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Natural
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Conservation
Service

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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 Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Southampton County, Virginia, and Surry County, Virginia

Bain Ivor north



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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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

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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

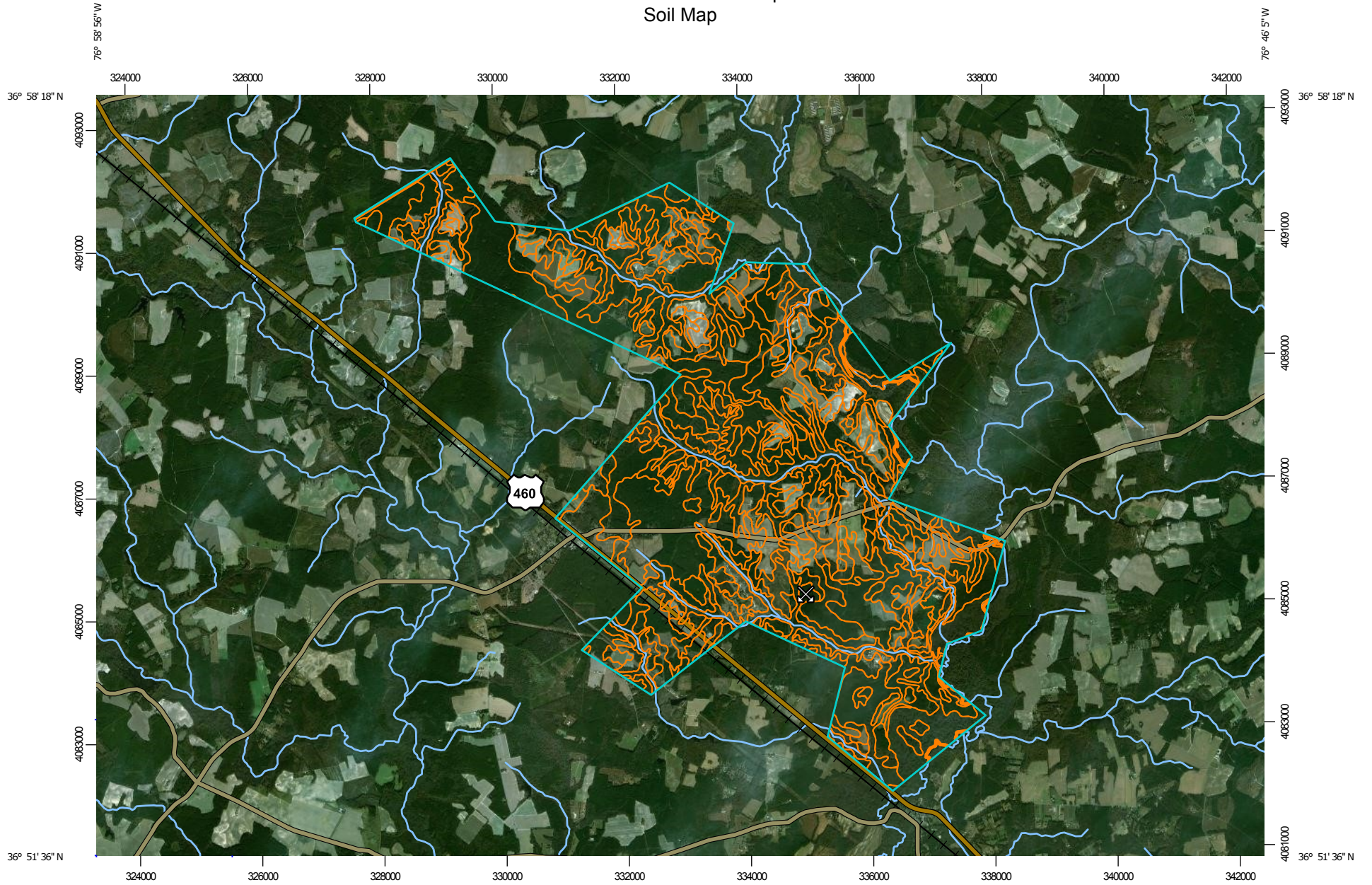
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identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

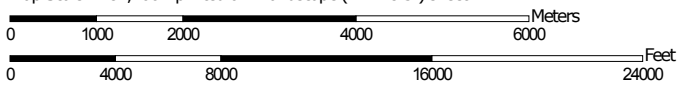
Soil Map

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.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:87,400 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.




Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 18N WGS84



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MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)


Soils


 Soil Map Unit Polygons


 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

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at scales ranging from 1:15,800 to 1:24,000.

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: Isle of Wight County, Virginia

Survey Area Data: Version 13, Oct 3, 2017

Soil Survey Area: Southampton County, Virginia

Survey Area Data: Version 16, Oct 5, 2017

Soil Survey Area: Surry County, Virginia

Survey Area Data: Version 14, Oct 5, 2017

Your area of interest (AOI) includes more than one soil survey area. These survey areas may have been mapped at different scales, with a different land use in mind, at different times, or at different levels of detail. This may result in map unit symbols, soil properties, and interpretations that do not completely agree across soil survey area boundaries.

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 7, 2016—Nov 22, 2016

MAP LEGEND

MAP INFORMATION

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
1	Alaga fine sand	1.1	0.0%
4	Chipleys sand	80.5	0.8%
6	Kenansville loamy sand	0.1	0.0%
7	Kinston loam	9.9	0.1%
9	Myatt fine sandy loam	2.0	0.0%
10	Nawney loam	62.8	0.6%
18A	Slagle fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2.8	0.0%
19B	Uchee loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	0.2	0.0%
21	Udorthefts, loamy	2.2	0.0%
W	Water	17.7	0.2%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		179.3	1.7%
Totals for Area of Interest		10,523.1	100.0%

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
1B	Alaga loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	238.0	2.3%
4A	Bibb sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	1,362.7	12.9%
10A	Craven fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	15.3	0.1%
10B	Craven fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	28.4	0.3%
13A	Emporia fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	222.6	2.1%
13B	Emporia fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	409.0	3.9%
13C	Emporia fine sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes	15.5	0.1%
16A	Myatt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1,369.5	13.0%
17A	Nansemond loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	349.8	3.3%
17B	Nansemond loamy fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	324.2	3.1%
18F	Nevarc and Remlik soils, 15 to 65 percent slopes	46.7	0.4%
20B	Ocilla loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	53.9	0.5%

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Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
20C	Ocilla loamy sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes	3.2	0.0%
21A	Pactolus loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	35.5	0.3%
23A	Roanoke loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	251.0	2.4%
24B	Rumford, Kenansville, and Uchee soils, 0 to 6 percent slopes	686.6	6.5%
24C	Rumford, Kenansville, and Uchee soils, 6 to 10 percent slopes	7.8	0.1%
26A	Slagle fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2,280.7	21.7%
26B	Slagle fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	1,500.3	14.3%
26C	Slagle fine sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes	205.3	2.0%
30B	Uchee loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	305.9	2.9%
30C	Uchee loamy sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes	130.1	1.2%
30D	Uchee loamy sand, 10 to 15 percent slopes	15.2	0.1%
34A	Yemassee fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	409.2	3.9%
W	Water	64.9	0.6%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		10,331.4	98.2%
Totals for Area of Interest		10,523.1	100.0%

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
2A	Bibb fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	0.7	0.0%
17A	Jedburg loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3.1	0.0%
31A	Rains fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	8.0	0.1%
33B	Slagle fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	0.6	0.0%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		12.4	0.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		10,523.1	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

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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.

Isle of Wight County, Virginia

1—Alaga fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 404h
Elevation: 10 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 165 to 260 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Alaga and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Alaga

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand
H2 - 3 to 60 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 4 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Nawney

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Leon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

4—Chibley sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4058
Elevation: 10 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 165 to 260 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Chibley and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 14 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chibley

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: sand
H2 - 6 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 4 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

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Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Kinston

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Nawney

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Leon

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

6—Kenansville loamy sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 405c
Elevation: 50 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 165 to 260 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kenansville and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Kenansville

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex

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Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 28 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 28 to 41 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 41 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 4 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Kinston

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Nawney

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

7—Kinston loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 405d
Elevation: 50 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F

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Frost-free period: 165 to 260 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kinston and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Kinston

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: loam
H2 - 9 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 4 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 high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

9—Myatt fine sandy loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 405g
Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 165 to 260 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Myatt and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Myatt

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 15 to 51 inches: sandy clay loam
H3 - 51 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 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 high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
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: B/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

10—Nawney loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 404j
Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 165 to 260 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Nawney and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Nawney

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Custom Soil Resource Report

Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: loam

H2 - 10 to 44 inches: loam

H3 - 44 to 60 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Hydric soil rating: Yes

18A—Slagle fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 404v

Elevation: 50 to 350 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F

Frost-free period: 165 to 260 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Slagle and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 9 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Slagle

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: fine sandy loam

H2 - 13 to 25 inches: sandy clay loam

H3 - 25 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam

Custom Soil Resource Report

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Kinston

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Nawney

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

19B—Uchee loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 404z
Elevation: 50 to 700 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 165 to 260 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Uchee and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 8 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Uchee

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 28 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 28 to 52 inches: sandy clay loam
H3 - 52 to 60 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Nawney

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Kinston

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

21—Udorthents, loamy

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4054
Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 165 to 260 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Udorthents and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Udorthents

Setting

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 10 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydric soil rating: No

W—Water

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 405h
Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 165 to 260 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Custom Soil Resource Report

Southampton County, Virginia

1B—Alaga loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rnw6
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 54 inches
Frost-free period: 180 to 208 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Alaga and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Alaga

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces, stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits and/or sandy alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 4 to 35 inches: loamy fine sand
H3 - 35 to 84 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

4A—Bibb sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rnbw
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 54 inches

Custom Soil Resource Report

Frost-free period: 180 to 208 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bibb and similar soils: 95 percent

Minor components: 3 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bibb

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, drainageways

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, tread

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and/or loamy alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: sandy loam

H2 - 8 to 50 inches: sandy loam

H3 - 50 to 84 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 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 high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Chastain, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Myatt

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

10A—Craven fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rnwj
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 54 inches
Frost-free period: 180 to 208 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Craven and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Craven

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 7 to 55 inches: clay
H3 - 55 to 72 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Low
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 24 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

10B—Craven fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rnwk
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 54 inches
Frost-free period: 180 to 208 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Craven and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Craven

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 7 to 55 inches: clay
H3 - 55 to 72 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Low
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 24 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

13A—Emporia fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rnwq
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 54 inches
Frost-free period: 180 to 208 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Emporia and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 2 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Emporia

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 17 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 17 to 33 inches: clay loam
H3 - 33 to 40 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 40 to 72 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 54 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flood plains, drainageways
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, tread

Custom Soil Resource Report

Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Myatt

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

13B—Emporia fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rnrw
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 54 inches
Frost-free period: 180 to 208 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Emporia and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 2 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Emporia

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 17 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 17 to 33 inches: clay loam
H3 - 33 to 40 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 40 to 72 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 54 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flood plains, drainageways
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Myatt

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

13C—Emporia fine sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rnws
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 54 inches
Frost-free period: 180 to 208 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Emporia and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Emporia

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 17 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 17 to 33 inches: clay loam
H3 - 33 to 40 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 40 to 72 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 10 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 54 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

16A—Myatt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rnwx
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 54 inches
Frost-free period: 180 to 208 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Myatt and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 2 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Myatt

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 12 inches: loam
H2 - 12 to 52 inches: sandy clay loam
H3 - 52 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 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 high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)

Custom Soil Resource Report

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flood plains, drainageways
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Roanoke

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flood plains, stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

17A—Nansemond loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rnwy
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 54 inches
Frost-free period: 180 to 208 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Nansemond and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Nansemond

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces, stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits and/or sandy marine deposits and/or alluvium

Custom Soil Resource Report

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 10 to 37 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 37 to 56 inches: sandy loam
H4 - 56 to 65 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

17B—Nansemond loamy fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rnwz
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 54 inches
Frost-free period: 180 to 208 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Nansemond and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Nansemond

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces, stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits and/or sandy marine deposits and/or alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 10 to 37 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 37 to 56 inches: sandy loam
H4 - 56 to 65 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

18F—Nevarc and Remlik soils, 15 to 65 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rnx0
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 54 inches
Frost-free period: 180 to 208 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Nevarc and similar soils: 45 percent
Remlik and similar soils: 35 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Nevarc

Setting

Landform: Scarps on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy alluvium and/or loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: loam
H2 - 4 to 50 inches: clay loam
H3 - 50 to 74 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 65 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well 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)

Custom Soil Resource Report

Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Remlik

Setting

Landform: Scarps on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits and/or sandy marine deposits and/or loamy alluvium and/or sandy alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 35 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 35 to 49 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 49 to 65 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 65 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

20B—Ocilla loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rnx2
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 54 inches
Frost-free period: 180 to 208 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ocilla and similar soils: 90 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ocilla

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, base slope, tread

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Parent material: Sandy and/or loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 30 inches: loamy sand

H2 - 30 to 50 inches: sandy loam

H3 - 50 to 65 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 12 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Hydric soil rating: No

20C—Ocilla loamy sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rnx3

Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 54 inches

Frost-free period: 180 to 208 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ocilla and similar soils: 65 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ocilla

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces

Custom Soil Resource Report

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, head slope, riser
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Parent material: Sandy and/or loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 30 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 30 to 50 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 50 to 65 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 10 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

21A—Pactolus loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rnx4
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 54 inches
Frost-free period: 180 to 208 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pactolus and similar soils: 80 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pactolus

Setting

Landform: Depressions on stream terraces, drainageways on stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, tread, riser
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, convex
Parent material: Sandy alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 14 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 14 to 84 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

23A—Roanoke loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rnx6
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 54 inches
Frost-free period: 180 to 208 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Roanoke and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 4 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Roanoke

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy and/or clayey alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: loam
H2 - 9 to 50 inches: clay
H3 - 50 to 72 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 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 high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)

Custom Soil Resource Report

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Chastain, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Dorovan

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flood plains, swamps
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Myatt

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Tomotley

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on stream terraces, drainageways on stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

24B—Rumford, Kenansville, and Uchee soils, 0 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rnx7
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 54 inches
Frost-free period: 180 to 208 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rumford and similar soils: 45 percent

Kenansville and similar soils: 35 percent

Uchee and similar soils: 15 percent

Minor components: 1 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rumford

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces, stream terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy marine deposits and/or sandy marine deposits and/or alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 11 inches: loamy sand

H2 - 11 to 46 inches: fine sandy loam

H3 - 46 to 70 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Kenansville

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces, stream terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy marine deposits and/or sandy marine deposits and/or alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 22 inches: loamy sand

H2 - 22 to 39 inches: sandy loam

H3 - 39 to 70 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 6 percent

Custom Soil Resource Report

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Uchee

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces, stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits and/or sandy marine deposits and/or alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 24 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 24 to 45 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 45 to 50 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 50 to 65 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Myatt

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Custom Soil Resource Report

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

24C—Rumford, Kenansville, and Uchee soils, 6 to 10 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rnx8
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 54 inches
Frost-free period: 180 to 208 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rumford and similar soils: 45 percent
Kenansville and similar soils: 35 percent
Uchee and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 1 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rumford

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces, stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits and/or sandy marine deposits and/or alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 11 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 11 to 46 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 46 to 70 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 10 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Kenansville

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces, stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits and/or sandy marine deposits and/or alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 22 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 22 to 39 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 39 to 70 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 10 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Uchee

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces, stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits and/or sandy marine deposits and/or alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 24 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 24 to 45 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 45 to 50 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 50 to 65 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 10 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium

Custom Soil Resource Report

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Myatt

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

26A—Slagle fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rnxb

Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 54 inches

Frost-free period: 180 to 208 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Slagle and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 1 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Slagle

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, side slope, interfluvium, head slope, tread, riser

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam

Custom Soil Resource Report

H2 - 15 to 24 inches: sandy clay loam
H3 - 24 to 50 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 50 to 72 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Myatt

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

26B—Slagle fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2sgy1
Elevation: 70 to 330 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 51 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 47 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 158 to 206 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Slagle and similar soils: 83 percent
Minor components: 3 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Slagle

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces

Custom Soil Resource Report

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 8 to 51 inches: sandy clay loam
C - 51 to 70 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Myatt

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

26C—Slagle fine sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rnxd
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 54 inches
Frost-free period: 180 to 208 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Slagle and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 1 percent

Custom Soil Resource Report

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Slagle

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, head slope, riser

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam

H2 - 15 to 24 inches: sandy clay loam

H3 - 24 to 50 inches: sandy clay loam

H4 - 50 to 72 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 10 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Myatt

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

30B—Uchee loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rnxk

Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 54 inches

Frost-free period: 180 to 208 days

Custom Soil Resource Report

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Uchee and similar soils: 80 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Uchee

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy marine deposits and/or sandy marine deposits and/or alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 24 inches: loamy sand

H2 - 24 to 45 inches: sandy loam

H3 - 45 to 50 inches: sandy clay loam

H4 - 50 to 65 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Hydric soil rating: No

30C—Uchee loamy sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rnxl

Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 54 inches

Frost-free period: 180 to 208 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Uchee and similar soils: 80 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Uchee

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits and/or sandy marine deposits and/or alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 24 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 24 to 45 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 45 to 50 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 50 to 65 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 10 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

30D—Uchee loamy sand, 10 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rnxm
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 54 inches
Frost-free period: 180 to 208 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Uchee and similar soils: 80 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Uchee

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser
Down-slope shape: Convex

Custom Soil Resource Report

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy marine deposits and/or sandy marine deposits and/or alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 24 inches: loamy sand

H2 - 24 to 45 inches: sandy loam

H3 - 45 to 50 inches: sandy clay loam

H4 - 50 to 65 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 10 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Hydric soil rating: No

34A—Yemassee fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rnxr

Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 54 inches

Frost-free period: 180 to 208 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Yemassee and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 3 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Yemassee

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, depressions on stream terraces, drainageways on marine terraces, drainageways on stream terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, head slope, tread

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Parent material: Loamy marine deposits and/or alluvium

Custom Soil Resource Report

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 15 to 40 inches: sandy clay loam
H3 - 40 to 60 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Roanoke

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flood plains, stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Myatt

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

W—Water

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rnxS
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 54 inches
Frost-free period: 180 to 208 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Custom Soil Resource Report

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Water

Setting

Landform: Swamps, lakes, perenial streams

Properties and qualities

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Surry County, Virginia

2A—Bibb fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 43fp
Elevation: 0 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 180 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bibb and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 16 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bibb

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy alluvial sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 16 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 16 to 40 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 40 to 70 inches: gravelly sand

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): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Kinston

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear

Custom Soil Resource Report

Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Rains

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Nawney

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Swamps
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Bohicket

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Salt marshes
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Lawnes

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Salt marshes
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Levy

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Salt marshes
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Mattan

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Swamps
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

17A—Jedburg loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 43h4
Elevation: 60 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 180 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Jedburg and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 6 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Jedburg

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: loam
H2 - 5 to 57 inches: loam
H3 - 57 to 72 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Rains

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

31A—Rains fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 43j8
Elevation: 70 to 110 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 180 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rains and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rains

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 12 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 12 to 72 inches: sandy clay loam

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): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
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: B/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

33B—Slagle fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2sgy1
Elevation: 70 to 330 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 51 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 47 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 158 to 206 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Slagle and similar soils: 83 percent
Minor components: 3 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Slagle

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 8 to 51 inches: sandy clay loam
C - 51 to 70 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C

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Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Myatt

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: Yes

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