

ANCLOTE SERIES

The Anclothe series consists of very deep, very poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils in depressions, poorly defined drainageways, and floodplains. They formed in thick beds of sandy marine sediments. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 75 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 1 percent.

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Sandy, siliceous, hyperthermic Type Endoaquolls

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING: Anclothe soils are in depressions, flats, or poorly defined drainage ways in the Lower Coastal Plain. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent They formed in thick beds of sandy marine sediments. The climate is humid subtropical. The average annual precipitation ranges from 52 to 57 inches, and the average annual temperature ranges from about 74 to 77 degrees F.

DRAINAGE AND PERMEABILITY: Very poorly drained; rapid permeability.

USE AND VEGETATION: Anclothe soils are used mainly for range and woodland. A few cleared areas are used for truck, bulb, and flower crops, and improved pasture. Native vegetation consists of cypress, bay, popash, pond pine, cabbage palm, red maple, and juncus species.

<http://ortho.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/osd/dat/A/ANCLOTE.html>

BASINGER SERIES

The Basinger series consists of very deep, poorly drained and very poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils in sloughs, depressions, low flats, and poorly defined drainageways. They formed in sandy marine sediments. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 72 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Siliceous, hyperthermic Spodic Psammaquents

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING: Basinger soils are in sloughs, low flats, depressions, and poorly defined drainageways. They formed in sandy marine sediments. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. The climate is humid subtropical. The average annual temperature ranges from 70 to 74 degrees F., and the average annual rainfall ranges from 50 to 60 inches.

DRAINAGE AND PERMEABILITY: Poorly and very poorly drained; rapid permeability.

USE AND VEGETATION: Most areas of Basinger soil that are cleared are used for rangeland. With water control, they are used for winter truck crops and tame pasture. The natural vegetation consists of waxmyrtle, St Johnswort, maidencane, pineland threeawn, cypress, slash pine, longleaf pine, pond pine, and other water tolerant plants.

<http://ortho.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/osd/dat/B/BASINGER.html>

CANAVERAL SERIES

The Canaveral series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly to moderately well drained, very rapidly permeable soils on side slopes of dune-like ridges bordering depressions and sloughs along the coast in Peninsular Florida. They formed in thick marine deposits of sand and shell fragments. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 73 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. Slopes are dominantly less than 3 percent but range up to 5 percent.

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Hyperthermic, uncoated Aquic Quartzipsamments

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING: Canaveral soils are on low dune-like ridges and side slopes bordering depressions and sloughs along the coast in the lower Coastal Plain. Slopes are dominantly 0 to 3 percent but range up to 5 percent. They formed in thick marine deposits of sand and shell fragments. The climate is humid subtropical. The average annual precipitation ranges from 50 to 60 inches and average annual temperature ranges from 72 to 74 degrees F.

DRAINAGE AND PERMEABILITY: Somewhat poorly to moderately well drained; very rapid permeability.

USE AND VEGETATION: Most areas of Canaveral soils remain in their natural state and are used for wildlife habitat and recreation. A few areas are used for building sites. The native vegetation consists of cabbage palm, scattered sawpalmetto, magnolias, bays, and slash pine with an understory of gallberry and pineland threeawn.

<http://ortho.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/osd/dat/C/CANAVERAL.html>

CANDLER SERIES

The Candler series consists of very deep, excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils on uplands. They formed in thick beds of eolian or marine deposits of coarse textured materials. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 72 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. Slopes range from 0 to up to 25 percent in dissected areas.

TAXONOMIC CLASS Hyperthermic, uncoated Lamellic Quartzipsamments

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING: Candler soils are on uplands in peninsular Florida. Slopes range from 0 to 25 percent in dissected areas. They formed in thick beds of eolian or marine deposits of coarse-textured materials. The climate is humid subtropical. The average annual precipitation ranges from 50 to 60 inches, and the average annual temperature ranges from 70 to 74 degrees F.

DRAINAGE AND PERMEABILITY: Excessively drained; rapid permeability.

USE AND VEGETATION: Many areas are used for citrus crops and tame pasture. Native vegetation consists of bluejack oak, post oak, live oak, and longleaf pine with a sparse

understory of indiangrass, chalky bluestem, pineland threeawn, hairy panicum, and other annual forbs.

<http://ortho.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/osd/dat/C/CANDLER.html>

EAUGALLIE SERIES

The EauGallie series consists of deep or very deep, poorly or very poorly drained, slowly permeable soils in flats, sloughs and depressional areas. They formed in sandy and loamy marine sediments in Peninsula Florida. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 72 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Sandy, siliceous, hyperthermic Alfic Alaquods.

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING: EauGallie soils are on flats, sloughs, and in depressions in Peninsula Florida. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. They formed in thick beds of sandy and loamy marine sediments. The climate is humid subtropical. The average annual air temperature ranges from 70 to 74 degrees F., and the average annual precipitation ranges from 50 to 60 inches.

DRAINAGE AND PERMEABILITY: Poorly or very poorly drained; moderate to slow permeability.

USE AND VEGETATION: Many areas of EauGallie soils are used for citrus, truck crops, and pastureland. Natural vegetation consists of longleaf pine, South Florida slash pine, and sawpalmetto. The understory vegetation includes inkberry, southern bayberry, and pineland threeawn.

<http://ortho.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/ods/dat/E/EAUGALLIE.html>

FLORIDANA SERIES

The Floridana series consists of very deep, very poorly drained, slowly to very slowly permeable soils on low broad flats, flood plains, and in depressional areas. They formed in thick beds of sandy and loamy marine sediments. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 74 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 1 percent.

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Loamy, siliceous, superactive, hyperthermic Arenic Argiaquolls

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING: Floridana soils are in depressional areas, floodplains, drainageways, and on low broad flats in the Lower Coastal Plain. Slopes range from 0 to 1 percent. They formed in thick beds of sandy and loamy marine sediments. The average annual temperature ranges from 72 to 76 degrees F., and the average annual precipitation ranges from 50 to 60 inches.

DRAINAGE AND PERMEABILITY: Very poorly drained; very slow permeability.

USE AND VEGETATION: Many areas of Floridana soils have been cleared and used for pasture. Where water control is adequate, it is used for growing truck crops and citrus. Natural vegetation consists of sand cordgrass, cabbage palmetto, myrtle, and pineland threeawn. In depressional areas, most of the soil has a sparse to dense cover of cypress. In floodplains, the vegetation is mostly sweetgum, blackgum, red maple, and cypress.

<http://ortho.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/os/dat/F/FLORIDANA.html>

IMMOKALEE SERIES

The Immokalee series consists of deep and very deep, poorly drained and very poorly drained soils that formed in sandy marine sediments. They occur on flatwoods and in depressions of Peninsular Florida. Slopes are dominantly 0 to 2 percent but range to 5 percent.

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Sandy, siliceous, hyperthermic Arenic Alaquods

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING: Immokalee soils are on flatwoods and in depressions. They formed in sandy marine sediments. Slope gradients are usually 0 to 2 percent, but adjacent to swamps, ponds, marshes, and lakes, slopes range from 2 to 5 percent. Annual precipitation is about 50 to 60 inches, and mean annual air temperature is about 70 to 74 degrees F.

DRAINAGE AND PERMEABILITY: Immokalee soils are poorly drained or very poorly drained. Runoff is slow or ponded. Permeability is rapid or very rapid in the A and E horizons and moderate or moderately rapid in the Bh horizon. The water table is at depths of 6 to 18 inches for 1 to 4 months during most years. It is between a depth of 18 inches to 35 inches for 2 to 10 months during most years. It is below 60 inches during the dry periods of most years. Depressional areas are covered with standing water for periods of 6 to 9 months or more in most years.

USE AND VEGETATION: Principal vegetation is longleaf and slash pines and undergrowth of sawpalmetto, gallberry, waxmyrtle, and pineland threeawn. In depressions, water tolerant plants such as cypress, loblollybay, gorodonia, red maple, sweetbay, maidencane, blue maidencane, chalky bluestem, sand cordgrass, and bluejoint panicum are more common. Most areas are used for range and forest. Large areas with adequate water management are used for citrus, tame pasture, and truck crops.

<http://ortho.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/osd/dat/I/IMMOKALEE.html>

MALABAR SERIES

The Malabar series consists of very deep, poorly to very poorly drained soils in sloughs, shallow depressions, and along flood plains. They formed in sandy and loamy marine sediments. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 73 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Loamy, siliceous, active, hyperthermic Grossarenic Endoaqualfs

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING: Malabar soils are in sloughs, depressions, and along flood plains. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. They formed in thick beds of sandy and loamy marine sediments. The average annual temperature ranges from 72 to 74 degrees F., and the average annual precipitation ranges from 53 to 57 inches.

DRAINAGE AND PERMEABILITY: Poorly and very poorly drained; rapid permeability in the A, E, Bw and Cg horizons, and slow to very slow permeability in the Btg horizon.

USE AND VEGETATION: Large areas of the Malabar soils are used extensively for range. Some areas are used for citrus crops, truck crops, and improved pasture with adequate water control. Native vegetation consists of scattered slash pine, cypress wax myrtle, cabbage palm, pineland threeawn, and maidencane. In depressions, the vegetation is dominantly St Johnswort or maidencane.

<http://ortho.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/osd/dat/M/MALABAR.html>

MYAKKA SERIES

The Myakka series consists of deep and very deep, poorly to very poorly drained soils formed in sandy marine deposits. These soils are on flatwoods, high tidal areas, flood plains, depressions, and gently sloping to sloping barrier islands. They have rapid permeability in the A horizon and moderate or moderately rapid permeability in the Bh horizon. Slopes range from 0 to 8 percent.

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Sandy, siliceous, hyperthermic Aeric Alaquods

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING: Myakka soils occur on nearly level high tidal, flatwoods, flood plains, and depressional areas and gently sloping to sloping barrier islands with gradients of 0 to 8 percent. The soil formed in sandy marine deposits. Rainfall averages about 50 to 60 inches annually with mean annual air temperature of about 70 to 74 degrees F.

DRAINAGE AND PERMEABILITY: Myakka soils are poorly to very poorly drained. They have slow internal drainage and slow to ponded runoff. Permeability is rapid in the A and E horizons and moderate or moderately rapid in the Bh horizon. The water table is at depths of less than 18 inches for 1 to 4 months duration in most years and recedes to depths of more than 40 inches during very dry seasons. Depressional areas are covered with standing water for periods of 6 to 9 months or more in most years.

USE AND VEGETATION: Most areas are used for commercial forest production or native range. Large areas with adequate water control measures are used for citrus, improved pasture, and truck crops. Native vegetation includes longleaf and slash pines with an undergrowth of sawpalmetto, running oak, inkberry, waxmyrtle, huckleberry, chalky bluestem, pineland threeawn, and scattered fetterbush.

<http://ortho.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/osd/dat/M/HYAKKA.html>

PAOLA SERIES

The Paola series consists of very deep, excessively drained, very rapidly permeable soils on uplands. They formed in thick sandy marine deposits. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 72 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 20 percent.

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Hyperthermic, uncoated Spodic Quartzipsamments

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING: These soils are on uplands of the Coastal Plain. They formed sandy marine deposits more than 7 feet thick. The climate is humid subtropical. Slopes range from 0 to 20 percent. The average annual temperature is about 70 to 74 degrees F., and the average annual rainfall ranges from 50 to 60 inches.

DRAINAGE AND PERMEABILITY: Excessively drained; very rapid permeability.

USE AND VEGETATION: Primarily in forest. Native vegetation consists of sand pine, slash pine, longleaf pine, scrub live oak, scattered turkey oak, and bluejack oak. The undergrowth consists of cacti, mosses, lichens, creeping dodder, rosemary, and scattered sawpalmetto.

DISTRIBUTION AND EXTENT: Peninsular Florida. The series is of large extent.

<http://ortho.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/osd/dat/P/PAOLA.html>

POMELLO SERIES

The Pomello series consists of very deep, moderately well to somewhat poorly drained soils that are sandy to depths of more than 80 inches. Pomello soils formed in sandy marine sediments in the flatwoods areas of Peninsular Florida. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent.

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Sandy, siliceous, hyperthermic Oxyaquic Alorthods

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING: Pomello soils are on ridges within the flatwoods in Peninsular Florida. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent. Precipitation averages 50 to 60 inches, and average air temperature is 70 to 74 degrees F.

DRAINAGE AND PERMEABILITY: Moderately well and somewhat poorly drained. Moderately rapid permeability. The seasonally high water table is at depths of about 24 to 42 inches for 1 to 4 months.

USE AND VEGETATION: Pomello soils are mostly used for range and forest production. A few areas are used for pasture. In its northern extent of occurrence many areas are used for urban development. Native vegetation is dominated by scrub oak, dwarf live oak, sawpalmetto, longleaf pine, slash pine, and pine land threeawn.

<http://ortho.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/osd/dat/P/POMELLO.html>

RIVIERA SERIES

The Riviera series consists of very deep, poorly drained, very slowly permeable soils on broad, low flats and in depressions in the Lower Coastal Plain. They formed in stratified sandy and loamy marine sediments on the Lower Coastal Plain. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 75 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 62 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Loamy, siliceous, active, hyperthermic Arenic Glossaqualfs

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING: Riviera soils are on broad, low flats and in depressions in the Lower Coastal Plain. They formed in stratified sandy and loamy marine sediments. The climate is humid semitropical. Slopes are less than 2 percent. The average annual temperature ranges from 74 to 76 degrees F., and the average annual precipitation ranges from 58 to 65 inches.

DRAINAGE AND PERMEABILITY: Poorly and very poorly drained; very slow permeability.

USE AND VEGETATION: When drained, Riviera soils are used for citrus, winter truck crops, and improved pasture. Native vegetation consists of slash pine, cabbage, and sawpalmetto, scattered cypress, maidencane, and pineland threeawn.

<http://ortho.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/osd/dat/R/RIVIERA.html>

SATELLITE SERIES

The Satellite series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils on low knolls and ridges of the Florida flatwoods. They formed in thick beds of marine sand. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 74 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Hyperthermic, uncoated Aquic Quartzipsamments

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING: Satellite soils are on low knolls and ridges on higher elevations in the Lower Coastal Plain. They formed in regolith of a thick bed of marine sand. The climate is humid semitropical. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. Near the type location, the average annual precipitation is ranges from 50 to 60 inches and mean annual air temperature is about 74 degrees F. Frost-free season is about 330 days.

DRAINAGE AND PERMEABILITY: Somewhat poorly drained; very rapid permeability.

USE AND VEGETATION: Most areas of Satellite soil is used for forest and range. Native vegetation consists of south Florida slash pine, sawpalmetto, pineland threeawn, and other native grasses.

<http://ortho.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/osd/dat/S/SATELLITE.html>

ST JOHNS SERIES

The St Johns series consists of very deep, very poorly or poorly drained, moderately permeable soils on broad flats and depressional areas of the lower Coastal Plain. They

formed in sandy marine sediments. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 73 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent.

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Sandy, siliceous, hyperthermic Typic Alaquods

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING: St Johns soils are on broad flats and depressional areas of the lower Coastal Plain. They formed in sandy marine sediments. The climate is warm and humid. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent. The average annual temperature ranges from 72 to 75 degrees F., and the average annual precipitation ranges from 50 to 60 inches.

DRAINAGE AND PERMEABILITY: Poorly or very poorly drained; moderate permeability.

USE AND VEGETATION: Most areas of St Johns soils are used for forest or rangeland. Principal vegetation of the forested areas is longleaf pine, slash pine, and pond pine with an undergrowth of sawpalmetto, gallberry, waxmyrtle, huckleberry, and pineland threeawn. Some areas that have adequate water control are used for citrus, improved pasture, and special crops.

<http://ortho.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/osd/dat/S/ST.JOHNS.html>

ST LUCIE SERIES

The St Lucie series consists of very deep, excessively drained, very rapidly permeable soils on dune-like ridges and on isolated knolls. They formed in marine or eolian sand. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 72 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 60 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 20 percent.

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Hyperthermic, uncoated Typic Quartzipsamments

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING: St Lucie soils are on dune-like ridges and on isolated knolls. They formed in marine or eolian sand. The climate is humid semitropical. Slopes range from 0 to 20 percent. The average annual air temperature ranges from 72 to 74 degrees F., and the average annual precipitation ranges from 50 to 70 inches.

DRAINAGE AND PERMEABILITY: Excessively drained; very rapid permeability.

USE AND VEGETATION: Most areas of St Lucie soil are in scrub forest. Some areas are used for building sites and as a source of sand for concrete. Vegetation is dominated by sand live oak, sand pine, dwarf willow, sawpalmetto, rosemary, pricklypear cactus, and lichens.

<http://ortho.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/osd/dat/S/ST.LUCIE.html>

TURNBULL SERIES

The Turnbull series consists of very deep, very poorly drained, very slowly permeable soils near sea level and are flooded periodically by tidal overwash. They formed in clayey and sandy estuarine deposits. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is

about 72 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. Slopes are less than 1 percent.

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Fine, smectitic, nonacid, hyperthermic Typic Hydraquents

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING: Turnbull soils are in tidal marsh areas of estuaries. Slopes are less than 1 percent. Elevations are approximately sea level. They formed in clayey and sandy estuarine sediments. The climate is humid subtropical. The average annual precipitation ranges from 50 to 60 inches and the average annual air temperature ranges about 72 degrees F.

DRAINAGE AND PERMEABILITY: Very poorly drained; very slow permeability

USE AND VEGETATION: Turnbull soils are used for wildlife habitat. They serve as a spawning area and are an important link in the food chain of many commercial and sport fin fish as well as shellfish. Native vegetation consists of needlegrass rush, smooth cordgrass, bushy sea-oxeye, marshhay cordgrass, bigleaf sumpweed, and seashore saltgrass.

<http://ortho.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/osd/dat/T/TURNBULL.html>

RIOMAR SERIES

The Riomar series consists of very poorly drained, moderately deep, very slowly permeable soils that formed in loamy or clayey tidal deposits. They occur on nearly level mangrove islands and swamps. Slopes are less than one percent.

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Fine, semctitic, nonacid, hyperthermic Typic Hydraquents

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING: Riomar soils are in mangrove islands and tidal swamps, at or near sea level. These soils formed in unconsolidated loamy or clayey tidal deposits. Slopes range from 0 to 0.5 percent. Near the type location, the mean annual rainfall is about 55 inches, and the mean annual temperature is about 74 degrees F.

DRAINAGE AND PERMEABILITY: Riomar soils are very poorly drained. Permeability is very slow in the upper part of the C horizon and very slow to slow in the lower part of the C horizon. They are continuously saturated. Tides flood the surface twice daily.

USE AND VEGETATION: The major uses are for wetland wildlife habitat, for sport and commercial finfish, as shellfish and crustacean spawning grounds, and for natural erosion control during tropical storms. Also, where accessible by elevated road or levee, these areas are well suited to beekeeping for mangrove honey production. Vegetation is red, black and white mangrove, with some areas of sea rocket, saltwort, perennial glasswort, seashore saltgrass, and seashore paspalum.

<http://ortho.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/osd/dat/R/RIOMAR.html>

VALKARIA SERIES

The Valkaria series consists of deep, rapidly permeable soils that formed in thick beds of marine sands. These soils occur in broad, poorly defined, low gradient drainageways, depressions and low nearly level areas. Under natural conditions they are saturated at depths between 0 and 12 inches of depressional areas are covered by shallow water during the summer rainy season. Slopes are 2 percent or less.

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Siliceous, hyperthermic Spodic Psammaquents

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING: Valkaria soils are in poorly defined drainageways and in low nearly level areas. Gradients range from 0 to 2 percent. The soil formed in thick marine sands. Near the type location, average annual precipitation is about 55 inches and mean annual air temperature is about 73 degrees F.

DRAINAGE AND PERMEABILITY: Poorly or very poorly drained; slow or ponded runoff, rapid permeability. The water table is within depths of 0 to 12 inches for 2 to 6 months during most years. During periods of extended rainfall the water table is at the surface for a few days to about 3 months. In dry seasons the water table may be as deep as 30 inches. Where canals are established, the water table normally is at depths of 15 to 30 inches. Depressional areas are ponded for about 3 months or more.

USE AND VEGETATION: Where water control is adequate, these soils are used for truck crops, citrus, and improved pasture. Natural vegetation is palms, cabbage palmettos, St Johnswort, waxmyrtle, blue maidencane, chalky bluestem, pineland threeawn, and widely spaced pine and cypress. Maidencane is the most common plant in depressions.

<http://ortho.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/osd/dat/V/VALKARIA.html>

TOMOKA SERIES

The Tomoka series consists of deep, very poorly drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in decomposed dark reddish brown and black organic material about 27 inches thick over sand and loamy mineral material. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Loamy, siliceous, dysic, hyperthermic Terric Haplosaprists

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING: Tomoka soils are on broad low flats, fresh water marshes and swamps. Gradients are less than 2 percent. They formed in hyprophytic nonwoody plant remains over sandy and loamy mineral material. Rainfall is about 55 inches annually and mean annual temperature is about 74 degrees F., near the type location.

DRAINAGE AND PERMEABILITY: Tomoka soils are very poorly drained. Runoff is very slow. Permeability is moderate. In drained areas, a water control system regulates the water table according to plant needs. In undrained areas, the water table is at or on the surface of the soil except during extended dry periods.

USE AND VEGETATION: Some areas are cleared and used for truck crops, corn, sod crops and improved pasture. Uncleared areas are used for water storage and as a wildlife

habitat. Native vegetation is sawgrass, lilies, reeds, sedges, myrtle and other aquatic plants. Cypress, red and white bay, maple and pond pine are common tree species.

<http://ortho.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/osd/dat/T/TOMOKA.html>

MICCO SERIES

The Micco series consists of deep, very poorly drained soils that formed in herbaceous organic material and sandy and loamy mineral material. These soils are on flood plains, freshwater marshes, and depressions. Slopes are less than 2 percent.

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Loamy, siliceous, dysic, hyperthermic Terric Haplohemists

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING: These soils are on flood plains, depressions, and freshwater marshes. Near the type location, precipitation averages about 55 inches annual and the (*missing information on original document*).

DRAINAGE AND PERMEABILITY: Very poorly drained. Runoff is very slow. Permeability is moderate to moderately slow.

USE AND VEGETATION: Most areas are in natural vegetation of sawgrass, lilies, sedges, cypress, bay, maple, and blackgum and used for range, wildlife habitat, or water storage areas. Some areas are drained and diked. These areas are used for truck crops, bulb crops, sod crops, and improved pasture.

<http://ortho.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/osd/dat/M/MICCO.html>