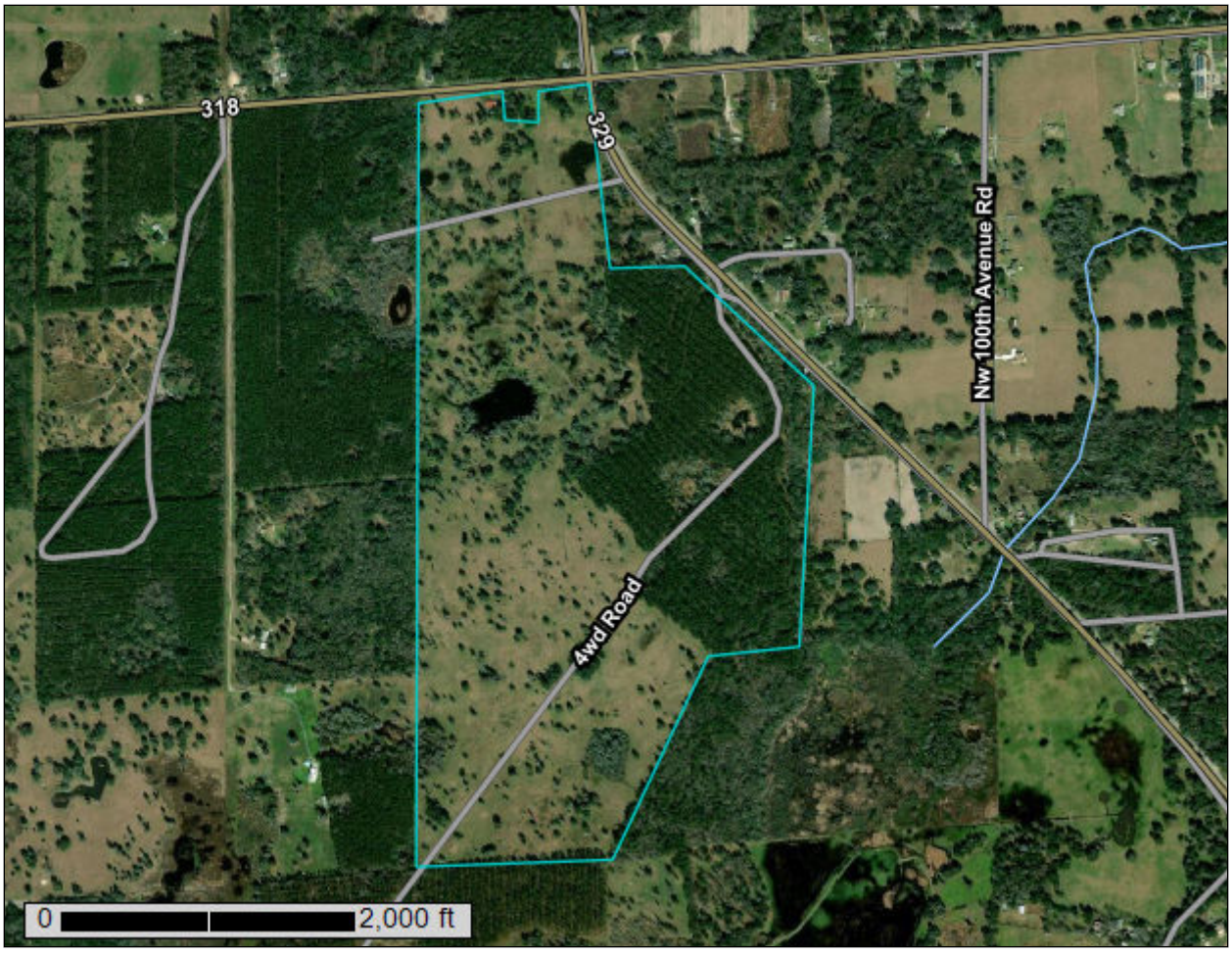
United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

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

Custom Soil Resource Report for Marion County Area, Florida



June 7, 2020

Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Contents

How Soil Surveys Are Made

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

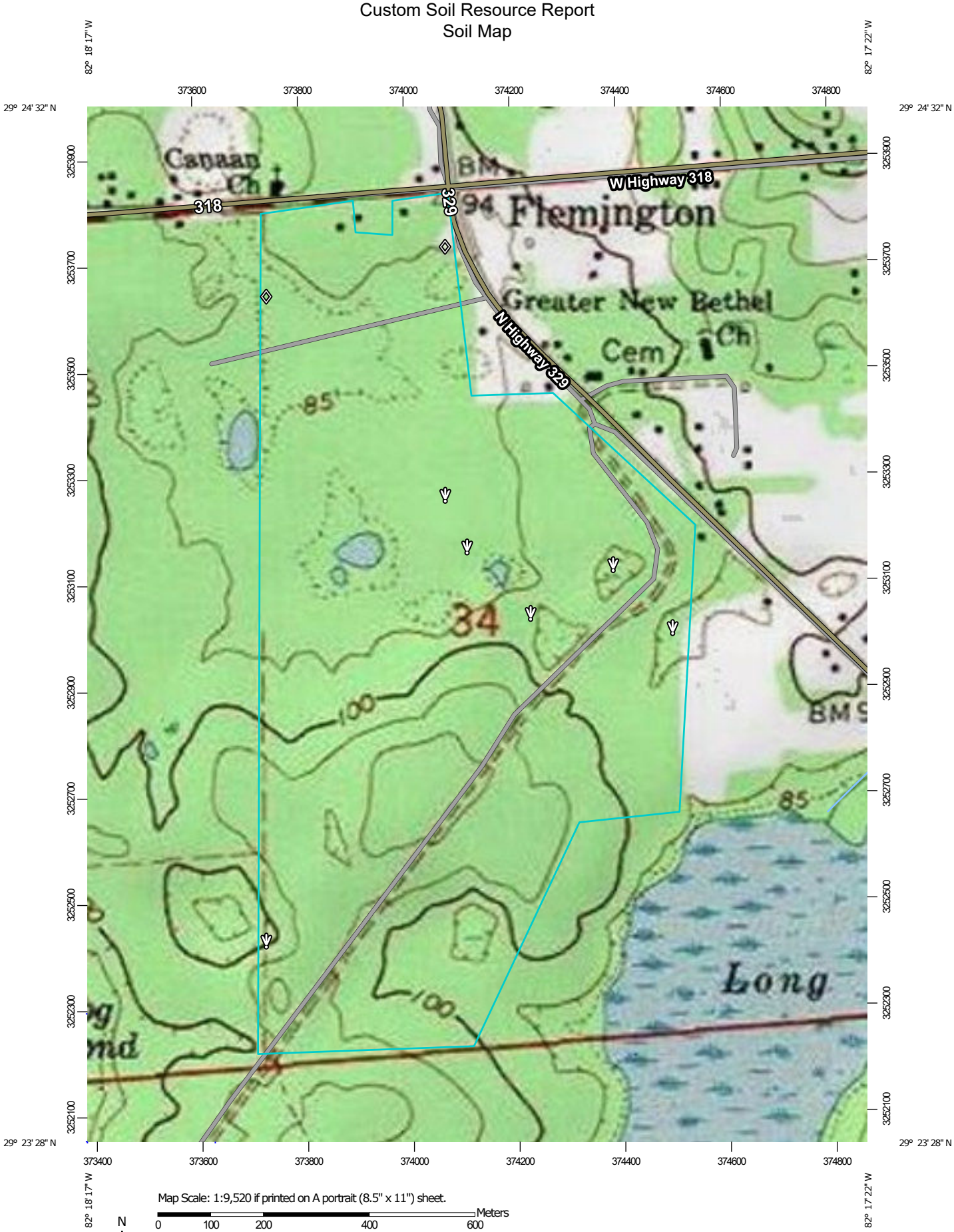
Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree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

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

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

Soil Map

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


82° 18' 17" W
82° 17' 22" W
29° 24' 32" N
29° 23' 28" N
373600
373800
374000
374200
374400
374600
374800
373400
3253900
3253700
3253500
3253300
3253100
3252900
3252700
3252500
3252300
3252100
Canaan Ch
318
326
W Highway 318
Flemington
Greater New Bethel Ch
Cem
N Highway 329
85
34
100
BM
Long
Map Scale: 1:9,520 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.
N
Meters
0
100
200
400
600
Feet
0
450
900
1800
2700
Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

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

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

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

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

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

Background
- Topographic Map
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Marion County Area, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 17, Sep 17, 2019

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 31, 2009—Nov 26, 2017

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

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
17	Blichton sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	59.7	24.8%
20	Boardman loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	1.0	0.4%
29	Fellowship loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	38.3	15.9%
30	Fellowship loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	14.2	5.9%
33	Flemington loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	97.9	40.7%
34	Flemington loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	29.7	12.3%
Totals for Area of Interest		**240.6**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

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

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

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

was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Marion County Area, Florida

17—Blichton sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhdv
Elevation: 30 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Blichton, non-hydric, and similar soils: 75 percent
Blichton, hydric, and similar soils: 10 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Blichton, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand
E - 5 to 26 inches: sand
Btg - 26 to 30 inches: sandy loam
Btg - 30 to 77 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 77 to 80 inches: stratified sandy loam to sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.06 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Forage suitability group: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Blichton, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand
E - 5 to 26 inches: sand
Btg - 26 to 30 inches: sandy loam
Btg - 30 to 77 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 77 to 80 inches: stratified sandy loam to sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.06 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Forage suitability group: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Flemington

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Lochloosa

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: No

Kanapaha, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Sinkhole

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

20—Boardman loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhdy
Elevation: 30 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Boardman, non-hydric, and similar soils: 65 percent
Boardman, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Boardman, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Parent material: Sandy and clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy sand
E - 5 to 16 inches: gravelly loamy sand
Btg1 - 16 to 22 inches: gravelly sandy loam
Btg2 - 22 to 34 inches: sandy clay loam
Btg3 - 34 to 45 inches: sandy clay
BCg - 45 to 56 inches: sandy clay
2Cg - 56 to 68 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Forage suitability group: Sandy over loamy, loamy, and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of hydric uplands (G154XB443FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Boardman, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Parent material: Sandy and clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy sand
E - 5 to 16 inches: gravelly loamy sand
Btg1 - 16 to 22 inches: gravelly sandy loam
Btg2 - 22 to 34 inches: sandy clay loam
Btg3 - 34 to 45 inches: sandy clay

BCg - 45 to 56 inches: sandy clay
2Cg - 56 to 68 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Forage suitability group: Sandy over loamy, loamy, and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of hydric uplands (G154XB443FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Flemington

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Fellowship, hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Wacahoota, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Seeps on marine terraces, hillslopes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Micanopy

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Sinkhole

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

29—Fellowship loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhf7
Elevation: 30 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Fellowship, non-hydric, and similar soils: 75 percent
Fellowship, hydric, and similar soils: 10 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fellowship, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 11 inches: loamy sand
E - 11 to 18 inches: sandy loam
Btg1 - 18 to 25 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam
Btg2 - 25 to 42 inches: sandy clay
2Cg - 42 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Forage suitability group: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Fellowship, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 11 inches: loamy sand
E - 11 to 18 inches: sandy loam
Btg1 - 18 to 25 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam
Btg2 - 25 to 42 inches: sandy clay
2Cg - 42 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Forage suitability group: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Micanopy

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Flemington

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Sinkhole

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

30—Fellowship loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhf8
Elevation: 30 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Fellowship, non-hydric, and similar soils: 70 percent
Fellowship, hydric, and similar soils: 10 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fellowship, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: loamy sand
E - 9 to 18 inches: sandy loam
Btg1 - 18 to 25 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam
Btg2 - 25 to 42 inches: sandy clay
2Cg - 42 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Forage suitability group: Sandy over loamy, loamy, and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of hydric uplands (G154XB443FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Fellowship, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: loamy sand
E - 9 to 18 inches: sandy loam
Btg1 - 18 to 25 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam
Btg2 - 25 to 42 inches: sandy clay
2Cg - 42 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Forage suitability group: Sandy over loamy, loamy, and clayey soils on ridges and side slopes of hydric uplands (G154XB443FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Flemington

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Micanopy

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Sinkhole

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

33—Flemington loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhfc
Elevation: 30 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Flemington

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy sand
E - 5 to 9 inches: loamy sand
Btg1 - 9 to 27 inches: clay
Btg2 - 27 to 53 inches: clay
Cg - 53 to 75 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Rare
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Forage suitability group: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Kanapaha, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Fellowship, hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Micanopy

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Sinkhole

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

34—Flemington loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vhfd
Elevation: 30 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 276 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Flemington and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Flemington

Setting

Landform: Seeps on hillslopes on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy sand
E - 5 to 9 inches: loamy sand
Btg1 - 9 to 27 inches: clay
Btg2 - 27 to 53 inches: clay
Cg - 53 to 75 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Forage suitability group: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Fellowship, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Kanapaha, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Micanopy

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Lochloosa

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Sinkhole

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Soil Information for All Uses

Suitabilities and Limitations for Use

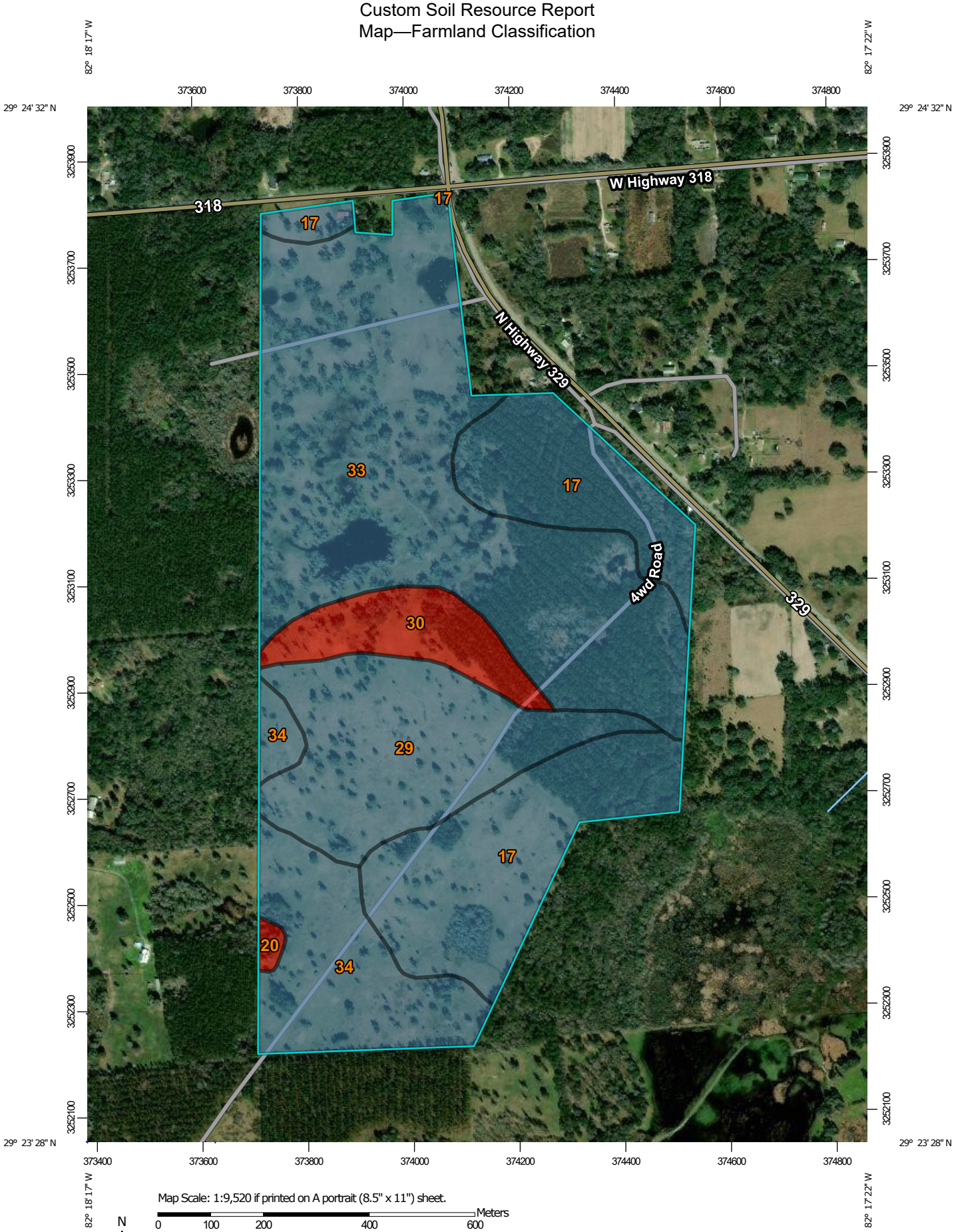
The Suitabilities and Limitations for Use section includes various soil interpretations displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each interpretation.

Land Classifications

Land Classifications are specified land use and management groupings that are assigned to soil areas because combinations of soil have similar behavior for specified practices. Most are based on soil properties and other factors that directly influence the specific use of the soil. Example classifications include ecological site classification, farmland classification, irrigated and nonirrigated land capability classification, and hydric rating.

Farmland Classification

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. It identifies the location and extent of the soils that are best suited to food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the "Federal Register," Vol. 43, No. 21, January 31, 1978.


82° 18' 17" W
82° 17' 22" W
29° 24' 32" N
29° 23' 28" N
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373800
374000
374200
374400
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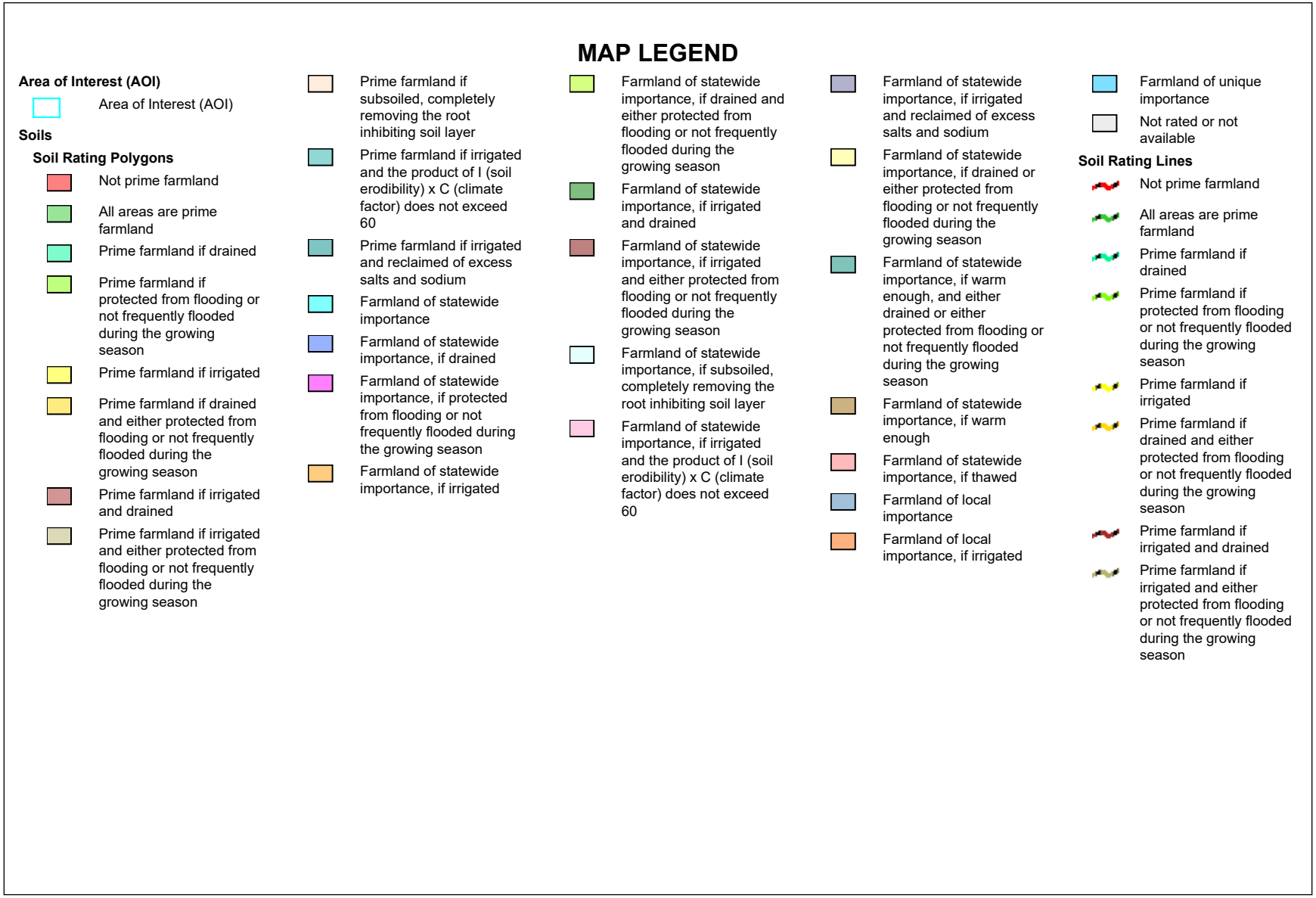
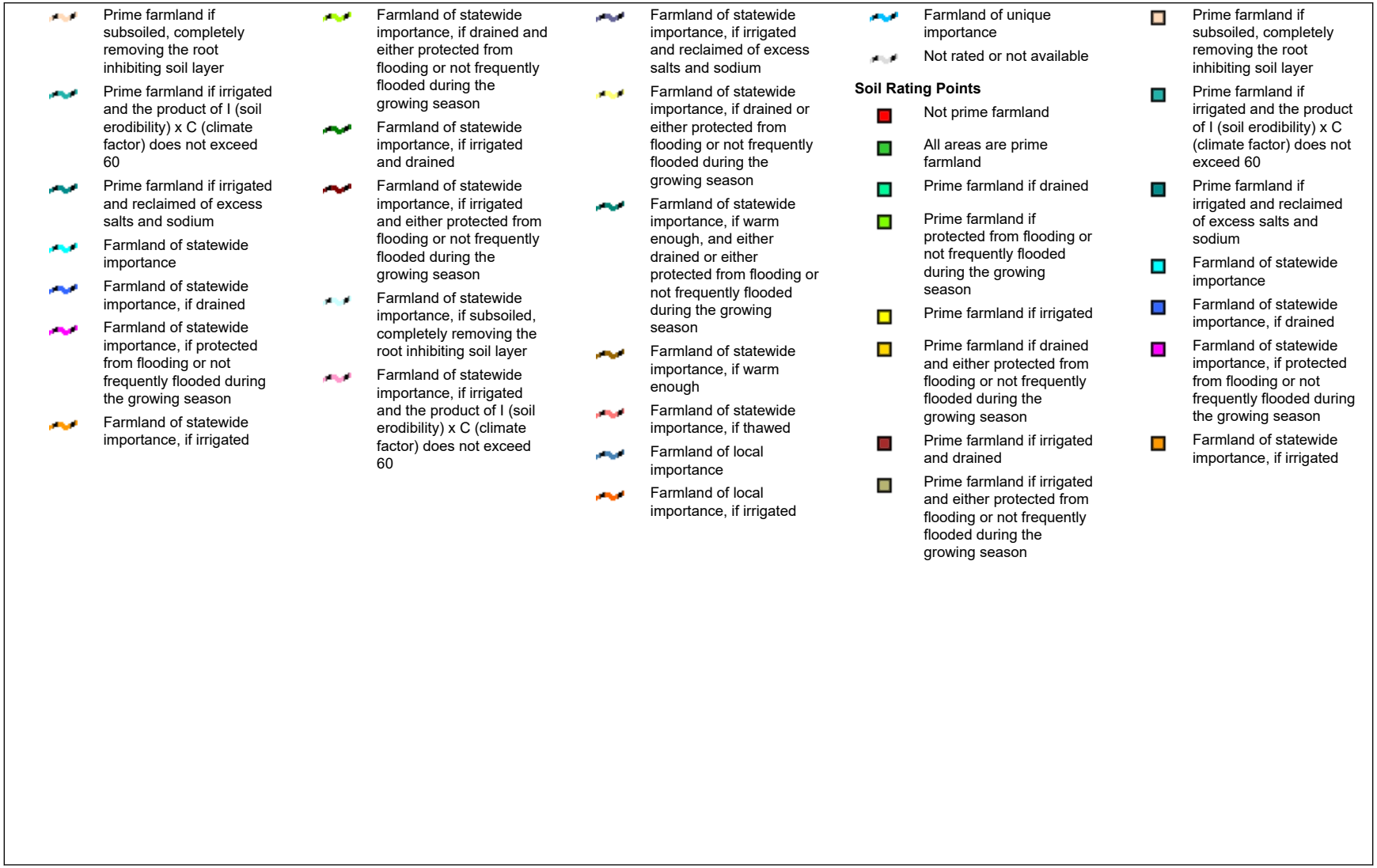
374800
373400
3253900
3253700
3253500
3253300
3253100
3252900
3252700
3252500
3252300
3252100
W Highway 318
318
N Highway 329
329
4wd Road
17
33
30
34
29
20
Map Scale: 1:9,520 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.
N
Meters
0 100 200 400 600
Feet
0 450 900 1800 2700
Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84


MAP LEGEND
Area of Interest (AOI)
Area of Interest (AOI)
Soils
Soil Rating Polygons
Not prime farmland
All areas are prime farmland
Prime farmland if drained
Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Prime farmland if irrigated
Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
Farmland of statewide importance
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
Farmland of local importance
Farmland of local importance, if irrigated
Farmland of unique importance
Not rated or not available
Soil Rating Lines
Not prime farmland
All areas are prime farmland
Prime farmland if drained
Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Prime farmland if irrigated
Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season


Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
Farmland of statewide importance
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
Farmland of local importance
Farmland of local importance, if irrigated
Farmland of unique importance
Not rated or not available
Soil Rating Points
Not prime farmland
All areas are prime farmland
Prime farmland if drained
Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Prime farmland if irrigated
Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
Farmland of statewide importance
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated

- Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
- Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
- Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
- Farmland of local importance
- Farmland of local importance, if irrigated
- Farmland of unique importance
- Not rated or not available

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

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

Background

- Aerial Photography

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Marion County Area, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 17, Sep 17, 2019

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 31, 2009—Nov 26, 2017

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

Table—Farmland Classification

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
17	Blichton sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance	59.7	24.8%
20	Boardman loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1.0	0.4%
29	Fellowship loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance	38.3	15.9%
30	Fellowship loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	14.2	5.9%
33	Flemington loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance	97.9	40.7%
34	Flemington loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance	29.7	12.3%
Totals for Area of Interest			**240.6**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Farmland Classification

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary

Tie-break Rule: Lower

Hydric Rating by Map Unit

This rating indicates the percentage of map units that meets the criteria for hydric soils. Map units are composed of one or more map unit components or soil types, each of which is rated as hydric soil or not hydric. Map units that are made up dominantly of hydric soils may have small areas of minor nonhydric components in the higher positions on the landform, and map units that are made up dominantly of nonhydric soils may have small areas of minor hydric components in the lower positions on the landform. Each map unit is rated based on its respective components and the percentage of each component within the map unit.

The thematic map is color coded based on the composition of hydric components. The five color classes are separated as 100 percent hydric components, 66 to 99 percent hydric components, 33 to 65 percent hydric components, 1 to 32 percent hydric components, and less than one percent hydric components.

In Web Soil Survey, the Summary by Map Unit table that is displayed below the map pane contains a column named 'Rating'. In this column the percentage of each map unit that is classified as hydric is displayed.

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). Under natural conditions, these soils 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) and "Keys to Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 2006) and in the "Soil Survey Manual" (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993).

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period of time 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).

References:

Federal Register. July 13, 1994. Changes in hydric soils of the United States.

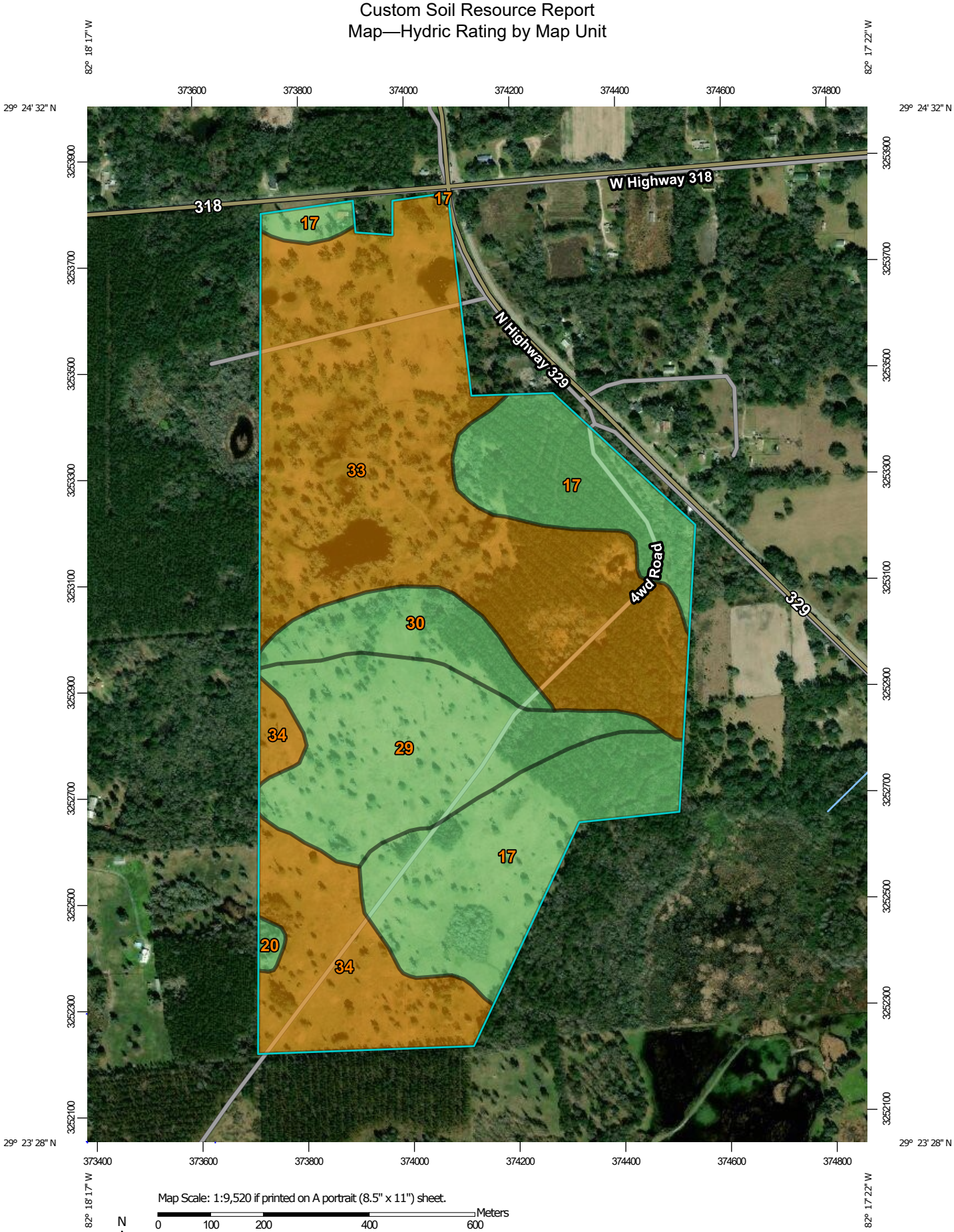
Federal Register. September 18, 2002. Hydric soils of the United States.

Hurt, G.W., and L.M. Vasilas, editors. Version 6.0, 2006. Field indicators of hydric soils in the United States.

Soil Survey Division Staff. 1993. Soil survey manual. Soil Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 18.

Soil Survey Staff. 1999. Soil taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. 2nd edition. Natural Resources Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 436.

Soil Survey Staff. 2006. Keys to soil taxonomy. 10th edition. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service.


82° 18' 17" W
82° 17' 22" W
29° 24' 32" N
29° 23' 28" N
373600
373800
374000
374200
374400
374600
374800
373400
3253900
3253700
3253500
3253300
3253100
3252900
3252700
3252500
3252300
3252100
W Highway 318
318
N Highway 329
329
4wd Road
17
33
30
34
29
20
Map Scale: 1:9,520 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.
N
Meters
0 100 200 400 600
Feet
0 450 900 1800 2700
Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

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

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- Hydric (100%)
- Hydric (66 to 99%)
- Hydric (33 to 65%)
- Hydric (1 to 32%)
- Not Hydric (0%)
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- Hydric (100%)
- Hydric (66 to 99%)
- Hydric (33 to 65%)
- Hydric (1 to 32%)
- Not Hydric (0%)
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- Hydric (100%)
- Hydric (66 to 99%)
- Hydric (33 to 65%)
- Hydric (1 to 32%)
- Not Hydric (0%)
- Not rated or not available

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

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

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Marion County Area, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 17, Sep 17, 2019

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 31, 2009—Nov 26, 2017

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

Table—Hydric Rating by Map Unit

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
17	Blichton sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	14	59.7	24.8%
20	Boardman loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	23	1.0	0.4%
29	Fellowship loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	14	38.3	15.9%
30	Fellowship loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	16	14.2	5.9%
33	Flemington loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	88	97.9	40.7%
34	Flemington loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	80	29.7	12.3%
Totals for Area of Interest			**240.6**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Hydric Rating by Map Unit

Aggregation Method: Percent Present

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Lower

Land Management

Land management interpretations are tools designed to guide the user in evaluating existing conditions in planning and predicting the soil response to various land management practices, for a variety of land uses, including cropland, forestland, hayland, pastureland, horticulture, and rangeland. Example interpretations include suitability for a variety of irrigation practices, log landings, haul roads and major skid trails, equipment operability, site preparation, suitability for hand and mechanical planting, potential erosion hazard associated with various practices, and ratings for fencing and waterline installation.

Erosion Hazard (Off-Road, Off-Trail)

The ratings in this interpretation indicate the hazard of soil loss from off-road and off-trail areas after disturbance activities that expose the soil surface. The ratings are based on slope, soil erosion factor K, and an index of rainfall erosivity (R). 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 ratings are both verbal and numerical. 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.

Numerical ratings 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).

The map unit components listed for each map unit in the accompanying Summary by Map Unit table in Web Soil Survey or the Aggregation Report in Soil Data Viewer are determined by the aggregation method chosen. An aggregated rating class is shown for each map unit. The components listed for each map unit are only those that have the same rating class as listed for the map unit. The percent composition of each component in a particular map unit is presented to help the user better understand the percentage of each map unit that has the rating presented.

Other components with different ratings may be present in each map unit. The ratings for all components, regardless of the map unit aggregated rating, can be viewed by generating the equivalent report from the Soil Reports tab in Web Soil Survey or from the Soil Data Mart site. Onsite investigation may be needed to validate these interpretations and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site.

Map—Erosion Hazard (Off-Road, Off-Trail)

MAP LEGEND

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

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- Very severe
- Severe
- Moderate
- Slight
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- Very severe
- Severe
- Moderate
- Slight
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- Very severe
- Severe
- Moderate
- Slight
- Not rated or not available

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

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

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Marion County Area, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 17, Sep 17, 2019

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 31, 2009—Nov 26, 2017

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

Tables—Erosion Hazard (Off-Road, Off-Trail)

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
17	Blichton sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Slight	Blichton, non-hydric (75%)		59.7	24.8%
			Blichton, hydric (10%)			
			Lochloosa (3%)			
			Kanapaha, non-hydric (3%)			
			Sparr (3%)			
20	Boardman loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	Moderate	Boardman, non-hydric (65%)	Surface kw times slope times R index (0.62)	1.0	0.4%
			Boardman, hydric (15%)	Surface kw times slope times R index (0.62)		
			Fellowship, hydric (4%)	Surface kw times slope times R index (0.25)		
			Flemington (4%)	Surface kw times slope times R index (0.42)		
			Micanopy (3%)	Surface kw times slope times R index (0.25)		
			Wacahoota, non-hydric (3%)	Surface kw times slope times R index (0.25)		
29	Fellowship loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Moderate	Fellowship, non-hydric (75%)	Surface kw times slope times R index (0.25)	38.3	15.9%
			Fellowship, hydric (10%)	Surface kw times slope times R index (0.25)		
			Flemington (4%)	Surface kw times slope times R index (0.42)		
30	Fellowship loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	Severe	Fellowship, non-hydric (70%)	Surface kw times slope times R index (0.77)	14.2	5.9%
			Fellowship, hydric (10%)	Surface kw times slope times R index (0.77)		
33	Flemington loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Slight	Flemington (85%)		97.9	40.7%
			Blichton, non-hydric (4%)			

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
			Kanapaha, non-hydric (3%)			
			Micanopy (3%)			
34	Flemington loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Moderate	Flemington (80%)	Surface kw times slope times R index (0.42)	29.7	12.3%
			Fellowship, non-hydric (4%)	Surface kw times slope times R index (0.25)		
Totals for Area of Interest					**240.6**	**100.0%**

Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Slight	157.5	65.5%
Moderate	69.0	28.7%
Severe	14.2	5.9%
Totals for Area of Interest	**240.6**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Erosion Hazard (Off-Road, Off-Trail)

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Soil Rutting Hazard

The ratings in this interpretation indicate the hazard of surface rut formation through the operation of forestland equipment. Soil displacement and puddling (soil deformation and compaction) may occur simultaneously with rutting.

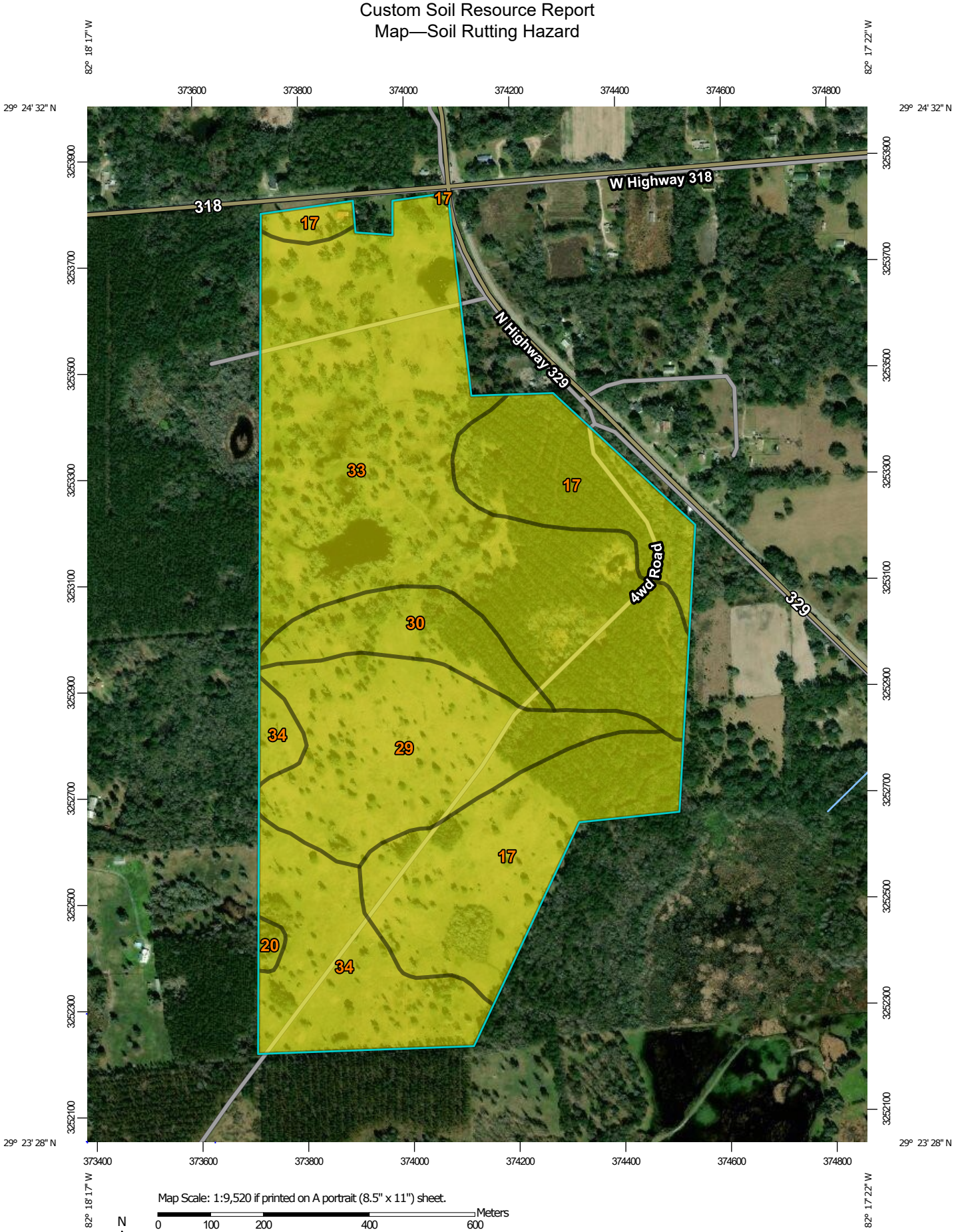
Ratings are based on depth to a water table, rock fragments on or below the surface, the Unified classification of the soil, depth to a restrictive layer, and slope. The hazard is described as slight, moderate, or severe. A rating of "slight" indicates that the soil is subject to little or no rutting.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

Numerical ratings 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).

The map unit components listed for each map unit in the accompanying Summary by Map Unit table in Web Soil Survey or the Aggregation Report in Soil Data Viewer are determined by the aggregation method chosen. An aggregated rating class is shown for each map unit. The components listed for each map unit are only those that have the same rating class as listed for the map unit. The percent composition of each component in a particular map unit is presented to help the user better understand the percentage of each map unit that has the rating presented.

Other components with different ratings may be present in each map unit. The ratings for all components, regardless of the map unit aggregated rating, can be viewed by generating the equivalent report from the Soil Reports tab in Web Soil Survey or from the Soil Data Mart site. Onsite investigation may be needed to validate these interpretations and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Soil Rutting Hazard



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

- Severe
- Moderate
- Slight
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

- Severe
- Moderate
- Slight
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

- Severe
- Moderate
- Slight
- Not rated or not available

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

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

Background

- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Marion County Area, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 17, Sep 17, 2019

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 31, 2009—Nov 26, 2017

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

Tables—Soil Rutting Hazard

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
17	Blichton sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Moderate	Blichton, non-hydric (75%)	Low strength (0.50)	59.7	24.8%
			Blichton, hydric (10%)	Low strength (0.50)		
			Flemington (4%)	Low strength (0.50)		
			Lochloosa (3%)	Low strength (0.50)		
			Kanapaha, non-hydric (3%)	Low strength (0.50)		
			Sparr (3%)	Low strength (0.50)		
20	Boardman loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	Moderate	Boardman, non-hydric (65%)	Low strength (0.50)	1.0	0.4%
			Boardman, hydric (15%)	Low strength (0.50)		
			Fellowship, hydric (4%)	Low strength (0.50)		
			Blichton, non-hydric (4%)	Low strength (0.50)		
			Flemington (4%)	Low strength (0.50)		
			Micanopy (3%)	Low strength (0.50)		
			Wacahoota, non-hydric (3%)	Low strength (0.50)		
29	Fellowship loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Moderate	Fellowship, non-hydric (75%)	Low strength (0.50)	38.3	15.9%
			Fellowship, hydric (10%)	Low strength (0.50)		
			Blichton, non-hydric (5%)	Low strength (0.50)		
			Flemington (4%)	Low strength (0.50)		
			Micanopy (4%)	Low strength (0.50)		
30	Fellowship loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	Moderate	Fellowship, non-hydric (70%)	Low strength (0.50)	14.2	5.9%
			Fellowship, hydric (10%)	Low strength (0.50)		
			Blichton, non-hydric (6%)	Low strength (0.50)		
			Flemington (6%)	Low strength (0.50)		

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
			Micanopy (6%)	Low strength (0.50)		
33	Flemington loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Moderate	Flemington (85%)	Low strength (0.50)	97.9	40.7%
			Blichton, non-hydric (4%)	Low strength (0.50)		
			Kanapaha, non-hydric (3%)	Low strength (0.50)		
			Fellowship, hydric (3%)	Low strength (0.50)		
			Micanopy (3%)	Low strength (0.50)		
34	Flemington loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Moderate	Flemington (80%)	Low strength (0.50)	29.7	12.3%
			Fellowship, non-hydric (4%)	Low strength (0.50)		
			Blichton, non-hydric (4%)	Low strength (0.50)		
			Kanapaha, non-hydric (4%)	Low strength (0.50)		
			Micanopy (3%)	Low strength (0.50)		
			Lochloosa (3%)	Low strength (0.50)		
Totals for Area of Interest					**240.6**	**100.0%**

Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Moderate	240.6	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest	**240.6**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Soil Rutting Hazard

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Suitability for Roads (Natural Surface)

The ratings in this interpretation indicate the suitability for using the natural surface of the soil for roads. The ratings are based on slope, rock fragments on the surface, plasticity index, content of sand, the Unified classification of the soil, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, and the hazard of soil slippage.

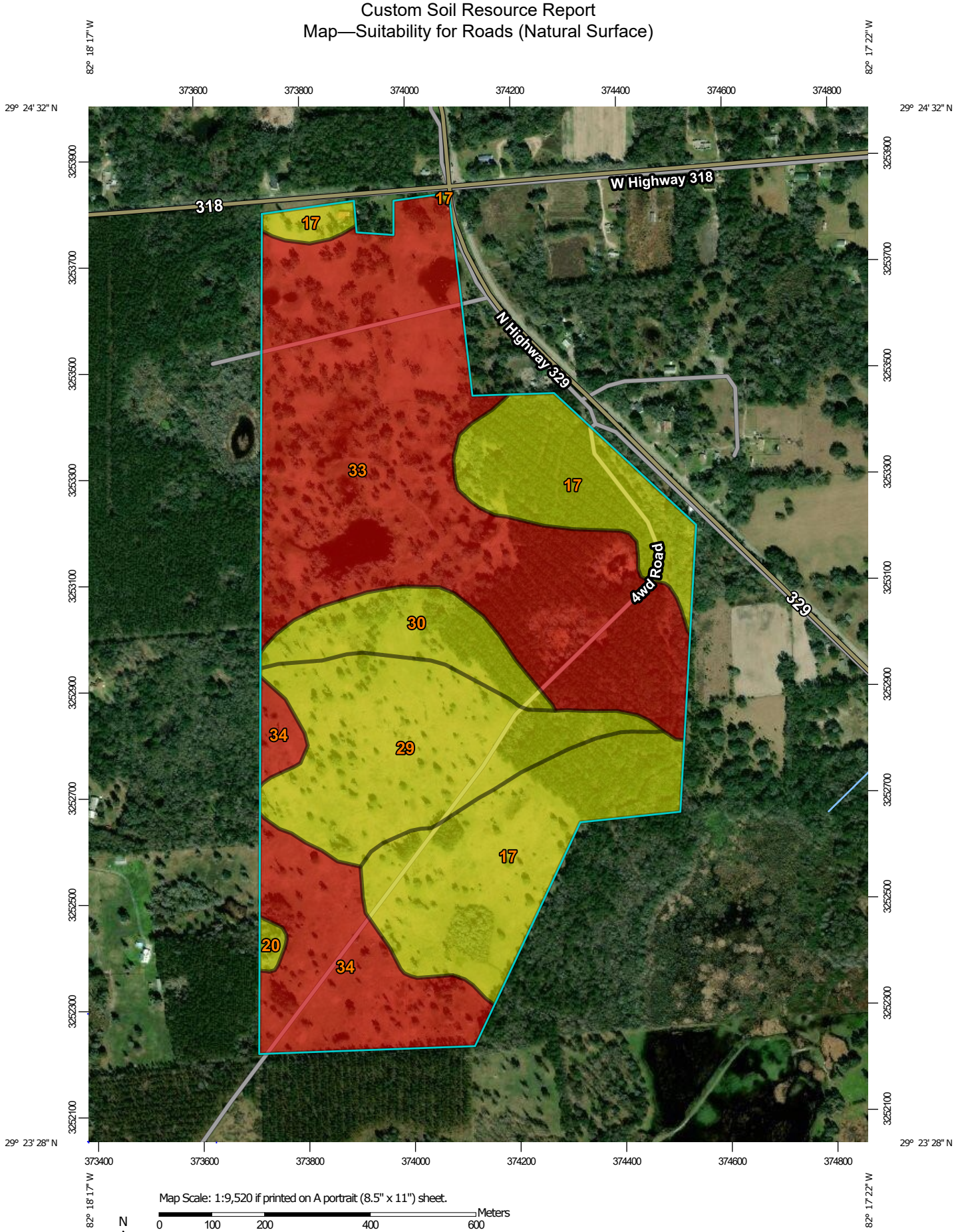
The ratings are both verbal and numerical. The soils are described as "well suited," "moderately suited," or "poorly suited" to this use. "Well suited" indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified kind of roads and has no limitations. Good performance can be expected, and little or no maintenance is needed. "Moderately suited" indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified kind of roads. 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 kind of roads. Overcoming the unfavorable properties requires special design, extra maintenance, and costly alteration.

Numerical ratings 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).

The map unit components listed for each map unit in the accompanying Summary by Map Unit table in Web Soil Survey or the Aggregation Report in Soil Data Viewer are determined by the aggregation method chosen. An aggregated rating class is shown for each map unit. The components listed for each map unit are only those that have the same rating class as listed for the map unit. The percent composition of each component in a particular map unit is presented to help the user better understand the percentage of each map unit that has the rating presented.

Other components with different ratings may be present in each map unit. The ratings for all components, regardless of the map unit aggregated rating, can be viewed by generating the equivalent report from the Soil Reports tab in Web Soil Survey or from the Soil Data Mart site. Onsite investigation may be needed to validate these interpretations and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site.

Map—Suitability for Roads (Natural Surface)



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

- Poorly suited
- Moderately suited
- Well suited
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

- Poorly suited
- Moderately suited
- Well suited
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

- Poorly suited
- Moderately suited
- Well suited
- Not rated or not available

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

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

Background

- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Marion County Area, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 17, Sep 17, 2019

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 31, 2009—Nov 26, 2017

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

Tables—Suitability for Roads (Natural Surface)

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
17	Blichton sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Moderately suited	Blichton, non-hydric (75%)	Wetness (0.50)	59.7	24.8%
			Lochloosa (3%)	Sandiness (0.50)		
			Kanapaha, non-hydric (3%)	Wetness (0.50)		
				Sandiness (0.50)		
			Sparr (3%)	Sandiness (0.50)		
20	Boardman loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	Moderately suited	Boardman, non-hydric (65%)	Wetness (0.50)	1.0	0.4%
				Slope (0.50)		
			Boardman, hydric (15%)	Wetness (0.50)		
				Slope (0.50)		
			Blichton, non-hydric (4%)	Wetness (0.50)		
			Micanopy (3%)	Slope (0.50)		
			Wacahoota, non-hydric (3%)	Wetness (0.50)		
				Slope (0.50)		
29	Fellowship loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Moderately suited	Fellowship, non-hydric (75%)	Wetness (0.50)	38.3	15.9%
			Blichton, non-hydric (5%)	Wetness (0.50)		
30	Fellowship loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	Moderately suited	Fellowship, non-hydric (70%)	Slope (0.50)	14.2	5.9%
				Wetness (0.50)		
			Blichton, non-hydric (6%)	Wetness (0.50)		
			Micanopy (6%)	Slope (0.50)		
33	Flemington loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Poorly suited	Flemington (85%)	Wetness (1.00)	97.9	40.7%
				Dusty (0.11)		
			Fellowship, hydric (3%)	Wetness (1.00)		
34	Flemington loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Poorly suited	Flemington (80%)	Wetness (1.00)	29.7	12.3%
				Dusty (0.11)		
Totals for Area of Interest					**240.6**	**100.0%**

Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Poorly suited	127.5	53.0%
Moderately suited	113.1	47.0%
Totals for Area of Interest	**240.6**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Suitability for Roads (Natural Surface)

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Recreational Development

Recreational Development interpretations are tools designed to guide the user in identifying and evaluating the suitability of the soil for specific recreational uses. Example interpretations include camp areas, picnic areas, playgrounds, paths and trails, and off-road motorcycle trails.

Camp Areas

Camp areas are tracts of land used intensively as sites for tents, trailers, campers, and the accompanying activities of outdoor living. 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.

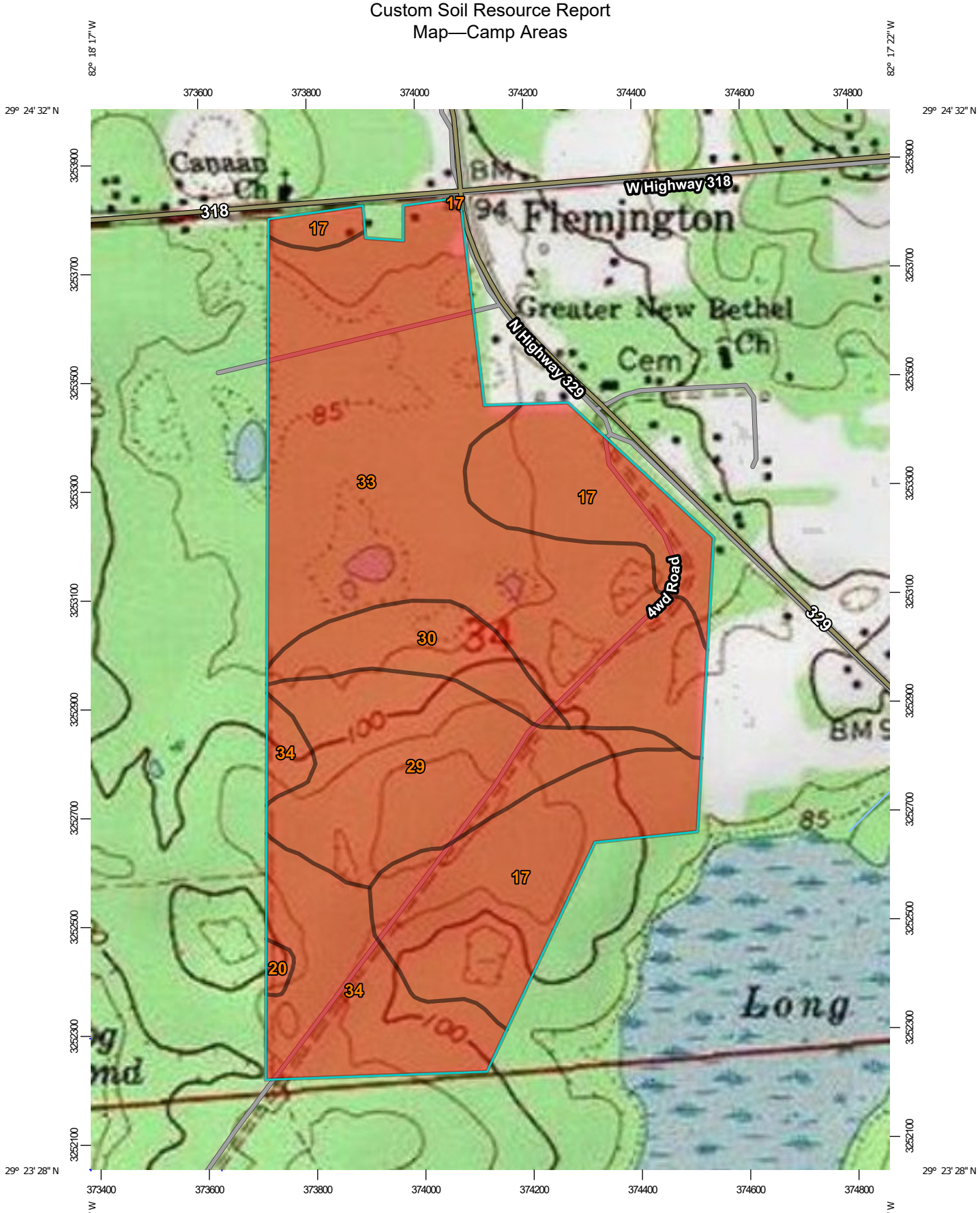
The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing camp areas and the performance of the areas after development. Slope, stoniness, and depth to bedrock or a cemented pan are the main concerns affecting the development of camp areas. The soil properties that affect the performance 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, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), and toxic substances in the soil.

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 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 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 map unit components listed for each map unit in the accompanying Summary by Map Unit table in Web Soil Survey or the Aggregation Report in Soil Data Viewer are determined by the aggregation method chosen. An aggregated rating class is shown for each map unit. The components listed for each map unit are only those that have the same rating class as listed for the map unit. The percent composition of each component in a particular map unit is presented to help the user better understand the percentage of each map unit that has the rating presented.

Other components with different ratings may be present in each map unit. The ratings for all components, regardless of the map unit aggregated rating, can be viewed by generating the equivalent report from the Soil Reports tab in Web Soil Survey or from the Soil Data Mart site. Onsite investigation may be needed to validate these interpretations and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site.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82° 17' 22" W
29° 24' 32" N
29° 23' 28" N
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Canaan Ch
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W Highway 318
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Long
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Map Scale: 1:9,520 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.
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Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

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

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- Very limited
- Somewhat limited
- Not limited
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- Very limited
- Somewhat limited
- Not limited
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- Very limited
- Somewhat limited
- Not limited
- Not rated or not available

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

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

Background
- Topographic Map
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Marion County Area, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 17, Sep 17, 2019

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 31, 2009—Nov 26, 2017

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

Tables—Camp Areas

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
17	Blichton sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Very limited	Blichton, non-hydric (75%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	59.7	24.8%
				Too sandy (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.61)		
			Blichton, hydric (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Too sandy (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.61)		
			Flemington (4%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (1.00)		
				Too sandy (0.80)		
				Dusty (0.11)		
			Lochloosa (3%)	Too sandy (1.00)		
			Kanapaha, non-hydric (3%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Too sandy (1.00)		
			Sparr (3%)	Too sandy (1.00)		
20	Boardman loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	Very limited	Boardman, non-hydric (65%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	1.0	0.4%
				Slow water movement (0.96)		
				Too sandy (0.87)		
			Boardman, hydric (15%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.96)		
				Too sandy (0.87)		
			Fellowship, hydric (4%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
				Slow water movement (1.00)		
				Too sandy (0.81)		
			Blichton, non-hydric (4%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Too sandy (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.61)		
			Flemington (4%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (1.00)		
				Too sandy (0.80)		
				Dusty (0.11)		
			Micanopy (3%)	Too sandy (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.96)		
				Depth to saturated zone (0.39)		
			Wacahoota, non-hydric (3%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Too sandy (0.87)		
29	Fellowship loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Very limited	Fellowship, non-hydric (75%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	38.3	15.9%
				Slow water movement (1.00)		
				Too sandy (0.81)		
			Fellowship, hydric (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (1.00)		
				Too sandy (0.81)		
			Blichton, non-hydric (5%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Too sandy (1.00)		

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
				Slow water movement (0.61)		
			Flemington (4%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (1.00)		
				Too sandy (0.80)		
				Dusty (0.11)		
			Micanopy (4%)	Too sandy (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.96)		
				Depth to saturated zone (0.39)		
30	Fellowship loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	Very limited	Fellowship, non-hydric (70%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	14.2	5.9%
				Slow water movement (1.00)		
				Too sandy (0.81)		
			Fellowship, hydric (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (1.00)		
				Too sandy (0.81)		
			Blichton, non-hydric (6%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Too sandy (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.61)		
			Flemington (6%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (1.00)		
				Too sandy (0.80)		
				Dusty (0.11)		
			Micanopy (6%)	Too sandy (1.00)		

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
				Slow water movement (0.96)		
				Depth to saturated zone (0.39)		
33	Flemington loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Very limited	Flemington (85%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	97.9	40.7%
				Ponding (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (1.00)		
				Too sandy (0.80)		
				Dusty (0.11)		
			Blichton, non-hydric (4%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Too sandy (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.61)		
			Kanapaha, non-hydric (3%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Too sandy (1.00)		
			Fellowship, hydric (3%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (1.00)		
				Too sandy (0.81)		
			Micanopy (3%)	Too sandy (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.96)		
				Depth to saturated zone (0.39)		
34	Flemington loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Very limited	Flemington (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	29.7	12.3%
				Slow water movement (1.00)		
				Too sandy (0.80)		
				Dusty (0.11)		

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
			Fellowship, non-hydric (4%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (1.00)		
				Too sandy (0.81)		
			Blichton, non-hydric (4%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Too sandy (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.61)		
			Kanapaha, non-hydric (4%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Too sandy (1.00)		
			Micanopy (3%)	Too sandy (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.96)		
				Depth to saturated zone (0.39)		
			Lochloosa (3%)	Too sandy (1.00)		
Totals for Area of Interest					**240.6**	**100.0%**

Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Very limited	240.6	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest	**240.6**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Camp Areas

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Off-Road Motorcycle Trails

Off-road motorcycle trails are intended primarily for recreational use. They 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.

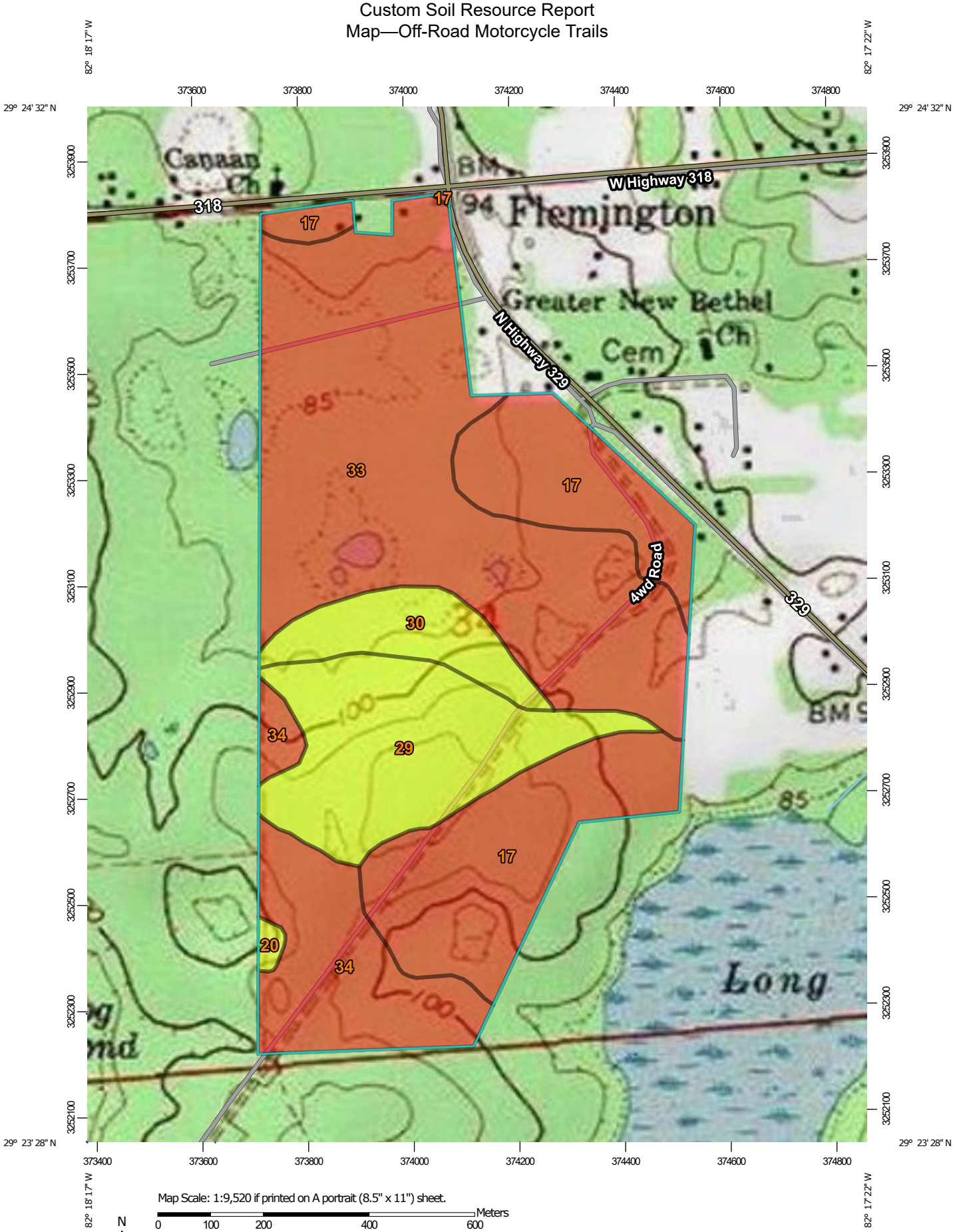
The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the specified use. "Not limited" indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance 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 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 map unit components listed for each map unit in the accompanying Summary by Map Unit table in Web Soil Survey or the Aggregation Report in Soil Data Viewer are determined by the aggregation method chosen. An aggregated rating class is shown for each map unit. The components listed for each map unit are only those that have the same rating class as listed for the map unit. The percent composition of each component in a particular map unit is presented to help the user better understand the percentage of each map unit that has the rating presented.

Other components with different ratings may be present in each map unit. The ratings for all components, regardless of the map unit aggregated rating, can be viewed by generating the equivalent report from the Soil Reports tab in Web Soil Survey or from the Soil Data Mart site. Onsite investigation may be needed to validate these interpretations and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Off-Road Motorcycle Trails



MAP LEGEND

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

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- Very limited
- Somewhat limited
- Not limited
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- Very limited
- Somewhat limited
- Not limited
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- Very limited
- Somewhat limited
- Not limited
- Not rated or not available

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

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

Background
- Topographic Map
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Marion County Area, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 17, Sep 17, 2019

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 31, 2009—Nov 26, 2017

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

Tables—Off-Road Motorcycle Trails

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
17	Blichton sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Very limited	Blichton, non-hydric (75%)	Too sandy (1.00)	59.7	24.8%
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
			Blichton, hydric (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Too sandy (1.00)		
			Flemington (4%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Too sandy (0.80)		
				Dusty (0.11)		
			Lochloosa (3%)	Too sandy (1.00)		
			Kanapaha, non-hydric (3%)	Too sandy (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
			Sparr (3%)	Too sandy (1.00)		
20	Boardman loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Boardman, non-hydric (65%)	Too sandy (0.87)	1.0	0.4%
				Depth to saturated zone (0.86)		
			Boardman, hydric (15%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Too sandy (0.87)		
			Wacahoota, non-hydric (3%)	Too sandy (0.87)		
				Depth to saturated zone (0.86)		
29	Fellowship loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Fellowship, non-hydric (75%)	Depth to saturated zone (0.86)	38.3	15.9%
				Too sandy (0.81)		
30	Fellowship loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Fellowship, non-hydric (70%)	Depth to saturated zone (0.86)	14.2	5.9%
				Too sandy (0.81)		
33	Flemington loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Very limited	Flemington (85%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	97.9	40.7%
				Ponding (1.00)		

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
				Too sandy (0.80)		
				Dusty (0.11)		
			Blichton, non-hydric (4%)	Too sandy (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
			Kanapaha, non-hydric (3%)	Too sandy (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
			Fellowship, hydric (3%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Too sandy (0.81)		
			Micanopy (3%)	Too sandy (1.00)		
34	Flemington loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Very limited	Flemington (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	29.7	12.3%
				Too sandy (0.80)		
				Dusty (0.11)		
			Blichton, non-hydric (4%)	Too sandy (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
			Kanapaha, non-hydric (4%)	Too sandy (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
			Micanopy (3%)	Too sandy (1.00)		
			Lochloosa (3%)	Too sandy (1.00)		
Totals for Area of Interest					**240.6**	**100.0%**

Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Very limited	187.2	77.8%
Somewhat limited	53.5	22.2%
Totals for Area of Interest	**240.6**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Off-Road Motorcycle Trails

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Sanitary Facilities

Sanitary Facilities interpretations are tools designed to guide the user in site selection for the safe disposal of sewage and solid waste. Example interpretations include septic tank absorption fields, sewage lagoons, and sanitary landfills.

Septic Tank Absorption Fields (FL)

This interpretation is designed for Local (State) Interpretations for Septic Systems in Florida. These rules for Standard Trench Drainfield Systems are based on the regulations found in the State of Florida, Department of Health, Chapter 64E-6, Florida Administrative Code, Standards for Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems.

The interpretation (Standard Trench Drainfield Systems) for use in the State of Florida is a combination of National NRCS Interpretations, and State Interpretations outlined in the Department of Health (DOH), Chapter 64E-6, Florida Administrative Code, Standards for Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems, effective May 24, 2004.

More information on the Standards for Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal can be obtained at:

https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=64e-6

Description:

Standard Trench Drainfield Systems are subsurface systems of distribution lines that distribute effluent from a septic tank into the natural soil. The distribution lines are at a minimum of 12 inches. Only the soil between depths of 0 and 60 inches is considered in making the ratings. Soil properties and site features considered are those that affect the absorption of the effluent, those that affect the construction and maintenance of the system, and those that may affect public health.

Soil properties and qualities that affect the absorption of the effluent are permeability (Ksat), depth to a seasonal high water table, depth to bedrock, depth to a cemented pan, and susceptibility to flooding. Stones and boulders and a shallow depth to bedrock, ice, 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 down-slope areas. In addition, soil erosion is a hazard where absorption fields are installed in steep soils.

Soils can be a non-member, partial member or complete members of the set of soils that are limited for use as "ENG-Septic Tank Absorption Field (FL). If a soil's property within the specified depth of the soil surface has a membership indices greater then zero, then that soil property is limiting. The interpretive rating assigned is the maximum membership indices for one or more of the soil interpretive properties that comprise the "ENG-Septic Tank Absorption Field (FL)" interpretive rules.

Soils are placed into interpretive rating classes per their rating indices. These are Not Rated for Standard Trench System (rating index = Null), Slightly limited for Standard Trench System (rating index >0 and <.1), Moderately limited for Standard Trench System (rating index > .1 to .99), or Severely limited for Standard Trench System (rating index = 1.0). This rating class terminology agrees with terminology from Chapter 64E-6.

Definitions:

Septic tank - a watertight receptacle constructed to promote separation of solid and liquid components of wastewater, to provide limited digestion of organic matter, to store solids, and to allow clarified liquid to discharge for further treatment and disposal into a drainfield.

Standard subsurface drainfield system - an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system drainfield consisting of a distribution box or header pipe and a drain trench or absorption bed with all portions of the drainfield sidewalls installed below the elevation of undisturbed native soil.

Water table elevation - the upper surface of the groundwater or that level below which the soil or underlying rock material is wholly saturated with water. Water table elevation is measured from the soil surface downward to the upper level of saturated soil or up to the free water level.

Limitation ratings - Soil classification ratings which describe the relative suitability of soils to properly assimilate sewage effluent.

The three rating categories for the purpose of this rule are:

(a) Slightly limited - soil materials with favorable properties for the use of a drainfield.

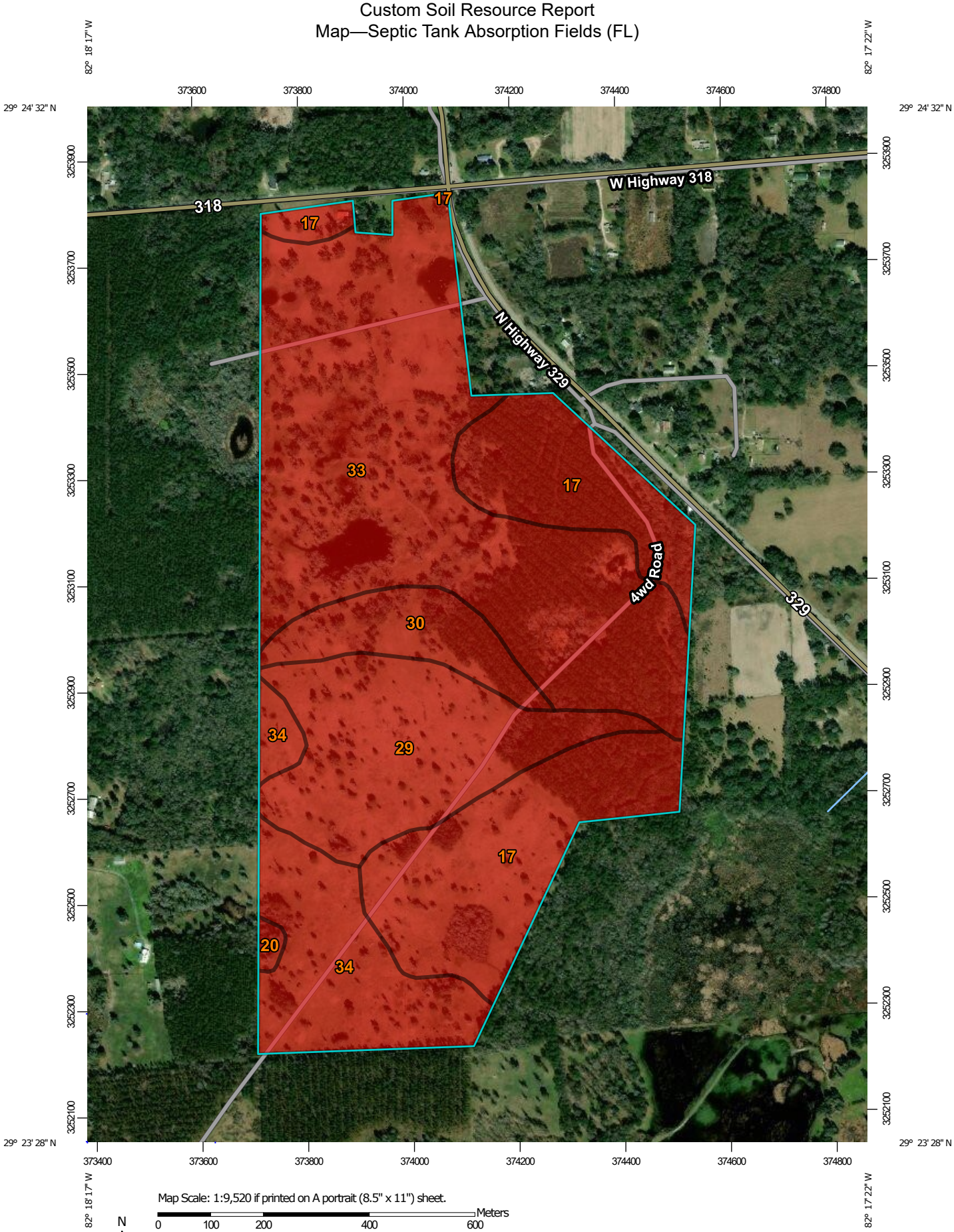
(b) Moderately limited - soil materials that have properties moderately favorable for the use of a drainfield.

(c) Severely limited - soil materials which have one or more properties unsuitable for the use of a drainfield.

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 specified use. "Slightly limited" indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. "Moderately 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. "Severely 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.

Other components with different ratings may be present in each map unit. The ratings for all components, regardless of the map unit aggregated rating, can be viewed by generating the equivalent report from the Soil Reports tab in Web Soil

Survey or from the Soil Data Mart site. Onsite investigation may be needed to validate these interpretations and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site.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82° 17' 22" W
29° 24' 32" N
29° 23' 28" N
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373800
374000
374200
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374800
373400
3253900
3253700
3253500
3253300
3253100
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W Highway 318
318
N Highway 329
329
4wd Road
17
33
30
34
29
20
Map Scale: 1:9,520 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.
N
Meters
0 100 200 400 600
Feet
0 450 900 1800 2700
Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

- Severely limited
- Moderately limited
- Slightly limited
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

- Severely limited
- Moderately limited
- Slightly limited
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

- Severely limited
- Moderately limited
- Slightly limited
- Not rated or not available

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

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

Background

- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

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

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

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Soil Survey Area: Marion County Area, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 17, Sep 17, 2019

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 31, 2009—Nov 26, 2017

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

Tables—Septic Tank Absorption Fields (FL)

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
17	Blichton sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Severely limited	Blichton, non-hydric (75%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	59.7	24.8%
				Restricted permeability (0.50)		
			Blichton, hydric (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Restricted permeability (0.50)		
			Flemington (4%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Restricted permeability (1.00)		
			Lochloosa (3%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Restricted permeability (0.50)		
			Kanapaha, non-hydric (3%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
			Sparr (3%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
20	Boardman loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	Severely limited	Boardman, non-hydric (65%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	1.0	0.4%
				Restricted permeability (0.50)		
			Boardman, hydric (15%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Restricted permeability (0.50)		
			Fellowship, hydric (4%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Restricted permeability (1.00)		

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
			Blichton, non-hydric (4%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Restricted permeability (0.50)		
			Flemington (4%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Restricted permeability (1.00)		
			Micanopy (3%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Restricted permeability (0.50)		
			Wacahoota, non-hydric (3%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Restricted permeability (0.50)		
29	Fellowship loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Severely limited	Fellowship, non-hydric (75%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	38.3	15.9%
				Restricted permeability (0.50)		
			Fellowship, hydric (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Restricted permeability (0.50)		
			Blichton, non-hydric (5%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Restricted permeability (0.50)		
			Flemington (4%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Restricted permeability (1.00)		
			Micanopy (4%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
				Restricted permeability (0.50)		
30	Fellowship loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	Severely limited	Fellowship, non-hydric (70%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	14.2	5.9%
				Restricted permeability (0.50)		
			Fellowship, hydric (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Restricted permeability (0.50)		
			Blichton, non-hydric (6%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Restricted permeability (0.50)		
			Flemington (6%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Restricted permeability (1.00)		
			Micanopy (6%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Restricted permeability (0.50)		
33	Flemington loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Severely limited	Flemington (85%)	Ponding (1.00)	97.9	40.7%
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Restricted permeability (1.00)		
			Blichton, non-hydric (4%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Restricted permeability (0.50)		
			Kanapaha, non-hydric (3%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
			Fellowship, hydric (3%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Restricted permeability (1.00)		
			Micanopy (3%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Restricted permeability (0.50)		
34	Flemington loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Severely limited	Flemington (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	29.7	12.3%
				Restricted permeability (1.00)		
			Fellowship, non-hydric (4%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Restricted permeability (0.50)		
			Blichton, non-hydric (4%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Restricted permeability (0.50)		
			Kanapaha, non-hydric (4%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
			Micanopy (3%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Restricted permeability (0.50)		
			Lochloosa (3%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Restricted permeability (0.50)		
Totals for Area of Interest					**240.6**	**100.0%**

Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Severely limited	240.6	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest	**240.6**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Septic Tank Absorption Fields (FL)

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Soil Properties and Qualities

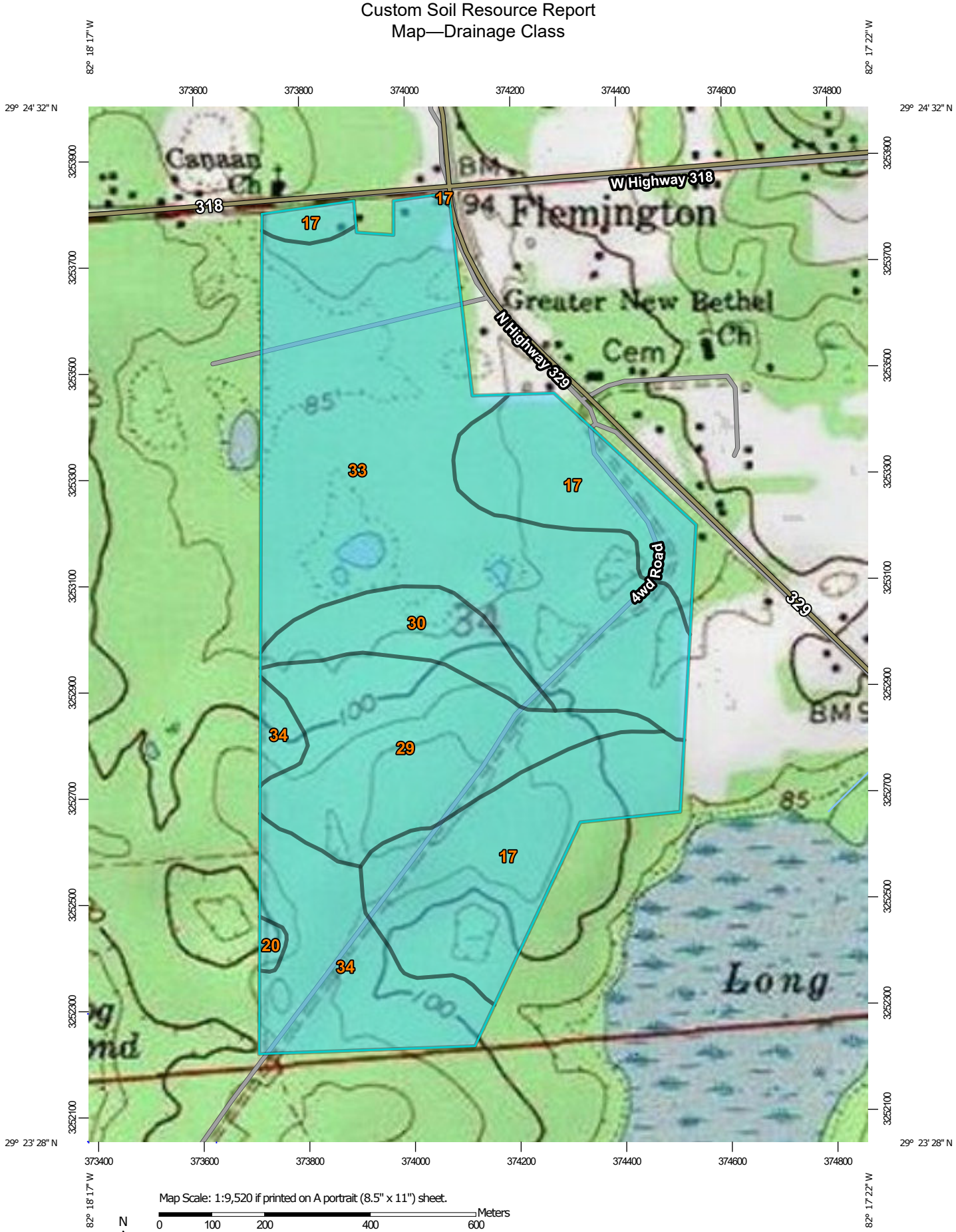
The Soil Properties and Qualities section includes various soil properties and qualities displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each property or quality.

Soil Qualities and Features

Soil qualities are behavior and performance attributes that are not directly measured, but are inferred from observations of dynamic conditions and from soil properties. Example soil qualities include natural drainage, and frost action. Soil features are attributes that are not directly part of the soil. Example soil features include slope and depth to restrictive layer. These features can greatly impact the use and management of the soil.

Drainage Class

"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."



Map Scale: 1:9,520 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters
0 100 200 400 600

Feet
0 450 900 1800 2700

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

- Excessively drained
- Somewhat excessively drained
- Well drained
- Moderately well drained
- Somewhat poorly drained
- Poorly drained
- Very poorly drained
- Subaqueous
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

- Excessively drained
- Somewhat excessively drained
- Well drained
- Moderately well drained
- Somewhat poorly drained
- Poorly drained
- Very poorly drained
- Subaqueous
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

- Excessively drained
- Somewhat excessively drained
- Well drained
- Moderately well drained
- Somewhat poorly drained
- Poorly drained
- Very poorly drained
- Subaqueous
- Not rated or not available

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

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

Background

- Topographic Map
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Marion County Area, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 17, Sep 17, 2019

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 31, 2009—Nov 26, 2017

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

Table—Drainage Class

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
17	Blichton sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Poorly drained	59.7	24.8%
20	Boardman loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	Poorly drained	1.0	0.4%
29	Fellowship loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Poorly drained	38.3	15.9%
30	Fellowship loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	Poorly drained	14.2	5.9%
33	Flemington loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Poorly drained	97.9	40.7%
34	Flemington loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Poorly drained	29.7	12.3%
Totals for Area of Interest			**240.6**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Drainage Class

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Water Features

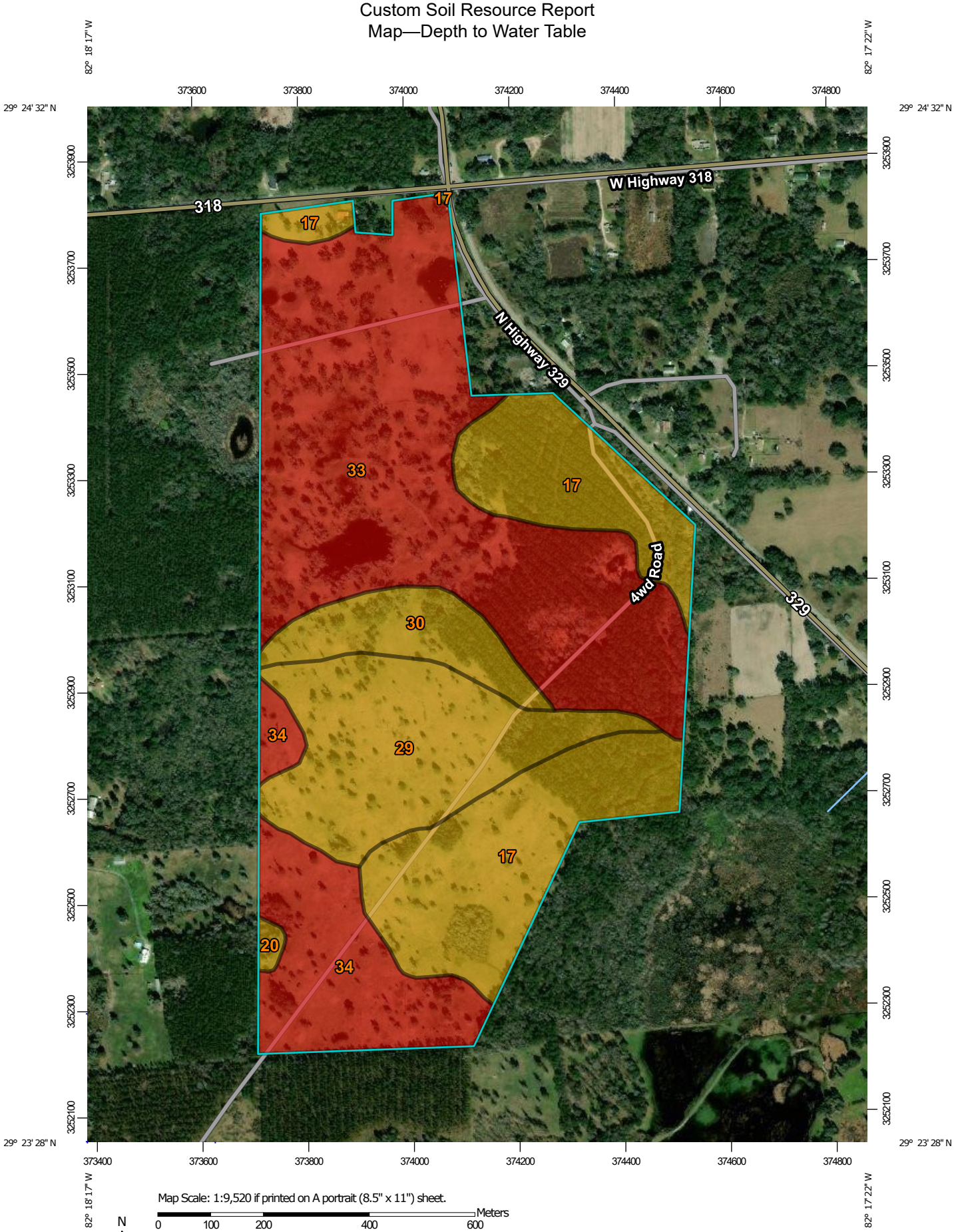
Water Features include ponding frequency, flooding frequency, and depth to water table.

Depth to Water Table

"Water table" refers to a saturated zone in the soil. It occurs during specified months. Estimates of the upper limit are based mainly on observations of the water table at selected sites and on evidence of a saturated zone, namely grayish colors (redoximorphic features) in the soil. A saturated zone that lasts for less than a month is not considered a water table.

This attribute is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this soil property, only the representative value is used.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Depth to Water Table



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

0 - 25

25 - 50

50 - 100

100 - 150

150 - 200

> 200

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

0 - 25

25 - 50

50 - 100

100 - 150

150 - 200

> 200

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

0 - 25

25 - 50

50 - 100

100 - 150

150 - 200

> 200

Not rated or not available

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails

Interstate Highways

US Routes

Major Roads

Local Roads

Background

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Marion County Area, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 17, Sep 17, 2019

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 31, 2009—Nov 26, 2017

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

Table—Depth to Water Table

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (centimeters)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
17	Blichton sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	31	59.7	24.8%
20	Boardman loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	38	1.0	0.4%
29	Fellowship loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	38	38.3	15.9%
30	Fellowship loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	38	14.2	5.9%
33	Flemington loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	15	97.9	40.7%
34	Flemington loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	15	29.7	12.3%
Totals for Area of Interest			**240.6**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Depth to Water Table

Units of Measure: centimeters

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Lower

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

Beginning Month: January

Ending Month: December

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