Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

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 in this report, along with the maps, provide information on the composition of map units and properties of their components.

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.

The Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated) report displays a generated description of the major soils that occur in a map unit. Descriptions of non-soil (miscellaneous areas) and minor map unit components are not included. This description is generated from the underlying soil attribute data.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other Soil Data Mart reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the Soil Data Mart reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.

Report—Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Escambia County, Florida

Map Unit: 30—Perdido sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Perdido (80%)

The Perdido component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bama (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bama soil is a minor component.

Component: Lucy (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Lucy soil is a minor component.

Component: Poarch (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Poarch soil is a minor component.

Component: Red Bay (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Red Bay soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 32—Troup sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Troup (80%)

The Troup component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R133AY002FL Longleaf Pine-turkey Oak Hills ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Blanton (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Blanton soil is a minor component.

Component: Lakeland (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Lakeland soil is a minor component.

Component: Foxworth (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Foxworth soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 49—Dorovan muck and Fluvaquents, frequently flooded

Component: Dorovan (45%)

The Dorovan component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 50 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Fluvaquents (40%)

The Fluvaquents component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy fluvial sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pelham (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Pelham soil is a minor component.

Component: Bigbee (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bigbee soil is a minor component.

Component: Mantachie (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Mantachie soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 54—Troup-Poarch complex, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Troup (45%)

The Troup component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Poarch (35%)

The Poarch component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lakeland (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Lakeland soil is a minor component.

Component: Bonifay (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bonifay soil is a minor component.

Component: Maubila (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Maubila soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 59—Notcher fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Notcher (85%)

The Notcher component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on fluviomarine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy over clayey fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer, plinthite, is 22 to 28 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 1e. Irrigated land capability classification is 1e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Daleville (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Daleville soil is a minor component.

Component: Malbis (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Malbis soil is a minor component.

Component: Robertsdale (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Robertsdale soil is a minor component.

Component: Robertsdale (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Robertsdale soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 60—Notcher fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Notcher (85%)

The Notcher component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on fluviomarine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy over clayey fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer, plinthite, is 22 to 28 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. Irrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Atmore (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Atmore soil is a minor component.

Component: Malbis (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Malbis soil is a minor component.

Component: Escambia (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Escambia soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 62—Bama fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Bama (85%)

The Bama component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on high stream fluviomarine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 1. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Benndale (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Benndale soil is a minor component.

Component: Smithdale (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Smithdale soil is a minor component.

Component: Heidel (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Heidel soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 64—Red Bay fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Red Bay (85%)

The Red Bay component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 1. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bama (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bama soil is a minor component.

Component: Perdido (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Perdido soil is a minor component.

Component: Lucy (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Lucy soil is a minor component.

Component: Emory (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Emory soil is a minor component.

Component: Grady (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Grady soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 69—Notcher-Maubila complex, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Notcher (45%)

The Notcher component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 38 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Maubila (35%)

The Maubila component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges, coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Cowarts (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Cowarts soil is a minor component.

Component: Bonifay (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bonifay soil is a minor component.

Component: Perdido (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Perdido soil is a minor component.

Component: Iuka (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Iuka soil is a minor component.

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Escambia County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 20, Jun 11, 2020