.40-1.55	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
	20-60	1- 3- 6	1.40-1.65	42.00-141.00	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
	60-80	1- 5-12	1.50-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
110:												
Arents----------	0-80	1- 3- 5	1.30-1.70	141.00-353.00	0.02-0.05	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
112:												
Pottsburg-------	0-12	1- 2- 4	1.20-1.45	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	12-60	0- 1- 4	1.40-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
	60-80	1- 3- 6	1.55-1.70	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.25	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.15	.15			

Table 16.--Physical Soil Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
	In	*Pct*	*g/cc*	*µm/sec*	*In/in*	*Pct*	*Pct*					
113:												
Pits.												
Udorthents------	0-80	10-14-20	1.30-1.65	0.01-14.00	0.10-0.17	3.0-5.9	0.0-1.0	.28	.28	5	3	86
116:												
Blanton---------	0-6	1- 4- 7	1.30-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	6-56	1- 3- 7	1.30-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.10	.10			
	56-61	7-15-18	1.50-1.65	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	61-80	7-19-20	1.60-1.70	1.40-14.00	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
Lakeland--------	0-7	1- 2- 8	1.35-1.65	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	7-80	1- 2- 6	1.50-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.02-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
117:												
Blanton---------	0-5	1- 3- 7	1.30-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.10	.10	5	2	134
	5-50	1- 3- 7	1.30-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.10	.10			
	50-63	10-10-18	1.50-1.65	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	63-80	12-26-40	1.60-1.70	1.40-14.00	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
Lakeland--------	0-6	1- 2- 8	1.35-1.65	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	6-80	1- 2- 6	1.50-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.02-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
119:												
Blanton---------	0-4	1- 2- 7	1.30-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	4-46	1- 3- 7	1.30-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.10	.10			
	46-52	10-19-20	1.50-1.65	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	52-80	20-26-35	1.60-1.70	1.40-14.00	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
Lakeland--------	0-4	1- 2- 8	1.35-1.65	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	4-80	1- 2- 6	1.50-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.02-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
121:												
Goldsboro-------	0-9	2- 6- 8	1.55-1.75	42.00-141.00	0.06-0.11	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.15	.15	5	2	134
	9-16	2- 8-10	1.55-1.75	14.00-42.00	0.06-0.11	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.17	.17			
	16-35	18-24-34	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.11-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.24	.24			
	35-80	18-24-34	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.11-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.24	.24			
122:												
Goldsboro-------	0-7	2- 6- 8	1.55-1.75	42.00-141.00	0.06-0.11	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.15	.15	5	2	134
	7-12	2- 8-10	1.55-1.75	14.00-42.00	0.06-0.11	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.17	.17			
	12-40	18-24-34	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.11-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.24	.24			
	40-80	18-24-34	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.11-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.24	.24			

Table 16.--Physical Soil Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
	In	*Pct*	*g/cc*	*µm/sec*	*In/in*	*Pct*	*Pct*					
123:												
Blanton---------	0-3	1- 3- 7	1.30-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	3-43	1- 3- 7	1.30-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.10	.10			
	43-52	10-10-18	1.50-1.65	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	52-80	12-26-40	1.60-1.70	1.40-14.00	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
Lakeland--------	0-3	1- 2- 8	1.35-1.65	42.00-141.00	0.05-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	3-80	1- 2- 6	1.50-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.02-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
127:												
Goldsboro-------	0-5	2- 6- 8	1.55-1.75	42.00-141.00	0.06-0.11	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.15	.15	5	2	134
	5-7	2- 8-10	1.55-1.75	14.00-42.00	0.06-0.11	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.17	.17			
	7-49	18-24-34	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.11-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.24	.24			
	49-80	18-24-34	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.11-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.24	.24			
128:												
Blanton---------	0-6	1- 4- 7	1.30-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	6-46	1- 3- 7	1.30-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.10	.10			
	46-54	8-19-20	1.50-1.65	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	54-80	7-15-18	1.60-1.70	1.40-14.00	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
Bonneau---------	0-6	2- 5- 8	1.30-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	6-25	2- 4- 8	1.30-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
	25-48	15-18-30	1.40-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
	48-80	18-24-35	1.40-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
129:												
Blanton---------	0-5	1- 4- 7	1.30-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	5-50	1- 3- 7	1.30-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.10	.10			
	50-52	8-10-18	1.50-1.65	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	52-80	7-15-20	1.60-1.70	1.40-14.00	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
Bonneau---------	0-3	2- 5- 8	1.30-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.10	.10	5	1	180
	3-15	2- 4- 8	1.30-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
	15-54	15-18-30	1.40-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
	54-80	18-24-35	1.40-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			

Table 17.--Chemical Soil Properties

[Absence of an entry indicates that data were not estimated]

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate
	Inches	*meq/100 g*	*meq/100 g*	*pH*	*Pct*
2:					
Rutlege--------------	0-10	---	0.7-5.4	3.5-5.0	0
	10-80	---	0.3-4.5	3.5-5.0	0
Pickney--------------	0-20	---	1.1-8.4	3.5-5.5	0
	20-80	---	0.7-7.7	3.5-6.0	0
Pamlico--------------	0-40	---	8.7-57	3.5-5.5	0
	40-80	---	0.7-7.1	3.5-5.5	0
4:					
Gritney--------------	0-9	---	0.5-2.9	3.5-6.0	0
	9-35	---	6.9-13	3.5-5.5	0
	35-45	---	6.9-13	3.5-5.5	0
	45-80	---	2.0-8.4	3.5-5.5	0
7:					
Bladen---------------	0-5	---	1.6-3.7	3.5-5.5	0
	5-30	---	6.9-12	3.5-5.5	0
	30-54	---	6.9-12	3.5-5.5	0
	54-80	---	6.9-12	3.5-5.5	0
Dunbar---------------	0-10	---	0.1-3.8	4.5-5.5	0
	10-20	---	0.2-7.8	4.5-5.5	0
	20-35	---	0.3-10	4.5-5.5	0
	35-55	---	0.3-8.4	4.5-5.5	0
	55-65	---	0.3-10	4.5-5.5	0
	65-80	---	0.3-10	4.5-5.5	0
9:					
Albany---------------	0-3	---	0.1-2.5	3.5-6.5	0
	3-50	---	0.0-3.8	3.5-6.5	0
	50-55	---	0.0-3.8	3.5-6.5	0
	55-80	---	0.2-2.7	4.5-6.0	0
Chipley--------------	0-8	---	0.8-4.0	3.5-6.0	0
	8-50	0.8-5.4	---	4.5-6.5	0
	50-80	0.4-5.4	---	4.5-6.5	0
Leon-----------------	0-4	---	0.2-3.5	3.5-6.5	0
	4-10	---	0.0-1.9	3.5-6.5	0
	10-30	---	0.5-4.5	3.5-6.5	0
	30-35	---	0.0-4.0	3.5-6.5	0
	35-51	---	0.5-4.5	3.5-6.5	0
	51-80	---	0.1-1.6	3.5-6.5	0
11:					
Dothan---------------	0-8	---	0.1-3.8	4.5-6.0	0
	8-10	---	0.2-7.4	4.5-6.0	0
	10-35	---	0.2-6.1	4.5-6.0	0
	35-80	---	0.2-6.1	4.5-6.0	0
12:					
Dothan---------------	0-7	---	0.1-3.8	4.5-6.0	0
	7-39	---	0.1-6.1	4.5-6.0	0
	39-80	---	0.2-5.9	4.5-6.0	0

Table 17.--Chemical Soil Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	Inches	*meq/100 g*	*meq/100 g*	*pH*	*Pct*
14:					
Dothan----------------	0-6	---	0.1-3.8	4.5-6.0	0
	6-33	---	0.1-6.1	4.5-6.0	0
	33-80	---	0.2-5.9	4.5-6.0	0
18:					
Fuquay----------------	0-4	---	0.1-3.1	4.5-6.0	0
	4-12	---	0.1-6.2	4.5-6.0	0
	12-20	---	0.1-5.5	4.5-6.0	0
	20-80	---	0.1-5.9	4.5-6.0	0
Dothan----------------	0-6	---	0.1-3.8	4.5-6.0	0
	6-30	---	0.1-6.1	4.5-6.0	0
	30-80	---	0.2-5.9	4.5-6.0	0
22:					
Nankin----------------	0-5	---	0.1-5.7	4.5-5.5	0
	5-20	---	0.3-7.5	4.5-5.5	0
	20-56	---	0.3-6.1	4.5-5.5	0
	56-68	---	0.3-5.9	4.5-5.5	0
	68-80	---	0.2-5.9	4.5-5.5	0
Cowarts---------------	0-5	---	0.1-3.0	4.5-5.5	0
	5-12	---	0.2-5.7	4.5-5.5	0
	12-25	---	0.2-5.9	4.5-5.5	0
	25-80	---	0.2-7.8	4.5-5.5	0
23:					
Nankin----------------	0-4	---	1.0-4.9	4.5-5.5	0
	4-18	---	0.3-7.5	4.5-5.5	0
	18-56	---	0.3-6.1	4.5-5.5	0
	56-68	---	0.3-5.9	4.5-5.5	0
	68-80	---	0.2-5.9	4.5-5.5	0
Cowarts---------------	0-4	---	0.1-3.0	4.5-5.5	0
	4-7	---	0.2-7.1	4.5-5.5	0
	7-33	---	0.2-5.9	4.5-5.5	0
	33-80	---	0.2-7.8	4.5-5.5	0
29:					
Dunbar----------------	0-10	---	0.1-3.8	4.5-5.5	0
	10-20	---	0.2-7.8	4.5-5.5	0
	20-35	---	0.3-10	4.5-5.5	0
	35-55	---	0.3-8.4	4.5-5.5	0
	55-65	---	0.3-10	4.5-5.5	0
	65-80	---	0.3-10	4.5-5.5	0
35:					
Lucy------------------	0-6	---	0.0-2.2	4.5-6.0	0
	6-25	---	0.1-7.3	5.1-6.0	0
	25-31	---	0.2-5.6	4.5-5.5	0
	31-80	---	0.2-5.9	4.5-5.5	0
Troup-----------------	0-11	---	0.0-2.2	4.5-6.0	0
	11-71	---	0.0-4.2	4.5-6.0	0
	71-80	---	0.2-7.8	4.5-5.5	0
36:					
Troup-----------------	0-10	---	0.0-2.2	4.5-6.0	0
	10-55	---	0.0-4.2	4.5-6.0	0
	55-80	---	0.2-7.8	4.5-5.5	0

Table 17.--Chemical Soil Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	Inches	*meq/100 g*	*meq/100 g*	*pH*	*Pct*
36:					
Lucy	0-4	---	0.0-2.2	4.5-6.0	0
	4-17	---	0.1-7.3	5.1-6.0	0
	17-26	---	0.2-5.6	4.5-5.5	0
	26-80	---	0.2-5.9	4.5-5.5	0
39:					
Bonifay	0-5	---	0.1-1.3	4.5-6.5	0
	5-32	---	0.2-4.8	4.5-6.5	0
	32-50	---	0.2-4.8	4.5-6.5	0
	50-80	---	0.5-4.1	4.5-6.5	0
Fuquay	0-7	---	0.1-2.2	4.5-6.0	0
	7-31	---	0.1-5.5	4.5-6.0	0
	31-36	---	0.1-5.5	4.5-6.0	0
	36-50	---	0.1-7.8	4.5-6.0	0
	50-80	---	0.1-5.9	4.5-6.0	0
40:					
Bonifay	0-3	---	0.1-1.3	4.5-6.5	0
	3-28	---	0.2-4.8	4.5-6.5	0
	28-43	---	0.2-4.8	4.5-6.5	0
	43-80	---	0.5-4.1	4.5-6.5	0
41:					
Lucy	0-10	---	0.0-2.2	4.5-6.0	0
	10-28	---	0.1-7.3	5.1-6.0	0
	28-35	---	0.2-5.6	4.5-5.5	0
	35-80	---	0.2-5.9	4.5-5.5	0
52:					
Grady	0-8	---	1.9-9.2	3.5-5.5	0
	8-16	---	0.2-7.9	3.5-5.5	0
	16-45	---	0.4-13	3.5-5.5	0
	45-80	---	0.3-12	3.5-5.5	0
54:					
Albany	0-3	---	0.1-2.5	3.5-6.5	0
	3-53	---	0.0-3.8	3.5-6.5	0
	53-80	---	0.2-2.7	4.5-6.0	0
Ocilla	0-5	---	0.3-1.2	4.5-5.5	0
	5-25	---	0.1-4.6	4.5-5.5	0
	25-60	---	2.9-7.6	4.5-5.5	0
	60-80	---	2.9-7.6	4.5-5.5	0
55:					
Chipley	0-10	---	0.8-4.0	3.5-6.0	0
	10-49	---	0.1-2.2	4.5-6.5	0
	49-80	---	0.1-2.2	4.5-6.5	0
Albany	0-2	---	0.1-2.5	3.5-6.5	0
	2-51	---	0.0-3.8	3.5-6.5	0
	51-53	---	0.0-3.8	3.5-6.5	0
	53-80	---	0.2-2.7	4.5-6.0	0
Hurricane	0-6	---	0.2-2.5	3.5-6.0	0
	6-35	---	0.0-2.2	3.5-6.0	0
	35-55	---	0.0-2.2	3.5-6.0	0
	55-80	---	0.3-4.1	3.5-6.0	0

Table 17.--Chemical Soil Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate
	Inches	*meq/100 g*	*meq/100 g*	*pH*	*Pct*
56:					
Albany	0-2	---	0.1-2.5	3.5-6.5	0
	2-47	---	0.0-3.8	3.5-6.5	0
	47-80	---	0.2-2.7	4.5-6.0	0
Ocilla	0-3	---	0.3-1.2	4.5-5.5	0
	3-14	---	0.1-4.6	4.5-5.5	0
	14-35	---	2.9-7.6	4.5-5.5	0
	35-80	---	2.9-7.6	4.5-5.5	0
57:					
Ocilla	0-5	---	0.3-1.2	4.5-5.5	0
	5-39	---	0.1-4.6	4.5-5.5	0
	39-62	---	2.9-7.6	4.5-5.5	0
	62-80	---	2.9-7.6	4.5-5.5	0
Leefield	0-5	---	0.1-1.6	4.5-6.0	0
	5-30	---	0.3-7.1	4.5-6.0	0
	30-33	---	0.5-3.6	4.5-5.5	0
	33-80	---	0.5-3.7	4.5-5.5	0
61:					
Lakeland	0-4	---	0.4-3.2	4.5-6.0	0
	4-80	---	0.1-1.9	4.5-6.0	0
62:					
Lakeland	0-2	---	0.4-3.2	4.5-6.0	0
	2-80	---	0.1-1.9	4.5-6.0	0
63:					
Lakeland	0-7	---	0.4-3.2	4.5-6.0	0
	7-80	---	0.1-1.9	4.5-6.0	0
64:					
Lakeland	0-6	---	0.4-3.2	4.5-6.0	0
	6-80	---	0.1-1.9	4.5-6.0	0
67:					
Nankin	0-3	---	0.1-5.7	4.5-5.5	0
	3-16	---	0.3-7.5	4.5-5.5	0
	16-56	---	0.3-6.1	4.5-5.5	0
	56-71	---	0.3-5.9	4.5-5.5	0
	71-80	---	0.2-5.9	4.5-5.5	0
Cowarts	0-4	---	0.1-3.0	4.5-5.5	0
	4-30	---	0.2-5.9	4.5-5.5	0
	30-80	---	0.2-7.8	4.5-5.5	0
Lakeland	0-5	---	0.4-3.2	4.5-6.0	0
	5-80	---	0.1-1.9	4.5-6.0	0
68:					
Nankin	0-2	---	0.1-5.7	4.5-5.5	0
	2-14	---	0.3-7.5	4.5-5.5	0
	14-24	---	0.3-6.1	4.5-5.5	0
	24-67	---	0.3-5.9	4.5-5.5	0
	67-80	---	0.2-5.9	4.5-5.5	0
Cowarts	0-3	---	0.1-3.0	4.5-5.5	0
	3-18	---	0.2-5.9	4.5-5.5	0
	18-80	---	0.2-7.8	4.5-5.5	0

Table 17.--Chemical Soil Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate
	Inches	*meq/100 g*	*meq/100 g*	*pH*	*Pct*
68:					
Lakeland-------------	0-2	---	0.4-3.2	4.5-6.0	0
	2-80	---	0.1-1.9	4.5-6.0	0
71:					
Lynchburg------------	0-10	---	0.3-1.9	3.5-6.0	0
	10-16	---	0.2-13	3.5-5.5	0
	16-19	---	3.5-8.4	3.5-5.5	0
	19-60	---	3.5-8.4	3.5-5.5	0
	60-80	---	5.3-12	3.5-5.5	0
72:					
Lynchburg------------	0-5	---	0.3-1.9	3.5-6.0	0
	5-10	---	0.2-13	3.5-5.5	0
	10-25	---	3.5-8.4	3.5-5.5	0
	25-45	---	3.5-8.4	3.5-5.5	0
	45-80	---	5.3-12	3.5-5.5	0
85:					
Searcy---------------	0-2	---	1.0-5.9	3.6-6.0	0
	2-5	---	8.8-19	3.6-6.0	0
	5-50	---	8.8-19	3.6-6.0	0
	50-80	---	18-30	3.6-6.0	0
Oktibbeha------------	0-4	22-39	---	4.5-6.8	0
	4-12	42-56	---	4.5-6.8	0
	12-30	35-48	---	6.3-7.5	0
	30-45	33-46	---	6.6-8.4	29-52
	45-80	33-46	---	6.6-8.4	29-52
86:					
Hannon---------------	0-5	21-31	---	5.1-7.3	0
	5-10	29-44	---	5.1-7.3	0
	10-25	34-52	---	5.6-7.8	0-5
	25-80	19-29	---	7.4-8.4	15-40
Oktibbeha------------	0-2	22-39	---	4.5-6.8	0
	2-15	42-56	---	4.5-6.8	0
	15-39	35-48	---	6.3-7.5	0
	39-55	33-46	---	6.6-8.4	29-52
	55-80	33-46	---	6.6-8.4	29-52
87:					
Clara----------------	0-6	---	0.1-1.1	3.5-6.0	0
	6-20	---	0.0-1.8	3.5-6.0	0
	20-60	---	0.1-1.9	3.5-6.0	0
	60-80	---	0.1-3.4	3.5-6.0	0
Plummer--------------	0-3	---	0.1-1.4	3.5-5.5	0
	3-47	---	0.0-3.0	3.5-5.5	0
	47-59	---	0.5-4.7	3.5-5.5	0
	59-80	---	0.5-4.7	3.5-5.5	0
90:					
Rains----------------	0-5	---	0.3-2.7	4.5-6.5	0
	5-15	---	0.4-18	4.5-6.5	0
	15-55	---	3.3-6.9	3.5-5.5	0
	55-80	---	3.3-6.9	3.5-5.5	0

Table 17.--Chemical Soil Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	Inches	*meq/100 g*	*meq/100 g*	*pH*	*Pct*
90:					
Bayboro	0-14	---	1.1-4.7	3.5-5.5	0
	14-30	---	5.1-8.3	4.5-5.5	0
	30-80	---	8.0-13	4.5-5.5	0
91:					
Orangeburg	0-5	---	0.1-3.1	4.5-6.3	0
	5-10	---	0.1-5.8	4.5-5.5	0
	10-75	---	0.2-5.9	4.5-5.5	0
	75-80	---	0.3-6.5	4.5-5.5	0
96:					
Orangeburg	0-3	---	0.1-3.1	4.5-6.3	0
	3-80	---	0.2-5.9	4.5-5.5	0
98:					
Rutlege	0-15	---	1.3-8.2	3.5-5.5	0
	15-80	---	0.3-4.5	3.5-5.0	0
99:					
Water.					
100:					
Leon	0-4	---	0.2-3.5	3.5-6.5	0
	4-10	---	0.0-1.9	3.5-6.5	0
	10-30	---	0.5-4.5	3.5-6.5	0
	30-35	---	0.0-4.0	3.5-6.5	0
	35-51	---	0.5-4.5	3.5-6.5	0
	51-80	---	0.1-1.6	3.5-6.5	0
Chipley	0-12	---	0.8-4.0	3.5-6.0	0
	12-53	---	0.1-2.2	4.5-6.5	0
	53-80	---	0.1-2.2	4.5-6.5	0
106:					
Pantego	0-18	---	0.8-2.5	3.5-5.5	0
	18-80	---	3.2-7.4	3.5-5.5	0
Clara	0-6	---	0.1-1.1	3.5-6.0	0
	6-20	---	0.0-1.8	3.5-6.0	0
	20-60	---	0.1-1.9	3.5-6.0	0
	60-80	---	0.1-3.4	3.5-6.0	0
110:					
Arents	0-80	---	0.4-2.1	3.5-6.5	0
112:					
Pottsburg	0-12	---	0.2-2.8	3.5-6.5	0
	12-60	---	0.0-2.3	3.5-6.5	0
	60-80	---	0.3-3.8	3.5-6.0	0
113:					
Pits.					
Udorthents	0-80	5.7-14	---	4.5-7.8	0
116:					
Blanton	0-6	---	0.2-1.3	4.5-6.0	0
	6-56	---	0.0-3.2	4.5-6.0	0
	56-61	---	1.3-4.2	4.5-6.0	0
	61-80	---	1.3-4.7	4.5-6.0	0

Table 17.--Chemical Soil Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	Inches	*meq/100 g*	*meq/100 g*	*pH*	*Pct*
116:					
Lakeland-------------	0-7	---	0.4-3.2	4.5-6.0	0
	7-80	---	0.1-1.9	4.5-6.0	0
117:					
Blanton--------------	0-5	---	0.2-1.3	4.5-6.0	0
	5-50	---	0.0-3.2	4.5-6.0	0
	50-63	---	1.9-4.2	4.5-6.0	0
	63-80	---	2.3-9.7	4.5-6.0	0
Lakeland-------------	0-6	---	0.4-3.2	4.5-6.0	0
	6-80	---	0.1-1.9	4.5-6.0	0
119:					
Blanton--------------	0-4	---	0.2-1.3	4.5-6.0	0
	4-46	---	0.0-3.2	4.5-6.0	0
	46-52	---	1.9-4.7	4.5-6.0	0
	52-80	---	3.9-8.4	4.5-6.0	0
Lakeland-------------	0-4	---	0.4-3.2	4.5-6.0	0
	4-80	---	0.1-1.9	4.5-6.0	0
121:					
Goldsboro------------	0-9	---	0.1-1.8	3.5-5.5	0
	9-16	---	0.1-5.2	3.5-5.5	0
	16-35	---	0.6-5.2	3.5-5.5	0
	35-80	---	0.6-5.2	3.5-5.5	0
122:					
Goldsboro------------	0-7	---	0.1-1.8	3.5-5.5	0
	7-12	---	0.1-5.2	3.5-5.5	0
	12-40	---	0.6-5.2	3.5-5.5	0
	40-80	---	0.6-5.2	3.5-5.5	0
123:					
Blanton--------------	0-3	---	0.2-1.3	4.5-6.0	0
	3-43	---	0.0-3.2	4.5-6.0	0
	43-52	---	1.9-4.2	4.5-6.0	0
	52-80	---	2.3-9.7	4.5-6.0	0
Lakeland-------------	0-3	---	0.4-3.2	4.5-6.0	0
	3-80	---	0.1-1.9	4.5-6.0	0
127:					
Goldsboro------------	0-5	---	0.1-1.8	3.5-5.5	0
	5-7	---	0.1-5.2	3.5-5.5	0
	7-49	---	0.6-5.2	3.5-5.5	0
	49-80	---	0.6-5.2	3.5-5.5	0
128:					
Blanton--------------	0-6	---	0.2-1.3	4.5-6.0	0
	6-46	---	0.0-3.2	4.5-6.0	0
	46-54	---	1.5-4.7	4.5-6.0	0
	54-80	---	1.3-4.2	4.5-6.0	0
Bonneau--------------	0-6	---	0.1-1.2	4.5-5.5	0
	6-25	---	0.0-3.4	4.5-5.5	0
	25-48	---	0.5-3.7	4.5-5.5	0
	48-80	---	0.6-4.1	4.5-5.5	0

Table 17.--Chemical Soil Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate
	Inches	*meq/100 g*	*meq/100 g*	*pH*	*Pct*
129:					
Blanton--------------	0-5	---	0.2-1.3	4.5-6.0	0
	5-50	---	0.0-3.2	4.5-6.0	0
	50-52	---	1.5-4.2	4.5-6.0	0
	52-80	---	1.3-4.7	4.5-6.0	0
Bonneau--------------	0-3	---	0.1-1.2	4.5-5.5	0
	3-15	---	0.0-3.4	4.5-5.5	0
	15-54	---	0.5-4.2	4.5-5.5	0
	54-80	---	0.6-4.7	4.5-5.5	0

Table 18.--Soil Features

[See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated]

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer				Subsidence		Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Thickness	Hardness	Initial	Total	Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In	*In*		*In*	*In*		
2:								
Rutlege	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
Pickney	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
Pamlico	---	---	---	---	4-12	10-29	High	High
4:								
Gritney	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
7:								
Bladen	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
Dunbar	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
9:								
Albany	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
Chipley	---	---	---	---	---	---	Low	High
Leon	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
11:								
Dothan	---	---	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate
12:								
Dothan	---	---	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate
14:								
Dothan	---	---	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate
18:								
Fuquay	---	---	---	---	---	---	Low	High
Dothan	---	---	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate
22:								
Nankin	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
Cowarts	---	---	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate
23:								
Nankin	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
Cowarts	---	---	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate
29:								
Dunbar	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
35:								
Lucy	---	---	---	---	---	---	Low	High
Troup	---	---	---	---	---	---	Low	Moderate
36:								
Troup	---	---	---	---	---	---	Low	Moderate
Lucy	---	---	---	---	---	---	Low	High

Table 18.--Soil Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer: Kind	Restrictive layer: Depth to top	Restrictive layer: Thickness	Restrictive layer: Hardness	Subsidence: Initial	Subsidence: Total	Risk of corrosion: Uncoated steel	Risk of corrosion: Concrete
		In	*In*		*In*	*In*		
39:								
Bonifay	---	---	---	---	---	---	Low	High
Fuquay	---	---	---	---	---	---	Low	High
40:								
Bonifay	---	---	---	---	---	---	Low	High
41:								
Lucy	---	---	---	---	---	---	Low	High
52:								
Grady	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
54:								
Albany	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
Ocilla	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	Moderate
55:								
Chipley	---	---	---	---	---	---	Low	High
Albany	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
Hurricane	---	---	---	---	---	---	Low	Moderate
56:								
Albany	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
Ocilla	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	Moderate
57:								
Ocilla	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	Moderate
Leefield	---	---	---	---	---	---	Moderate	High
61:								
Lakeland	---	---	---	---	---	---	Low	Moderate
62:								
Lakeland	---	---	---	---	---	---	Low	Moderate
63:								
Lakeland	---	---	---	---	---	---	Low	Moderate
64:								
Lakeland	---	---	---	---	---	---	Low	Moderate
67:								
Nankin	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
Cowarts	---	---	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate
Lakeland	---	---	---	---	---	---	Low	Moderate
68:								
Nankin	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
Cowarts	---	---	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate
Lakeland	---	---	---	---	---	---	Low	Moderate

Table 18.--Soil Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer: Kind	Restrictive layer: Depth to top	Restrictive layer: Thickness	Restrictive layer: Hardness	Subsidence: Initial	Subsidence: Total	Risk of corrosion: Uncoated steel	Risk of corrosion: Concrete
		In	*In*		*In*	*In*		
71:								
Lynchburg	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
72:								
Lynchburg	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
85:								
Searcy	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
Oktibbeha	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
86:								
Hannon	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	Low
Oktibbeha	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
87:								
Clara	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	Moderate
Plummer	---	---	---	---	---	---	Moderate	High
90:								
Rains	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
Bayboro	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
91:								
Orangeburg	---	---	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate
96:								
Orangeburg	---	---	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate
98:								
Rutlege	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
99:								
Water.								
100:								
Leon	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
Chipley	---	---	---	---	---	---	Low	High
106:								
Pantego	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
Clara	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	Moderate
110:								
Arents	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	Moderate
112:								
Pottsburg	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
113:								
Pits.								
Udorthents	---	---	---	---	---	---	Moderate	High
116:								
Blanton	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
Lakeland	---	---	---	---	---	---	Low	Moderate

Table 18.--Soil Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer				Subsidence		Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Thickness	Hardness	Initial	Total	Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In	*In*		*In*	*In*		
117:								
Blanton	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
Lakeland	---	---	---	---	---	---	Low	Moderate
119:								
Blanton	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
Lakeland	---	---	---	---	---	---	Low	Moderate
121:								
Goldsboro	---	---	---	---	---	---	Moderate	High
122:								
Goldsboro	---	---	---	---	---	---	Moderate	High
123:								
Blanton	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
Lakeland	---	---	---	---	---	---	Low	Moderate
127:								
Goldsboro	---	---	---	---	---	---	Moderate	High
128:								
Blanton	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
Bonneau	---	---	---	---	---	---	Low	High
129:								
Blanton	---	---	---	---	---	---	High	High
Bonneau	---	---	---	---	---	---	Low	High

Table 19.--Water Features

[Depths of layers are in feet. See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Estimates of the frequency of ponding and flooding apply to the whole year rather than to individual months. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated]

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	*Ft*	*Ft*				
2:									
Rutlege-------	A/D	Jan-Sep	0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
Pickney-------	A/D	Jan-Sep	0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
Pamlico-------	A/D	Jan-Sep	0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	Long	Frequent
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	---	Long	Frequent
4:									
Gritney-------	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
7:									
Bladen--------	C/D	Jan-Mar	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		Apr-May	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		Oct-Nov	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Dec	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
Dunbar--------	C/D	Jan-Mar	1.0-2.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Very brief	Occasional
		Apr-May	1.0-2.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	---	---	---	---	None	Very brief	Occasional
		Oct	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Nov-Dec	1.0-2.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
9:									
Albany--------	A	Jan-Apr	1.0-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Jun	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	1.0-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Nov	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Dec	1.0-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
Chipley-------	A	Jan-Mar	1.5-3.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Apr-Jun	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	1.5-3.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Leon----------	A/D	Jan-Mar	0.5-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Apr-Jun	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	0.5-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
11:									
Dothan--------	C	Jan-Apr	3.0-4.5	3.5-5.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Jul	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Aug-Sep	3.0-4.5	3.5-5.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	*Ft*	*Ft*				
12:									
Dothan-------	C	Jan-Apr	3.0-4.5	3.5-5.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Jul	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Aug-Sep	3.0-4.5	3.5-5.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
14:									
Dothan-------	C	Jan-Apr	3.0-4.5	3.5-5.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Jul	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Aug-Sep	3.0-4.5	3.5-5.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
18:									
Fuquay-------	B	Jan-Mar	3.5-5.5	4.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Apr-Jun	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	3.5-5.5	4.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Dothan-------	C	Jan-Apr	3.0-4.5	3.5-5.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Jul	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Aug-Sep	3.0-4.5	3.5-5.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
22:									
Nankin-------	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Cowarts------	C	Jan-Apr	3.0-4.5	3.5-5.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Jul	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Aug-Sep	3.0-4.5	3.5-5.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
23:									
Nankin-------	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Cowarts------	C	Jan-Apr	3.0-4.5	3.5-5.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Jul	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Aug-Sep	3.0-4.5	3.5-5.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
29:									
Dunbar-------	C/D	Jan-Mar	1.0-2.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Very brief	Occasional
		Apr-May	1.0-2.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	---	---	---	---	None	Very brief	Occasional
		Oct	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Nov-Dec	1.0-2.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
35:									
Lucy---------	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Troup--------	A	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
36:									
Troup--------	A	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Lucy---------	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			Ft	*Ft*	*Ft*				
39:									
Bonifay------	A	Jan-Mar	4.5-5.5	5.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Apr-Jul	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Aug-Sep	4.5-5.5	5.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Fuquay-------	B	Jan-Mar	3.5-4.5	4.0-5.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Apr-Jun	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	3.5-4.5	4.0-5.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
40:									
Bonifay------	A	Jan-Mar	4.5-5.5	5.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Apr-Jul	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Aug-Sep	4.5-5.5	5.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
41:									
Lucy---------	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
52:									
Grady--------	C/D	Jan	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		Feb-Apr	0	>6.0	0.0-2.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		May-Jun	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		Oct-Nov	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Dec	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
54:									
Albany-------	A	Jan-Apr	1.0-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		May-Jun	---	---	---	---	None	---	---
		Jul-Sep	1.0-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		Oct-Nov	---	---	---	---	None	---	---
		Dec	1.0-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
Ocilla-------	B/D	Jan-Mar	1.0-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Very brief	Occasional
		Apr	1.0-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Jun	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	1.0-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Very brief	Occasional
		Oct-Nov	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Dec	1.0-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
55:									
Chipley------	A	Jan-Mar	1.5-3.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Apr-Jun	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	1.5-3.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Albany-------	A	Jan-Apr	1.0-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Jun	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	1.0-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Nov	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Dec	1.0-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
Hurricane----	A	Jan-Mar	1.5-3.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Apr-Jun	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	1.5-3.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
56:									
Albany-------	A	Jan-Apr	1.0-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Jun	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	1.0-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Nov	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Dec	1.0-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
Ocilla-------	B/D	Jan-Apr	1.0-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Aug	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Sep	1.0-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Nov	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Dec	1.0-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
57:									
Ocilla-------	B/D	Jan-Apr	1.0-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Aug	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Sep	1.0-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Nov	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Dec	1.0-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
Leefield-----	A	Jan-Mar	1.5-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Apr-Jun	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	1.5-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
61:									
Lakeland-----	A	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
62:									
Lakeland-----	A	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
63:									
Lakeland-----	A	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
64:									
Lakeland-----	A	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
67:									
Nankin-------	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Cowarts------	C	Jan-Apr	3.0-4.5	3.5-5.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Jul	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Aug-Sep	3.0-4.5	3.5-5.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Lakeland-----	A	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
68:									
Nankin-------	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Cowarts------	C	Jan-Apr	3.0-4.5	3.5-5.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Jul	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Aug-Sep	3.0-4.5	3.5-5.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Lakeland-----	A	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	*Ft*	*Ft*				
71:									
Lynchburg----	B/D	Jan-Mar	0.5-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Apr-Jun	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	0.5-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
72:									
Lynchburg----	B/D	Jan-Mar	0.5-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Apr-Jun	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	0.5-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
85:									
Searcy-------	C	Jan-Apr	1.5-3.0	3.5-4.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Oktibbeha----	D	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
86:									
Hannon-------	D	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Oktibbeha----	D	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
87:									
Clara--------	A/D	Jan-Apr	0	>6.0	0.0-0.5	Long	Occasional	---	None
		May-Jun	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		Jul-Sep	0	>6.0	0.0-0.5	Long	Occasional	---	None
		Oct-Nov	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		Dec	0	>6.0	0.0-0.5	Long	Occasional	---	None
Plummer------	A/D	Jan-Apr	0	>6.0	0.0-0.5	Long	Occasional	---	None
		May-Jun	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		Jul-Sep	0	>6.0	0.0-0.5	Long	Occasional	---	None
		Oct-Nov	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		Dec	---	---	0.0-0.5	Long	Occasional	---	None
90:									
Rains--------	B/D	Jan-Mar	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		Apr-May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Bayboro------	C/D	Jan-Mar	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		Apr-May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
91:									
Orangeburg---	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
96:									
Orangeburg---	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	*Ft*	*Ft*				
98:									
Rutlege------	A/D	Jan-Mar	0	>6.0	0.0-2.0	Very long	Frequent	Long	Frequent
		Apr-Jun	0	>6.0	0.0-2.0	Very long	Frequent	Long	Occasional
		Jul-Sep	0	>6.0	0.0-2.0	Very long	Frequent	Long	Frequent
		Oct-Dec	0	>6.0	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
100:									
Leon---------	A/D	Jan-Mar	0.5-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Apr-Jun	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	0.5-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Chipley------	A	Jan-Mar	1.5-3.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Apr-Jun	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	1.5-3.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
106:									
Pantego------	B/D	Jan-Dec	0	>6.0	0.0-2.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
Clara--------	A/D	Jan-Apr	0	>6.0	0.0-0.5	Long	Occasional	---	None
		May-Jun	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		Jul-Sep	0	>6.0	0.0-0.5	Long	Occasional	---	None
		Oct-Nov	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		Dec	0	>6.0	0.0-0.5	Long	Occasional	---	None
110:									
Arents-------	A	Jan-Apr	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Nov	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Dec	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
112:									
Pottsburg----	A/D	Jan-Apr	0.5-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		May-Jun	---	---	---	---	None	---	---
		Jul-Sep	0.5-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		Oct-Nov	---	---	---	---	None	---	---
		Dec	0.5-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
113:									
Pits---------	---	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Udorthents---	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
116:									
Blanton------	A	Jan-Mar	3.5-5.5	4.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Apr-Jun	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	3.5-5.5	4.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Lakeland-----	A	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
117:									
Blanton------	A	Jan-Mar	3.5-5.5	4.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Apr-Jun	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	3.5-5.5	4.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Lakeland-----	A	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	*Ft*	*Ft*				
119:									
Blanton------	A	Jan-Mar	3.5-5.5	4.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Apr-Jun	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	3.5-5.5	4.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Lakeland-----	A	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
121:									
Goldsboro----	C	Jan-Apr	2.0-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Jul	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Aug-Sep	2.0-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Nov	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Dec	2.0-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
122:									
Goldsboro----	C	Jan-Apr	2.0-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Jul	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Aug-Sep	2.0-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Nov	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Dec	2.0-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
123:									
Blanton------	A	Jan-Mar	3.5-5.5	4.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Apr-Jun	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	3.5-5.5	4.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Lakeland-----	A	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
127:									
Goldsboro----	C	Jan-Apr	2.0-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Jul	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Aug-Sep	2.0-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Nov	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Dec	2.0-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
128:									
Blanton------	A	Jan-Mar	3.5-5.5	4.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Apr-Jun	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	3.5-5.5	4.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Bonneau------	B	Jan-Apr	3.5-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Jul	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Aug-Sep	3.5-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Nov	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Dec	3.5-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
129:									
Blanton------	A	Jan-Mar	3.5-5.5	4.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Apr-Jun	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	3.5-5.5	4.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Bonneau------	B	Jan-Apr	3.5-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Jul	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Aug-Sep	3.5-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Nov	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Dec	3.5-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.--Taxonomic Classification of the Soils

Soil name	Family or higher taxonomic class
Albany	Loamy, siliceous, subactive, thermic Aquic Arenic Paleudults
Arents	Thermic Arents
Bayboro	Fine, mixed, semiactive, thermic Umbric Paleaquults
Bladen	Fine, mixed, semiactive, thermic Typic Albaquults
Blanton	Loamy, siliceous, semiactive, thermic Grossarenic Paleudults
Bonifay	Loamy, siliceous, subactive, thermic Grossarenic Plinthic Paleudults
Bonneau	Loamy, siliceous, subactive, thermic Arenic Paleudults
Chipley	Thermic, coated Aquic Quartzipsamments
Clara	Siliceous, thermic Spodic Psammaquents
Cowarts	Fine-loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Typic Kanhapludults
Dothan	Fine-loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Plinthic Kandiudults
Dunbar	Fine, kaolinitic, thermic Aeric Paleaquults
Fuquay	Loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Arenic Plinthic Kandiudults
Goldsboro	Fine-loamy, siliceous, subactive, thermic Aquic Paleudults
Grady	Fine, kaolinitic, thermic Typic Paleaquults
Gritney	Fine, mixed, semiactive, thermic Aquic Hapludults
Hannon	Fine, smectitic, thermic Chromic Hapluderts
Hurricane	Sandy, siliceous, thermic Oxyaquic Alorthods
Lakeland	Thermic, coated Typic Quartzipsamments
Leefield	Loamy, siliceous, subactive, thermic Arenic Plinthaquic Paleudults
Leon	Sandy, siliceous, thermic Aeric Alaquods
Lucy	Loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Arenic Kandiudults
Lynchburg	Fine-loamy, siliceous, semiactive, thermic Aeric Paleaquults
Nankin	Fine, kaolinitic, thermic Typic Kanhapludults
Ocilla	Loamy, siliceous, semiactive, thermic Aquic Arenic Paleudults
Oktibbeha	Very-fine, smectitic, thermic Chromic Dystruderts
Orangeburg	Fine-loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Typic Kandiudults
Pamlico	Sandy or sandy-skeletal, siliceous, dysic, thermic Terric Haplosaprists
Pantego	Fine-loamy, siliceous, semiactive, thermic Umbric Paleaquults
Pickney	Sandy, siliceous, thermic Cumulic Humaquepts
Plummer	Loamy, siliceous, subactive, thermic Grossarenic Paleaquults
Pottsburg	Sandy, siliceous, thermic Grossarenic Alaquods
Rains	Fine-loamy, siliceous, semiactive, thermic Typic Paleaquults
Rutlege	Sandy, siliceous, thermic Typic Humaquepts
Searcy	Fine, mixed, active, thermic Aquic Paleudalfs
Troup	Loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Grossarenic Kandiudults
Udorthents	Thermic Udorthents

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