

Soil Map—Marion County Area, Florida



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Map Scale: 1:2,060 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.



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



Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
9	Arredondo sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	9.3	59.2%
37	Hague sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	3.5	22.1%
65	Sparr fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	2.9	18.8%
Totals for Area of Interest		15.7	100.0%



Soil Type Descriptions

14901 US Hwy 301, Summerfield, FL

Arredondo fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes – This is a nearly level to gently sloping, well drained soil that occurs in the uplands. Slopes are smooth and convex in shape. This soil may contain small depressions, limestone boulders, fragments of limestone, and sinkholes. Most of these boulders are siliceous. The water table in this soil is at a depth of more than 72 inches. Surface runoff is slow due to rapid infiltration. Permeability is rapid in the surface and subsurface layers and moderately slow to moderate in the loamy subsoil. The surface layer is dark grayish fine sand about 8 inches thick. The subsurface layer is yellowish brown fine sand to a depth of 49 inches. The subsoil extends to a depth of 86 inches or more and consists of yellowish brown sandy clay loam. Organic matter content is low.

Hague sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes - This is a gently sloping, well drained soil that occurs generally as small areas in the upland. Its available water capacity is moderate (about 6.7 inches). Flooding or ponding does not occur. The water table is at a depth of more than 80 inches. This soil has a profile representative of the series. The surface layer is mixed very dark grayish brown and dark grayish brown sand 0 to 8 inches thick. The subsurface layer is sand about 16 inches thick. The upper 9 inches is light yellowish brown, and the lower 7 inches reddish yellow. The subsoil extends to a depth of 74 inches. It is, in sequence downward, 3 inches of strong brown sandy loam, 13 inches of yellowish red sandy clay loam, 9 inches of yellowish red sandy loam, and 25 inches of strong brown loamy sand. The underlying material to a depth of 82 inches is strong brown loamy sand. Included with this soil in mapping are: small areas of Arredondo, Gainesville, Kendrick, and Zuber soils; a few areas of a similar soil, where the base saturation is less than 35 percent within a depth of 72 inches; and a few areas, also of a similar soil, where the surface layer is fine sand and loamy fine sand. Also included are a small acreage where the slope is 0 to 2 percent and a few areas where the subsoil is within a depth of 20 inches. Moderately eroded spots and sinkholes occur in some areas. Included soils make up about 15 percent of any one mapped area.

Sparr fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes – This soil is nearly level to gently sloping and somewhat poorly drained. It is in seasonally wet areas on the upland ridges, at the base of some sloping areas, and near some poorly drained areas. The slopes are smooth and slightly concave. Typically, the surface layer is grayish brown fine sand 8 inches thick. The subsurface layer, to a depth of 50 inches, is brown, pale brown, and very pale brown fine sand. The upper part of the subsoil, to a depth of 59 inches, is light yellowish brown fine sandy loam. The middle part, to a depth of 70 inches, is light yellowish brown sandy clay loam. The lower part to a depth of 80 inches is light brownish gray sandy clay loam. Mottles of brown, red, yellow, and gray occur from a depth of about 20 to 80 inches. Included with this soil are small areas of Arredondo, Kendrick, and Lochloosa soils. Also included are small areas of Sparr soils that have slopes of more than 5 percent and a few small areas of soils that are similar to Sparr soils but have limestone boulders in the subsoil. These areas are mainly adjacent to soils that contain bedrock or boulders in their profiles. The water table is at a depth of 2.5 to 3.5 feet for periods of 1 to 4 months. Permeability is rapid in the sandy surface and subsurface layers and slow in the subsoil. Runoff is slow. The available water capacity is low to moderate. Natural fertility is low.