



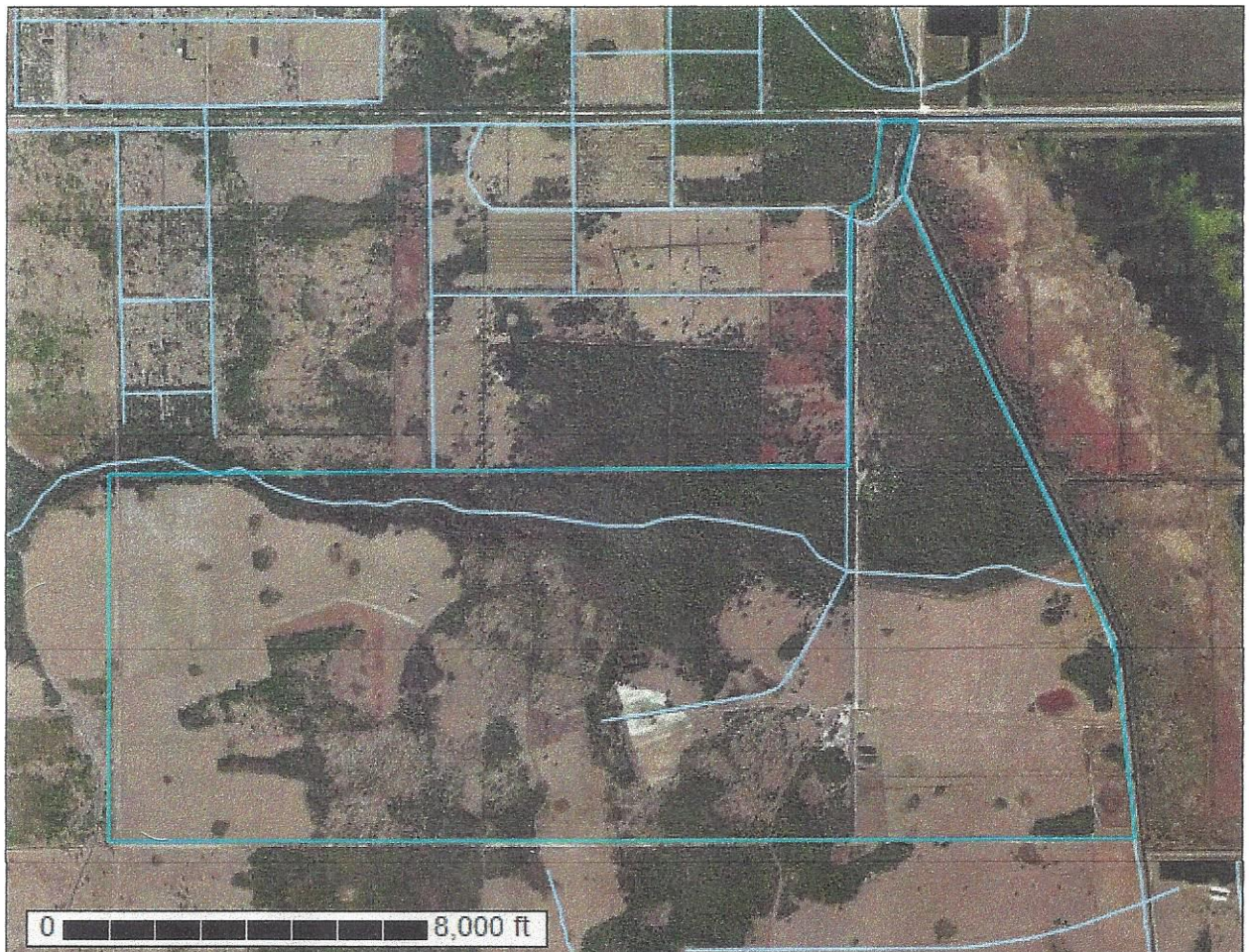
United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

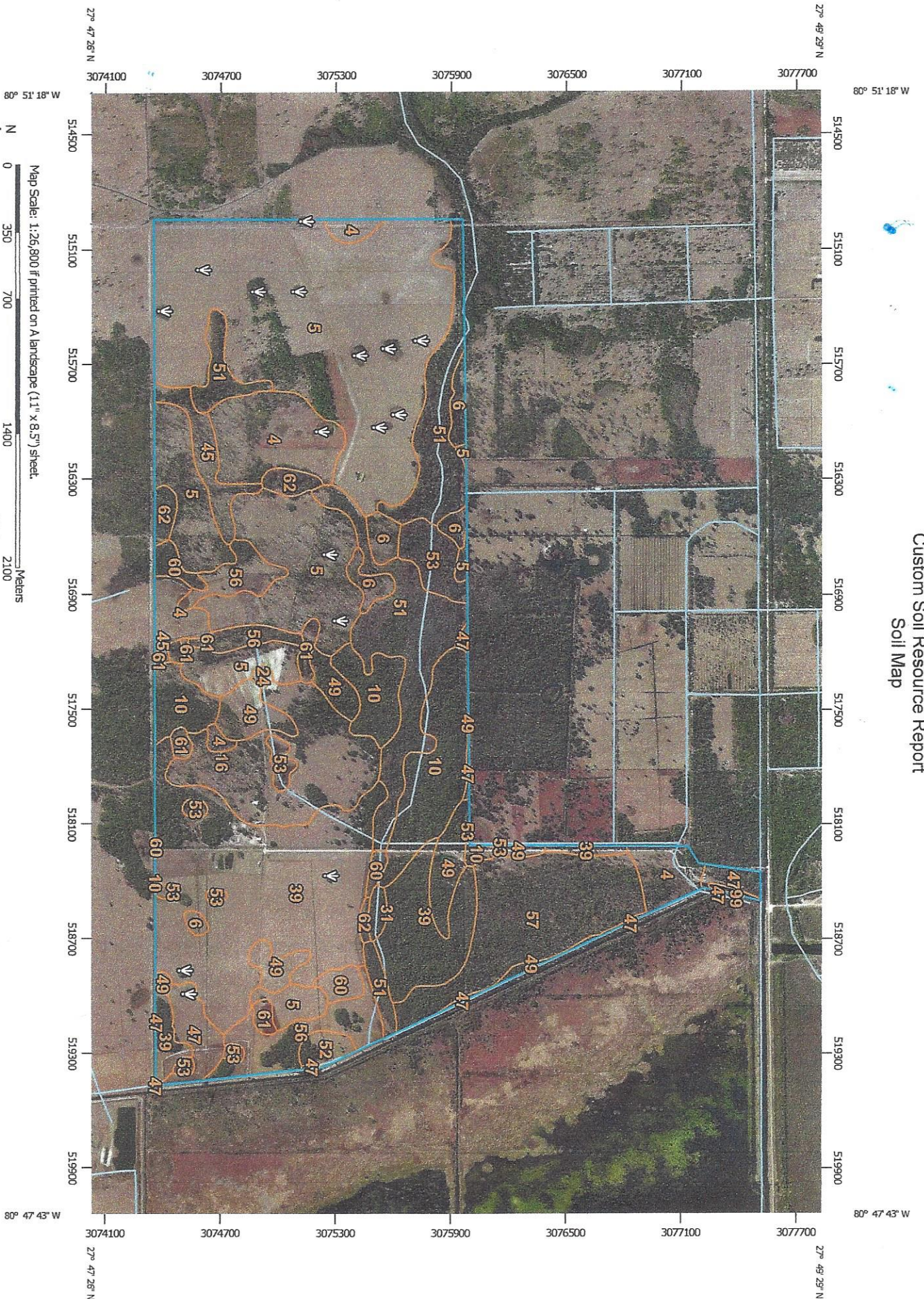
A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Indian River County, Florida



November 19, 2014

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:26,800 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

0 350 700 1400 2100 Feet
0 1000 2000 4000 6000 Meters

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

Map Unit Legend

Indian River County, Florida (FL061)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
4	Immokalee fine sand	117.2	6.1%
5	Myakka-Myakka, wet, fine sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes	575.4	29.8%
6	Oldsmar fine sand	33.7	1.7%
10	Riviera fine sand	123.9	6.4%
16	Pineda fine sand	110.9	5.7%
24	Floridana sand	2.3	0.1%
31	Jupiter fine sand	5.5	0.3%
39	Malabar fine sand	331.2	17.2%
45	Myakka fine sand, depressional	26.3	1.4%
47	Holopaw fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	35.7	1.8%
49	Pompano fine sand	72.5	3.8%
51	Riviera fine sand, depressional	183.7	9.5%
52	Oldsmar fine sand, depressional	10.5	0.5%
53	Manatee mucky loamy fine sand, depressional	40.3	2.1%
56	Pineda fine sand, depressional	75.9	3.9%
57	Holopaw fine sand, depressional	125.5	6.5%
60	Pompano fine sand, depressional	21.4	1.1%
61	Delray muck	17.3	0.9%
62	Chobee mucky loamy fine sand, depressional	17.9	0.9%
99	Water	1.6	0.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		1,928.3	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