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NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

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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 Madison County, Virginia, and Orange County, Virginia



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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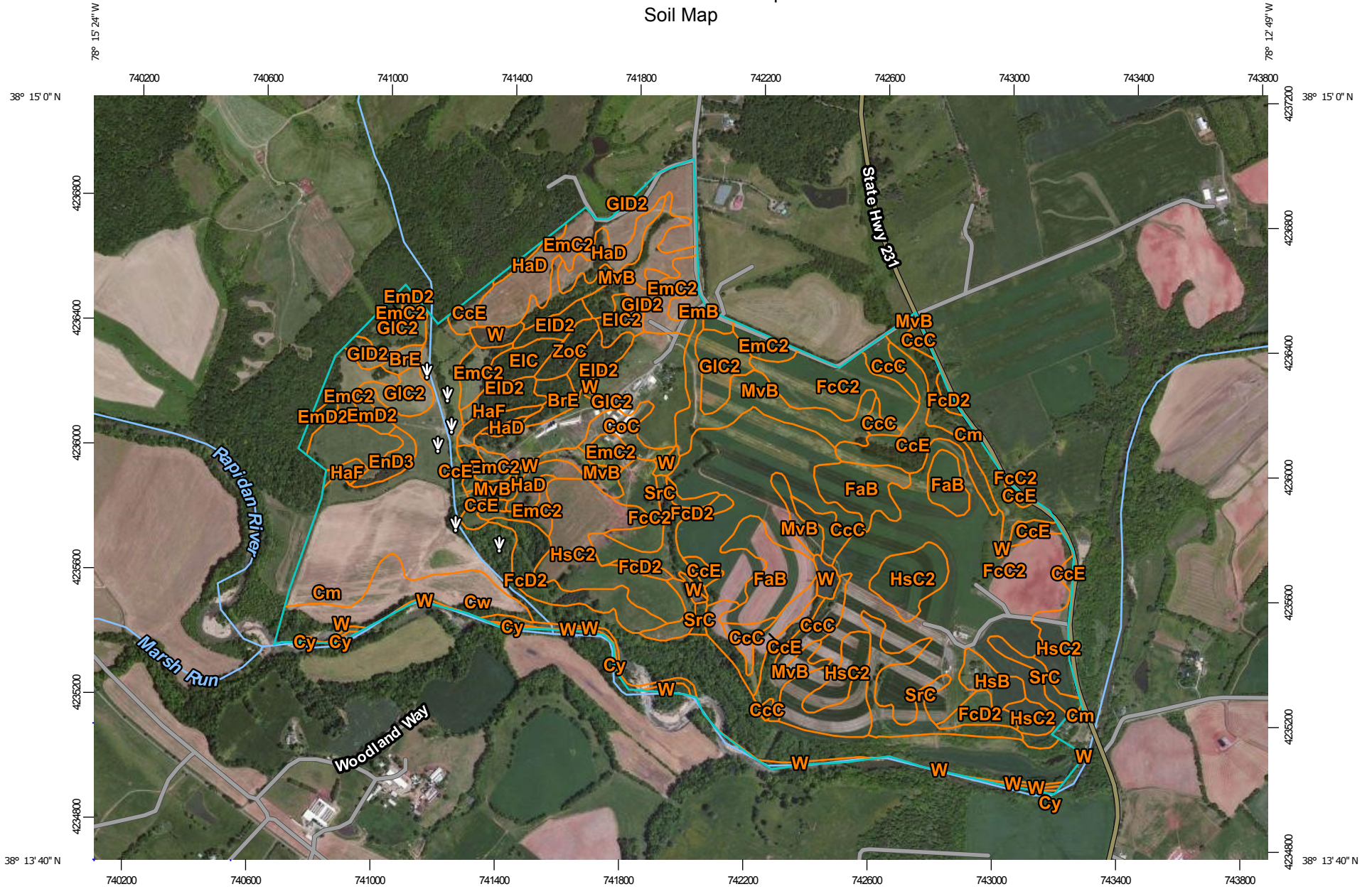
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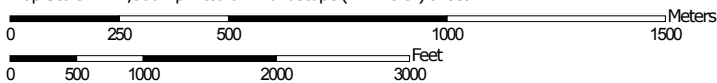
Soil Map

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: 1:17,300 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



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

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 1:15,800.

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: Madison County, Virginia
 Survey Area Data: Version 10, Sep 23, 2014

Soil Survey Area: Orange County, Virginia
 Survey Area Data: Version 11, Sep 28, 2016

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: May 9, 2011—Jun 4, 2011

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background

MAP LEGEND

MAP INFORMATION

imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

| Madison County, Virginia (VA113) | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------|----------------|
| Map Unit Symbol | Map Unit Name | Acres in AOI | Percent of AOI |
| BrE | Bremo silt loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes | 5.7 | 0.8% |
| CcC | Catoctin silt loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes | 17.9 | 2.4% |
| CcE | Catoctin silt loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes | 36.1 | 4.9% |
| Cm | Chewacla silt loam | 132.9 | 17.9% |
| CoC | Colfax fine sandy loam, 2 to 10 percent slopes | 5.3 | 0.7% |
| Cw | Congaree loam | 21.6 | 2.9% |
| EIC | Elioak fine sandy loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes | 4.6 | 0.6% |
| EIC2 | Elioak fine sandy loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes, eroded | 3.8 | 0.5% |
| EID2 | Elioak fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded | 13.8 | 1.9% |
| EmB | Elioak loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes | 3.3 | 0.4% |
| EmC2 | Elioak loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes, eroded | 61.8 | 8.3% |
| EmD2 | Elioak loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded | 4.7 | 0.6% |
| EnD3 | Elioak silty clay loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded | 3.6 | 0.5% |
| FaB | Fauquier silt loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes | 28.1 | 3.8% |
| FcC2 | Fauquier silty clay loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes, eroded | 163.2 | 22.0% |
| FcD2 | Fauquier silty clay loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded | 20.1 | 2.7% |
| GIC2 | Glenelg loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes, eroded | 47.2 | 6.4% |
| GID2 | Glenelg loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded | 6.5 | 0.9% |
| HaD | Hazel loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes | 12.6 | 1.7% |
| HaF | Hazel loam, 25 to 55 percent slopes | 4.3 | 0.6% |
| HsB | Hiwassee loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes | 5.1 | 0.7% |
| HsC2 | Hiwassee loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes, eroded | 48.5 | 6.5% |

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| Madison County, Virginia (VA113) | | | |
|---|---|--------------|----------------|
| Map Unit Symbol | Map Unit Name | Acres in AOI | Percent of AOI |
| MvB | Meadowville loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes | 45.5 | 6.1% |
| SrC | Starr silt loam, 2 to 10 percent slopes | 25.3 | 3.4% |
| W | Water | 12.7 | 1.7% |
| ZoC | Zion silt loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes | 4.1 | 0.6% |
| Subtotals for Soil Survey Area | | 738.5 | 99.7% |
| Totals for Area of Interest | | 741.1 | 100.0% |

| Orange County, Virginia (VA137) | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Map Unit Symbol | Map Unit Name | Acres in AOI | Percent of AOI |
| Cy | Comus fine sandy loam | 0.4 | 0.1% |
| W | Water | 2.1 | 0.3% |
| Subtotals for Soil Survey Area | | 2.5 | 0.3% |
| Totals for Area of Interest | | 741.1 | 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

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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 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.

Madison County, Virginia

BrE—Bremo silt loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: kbxc
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 59 degrees F
Frost-free period: 172 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Bremo

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Mixed mafic residuum

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
H2 - 7 to 12 inches: gravelly silt loam
H3 - 12 to 26 inches: very gravelly silt loam
H4 - 26 to 36 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

CcC—Catoctin silt loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: kbxj
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 59 degrees F
Frost-free period: 172 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Catoctin

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from greenstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
H2 - 6 to 12 inches: very channery silty clay loam
H3 - 12 to 27 inches: very channery silt loam
H4 - 27 to 37 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 7 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to low (0.00 to 0.01 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 3.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

CcE—Catoctin silt loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: kbxx
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 59 degrees F
Frost-free period: 172 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Catoctin

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from greenstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
H2 - 6 to 12 inches: very channery silty clay loam
H3 - 12 to 27 inches: very channery silt loam
H4 - 27 to 37 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 45 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to low (0.00 to 0.01 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 3.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Cm—Chewacla silt loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: kby0
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 59 degrees F
Frost-free period: 172 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Chewacla and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chewacla

Setting

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

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
H2 - 9 to 20 inches: silt loam
H3 - 20 to 49 inches: silt loam
H4 - 49 to 80 inches: fine 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: Low
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 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.8 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

Wehadkee

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains

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Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

CoC—Colfax fine sandy loam, 2 to 10 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: kby2
Elevation: 150 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 59 degrees F
Frost-free period: 172 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Colfax

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from granite and gneiss

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 26 inches: sandy clay loam
H3 - 26 to 41 inches: fine sandy loam
H4 - 41 to 48 inches: sandy clay loam
H5 - 48 to 60 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 10 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 16 to 28 inches to fragipan
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 3.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

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Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: No

Cw—Congaree loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: kby6
Elevation: 100 to 500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 59 degrees F
Frost-free period: 172 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Congaree

Setting

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

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 11 inches: loam
H2 - 11 to 29 inches: loam
H3 - 29 to 72 inches: 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): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 to 48 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

EIC—Elioak fine sandy loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: kbyj

Elevation: 330 to 1,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 59 degrees F

Frost-free period: 172 to 200 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Elioak and similar soils: 85 percent

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

Description of Elioak

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Residuum weathered from mica schist

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam

H2 - 8 to 40 inches: clay loam

H3 - 40 to 85 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 7 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: More than 80 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): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Hydric soil rating: No

EIC2—Elioak fine sandy loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: kbyk

Elevation: 330 to 1,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 59 degrees F

Frost-free period: 172 to 200 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Elioak and similar soils: 85 percent

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

Description of Elioak

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Residuum weathered from mica schist

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam

H2 - 8 to 40 inches: clay loam

H3 - 40 to 85 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 7 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: More than 80 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): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Hydric soil rating: No

EID2—Elioak fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: kbyl

Elevation: 330 to 1,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 59 degrees F

Frost-free period: 172 to 200 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Elioak and similar soils: 85 percent

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

Description of Elioak

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Residuum weathered from mica schist

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam

H2 - 8 to 40 inches: clay loam

H3 - 40 to 85 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: 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: More than 80 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): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Hydric soil rating: No

EmB—Elioak loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: kbym
Elevation: 330 to 1,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 59 degrees F
Frost-free period: 172 to 200 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Elioak

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from mica schist

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loam
H2 - 8 to 40 inches: clay loam
H3 - 40 to 85 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 7 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: More than 80 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): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

EmC2—Elioak loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: kbyp

Elevation: 330 to 1,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 59 degrees F

Frost-free period: 172 to 200 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Elioak and similar soils: 85 percent

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

Description of Elioak

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Residuum weathered from mica schist

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loam

H2 - 8 to 40 inches: clay loam

H3 - 40 to 85 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 7 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: More than 80 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): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Hydric soil rating: No

EmD2—Elioak loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: kbyq

Elevation: 330 to 1,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 59 degrees F

Frost-free period: 172 to 200 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Elioak and similar soils: 85 percent

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

Description of Elioak

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Residuum weathered from mica schist

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loam

H2 - 8 to 40 inches: clay loam

H3 - 40 to 85 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: 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: More than 80 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): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Hydric soil rating: No

EnD3—Elioak silty clay loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: kbys
Elevation: 330 to 1,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 59 degrees F
Frost-free period: 172 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Elioak

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from mica schist

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 8 to 40 inches: clay loam
H3 - 40 to 85 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: 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: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

FaB—Fauquier silt loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: kbz8
Elevation: 600 to 1,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 59 degrees F
Frost-free period: 172 to 200 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Fauquier

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from greenstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 12 inches: silt loam
H2 - 12 to 39 inches: gravelly silty clay
H3 - 39 to 69 inches: weathered bedrock
H4 - 69 to 73 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 7 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to low (0.00 to 0.01 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 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

FcC2—Fauquier silty clay loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: kbzb
Elevation: 600 to 1,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 59 degrees F
Frost-free period: 172 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Fauquier

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from greenstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 5 to 39 inches: gravelly silty clay
H3 - 39 to 69 inches: weathered bedrock
H4 - 69 to 73 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 7 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to low (0.00 to 0.01 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 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

FcD2—Fauquier silty clay loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: kbzc
Elevation: 600 to 1,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 59 degrees F
Frost-free period: 172 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Fauquier

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from greenstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 5 to 39 inches: gravelly silty clay
H3 - 39 to 69 inches: weathered bedrock
H4 - 69 to 73 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to low (0.00 to 0.01 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 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

GIC2—Glenelg loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: kbzd

Elevation: 300 to 2,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 59 degrees F

Frost-free period: 172 to 200 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Glenelg and similar soils: 85 percent

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

Description of Glenelg

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Residuum weathered from mica schist

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loam

H2 - 8 to 33 inches: silty clay loam

H3 - 33 to 65 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 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 (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Hydric soil rating: No

GID2—Glenelg loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: kbzf

Elevation: 300 to 2,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 59 degrees F

Frost-free period: 172 to 200 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Glenelg and similar soils: 85 percent

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

Description of Glenelg

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Residuum weathered from mica schist

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loam

H2 - 8 to 33 inches: silty clay loam

H3 - 33 to 65 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: 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: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Hydric soil rating: No

HaD—Hazel loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: kbzh
Elevation: 500 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 59 degrees F
Frost-free period: 172 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Hazel

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from sandstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loam
H2 - 8 to 14 inches: loam
H3 - 14 to 38 inches: channery fine sandy loam
H4 - 38 to 48 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to low (0.00 to 0.01 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 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

HaF—Hazel loam, 25 to 55 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: kbzj
Elevation: 500 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 59 degrees F
Frost-free period: 172 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Hazel

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from sandstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loam
H2 - 8 to 14 inches: loam
H3 - 14 to 38 inches: channery fine sandy loam
H4 - 38 to 48 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 45 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to low (0.00 to 0.01 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 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

HsB—Hiwassee loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: kbzk
Elevation: 400 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 59 degrees F
Frost-free period: 172 to 200 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Hiwassee

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: loam
H2 - 9 to 82 inches: clay
H3 - 82 to 96 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 7 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 1.98 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 8.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

HsC2—Hiwassee loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: kbzm

Elevation: 400 to 1,200 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 59 degrees F

Frost-free period: 172 to 200 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Hiwassee and similar soils: 85 percent

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

Description of Hiwassee

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: loam

H2 - 7 to 82 inches: clay

H3 - 82 to 96 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 7 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 (0.57 to 1.98 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 8.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Hydric soil rating: No

MvB—Meadowville loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: kc0c
Elevation: 350 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 59 degrees F
Frost-free period: 172 to 200 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Meadowville

Setting

Landform: Drainageways
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Triassic residuum

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 14 inches: loam
H2 - 14 to 46 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 46 to 52 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 52 to 76 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 7 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 36 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

SrC—Starr silt loam, 2 to 10 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: kc11

Elevation: 400 to 1,400 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 59 degrees F

Frost-free period: 172 to 200 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Starr and similar soils: 85 percent

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

Description of Starr

Setting

Landform: Terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: silt loam

H2 - 13 to 52 inches: clay loam

H3 - 52 to 72 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 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 (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

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): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Hydric soil rating: No

W—Water

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: kc1d
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 59 degrees F
Frost-free period: 172 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

ZoC—Zion silt loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: kc1n
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 59 degrees F
Frost-free period: 172 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Zion

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Mixed mafic residuum

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
H2 - 9 to 18 inches: very gravelly silty clay loam
H3 - 18 to 24 inches: clay
H4 - 24 to 29 inches: gravelly clay
H5 - 29 to 39 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 7 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High

Custom Soil Resource Report

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to low (0.00 to 0.01 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 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Hydric soil rating: No

Orange County, Virginia

Cy—Comus fine sandy loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 40nw
Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 51 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 181 to 211 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Comus

Setting

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

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 22 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 22 to 73 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): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

W—Water

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 40sv
Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 51 inches

Custom Soil Resource Report

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 181 to 211 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent

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

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