USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Farm Service Agency

March 20, 2019

Farm: 3
Tract: 7865

Accomack County

1:4,800

Disclaimer: Wetland identifiers do not represent the size, shape or specific determination of the area. Refer to your original determination (CPA-026 and attached maps) for exact wetland boundaries and determinations, or contact NRCS.

Legend

- Parcel Boundary
- 100 ft Parcel Buffer
- Application Area
- Occupied Dwellings
- Occupied Dwellings 200 ft Buffer
- Stream
- Ag Ditch
- Ag Ditch 10 ft Buffer
- Streams 35 ft Buffer
- Roads
- Road 10 ft Buffer

Farm: 3
Tract: 7865

Accomack County, Virginia

0 125 250 500 Feet

1 inch = 216 feet

Total Field Acres:
Field 1: 11.5

Total Application Acres:
Field 1: 9.06

N
W E
S

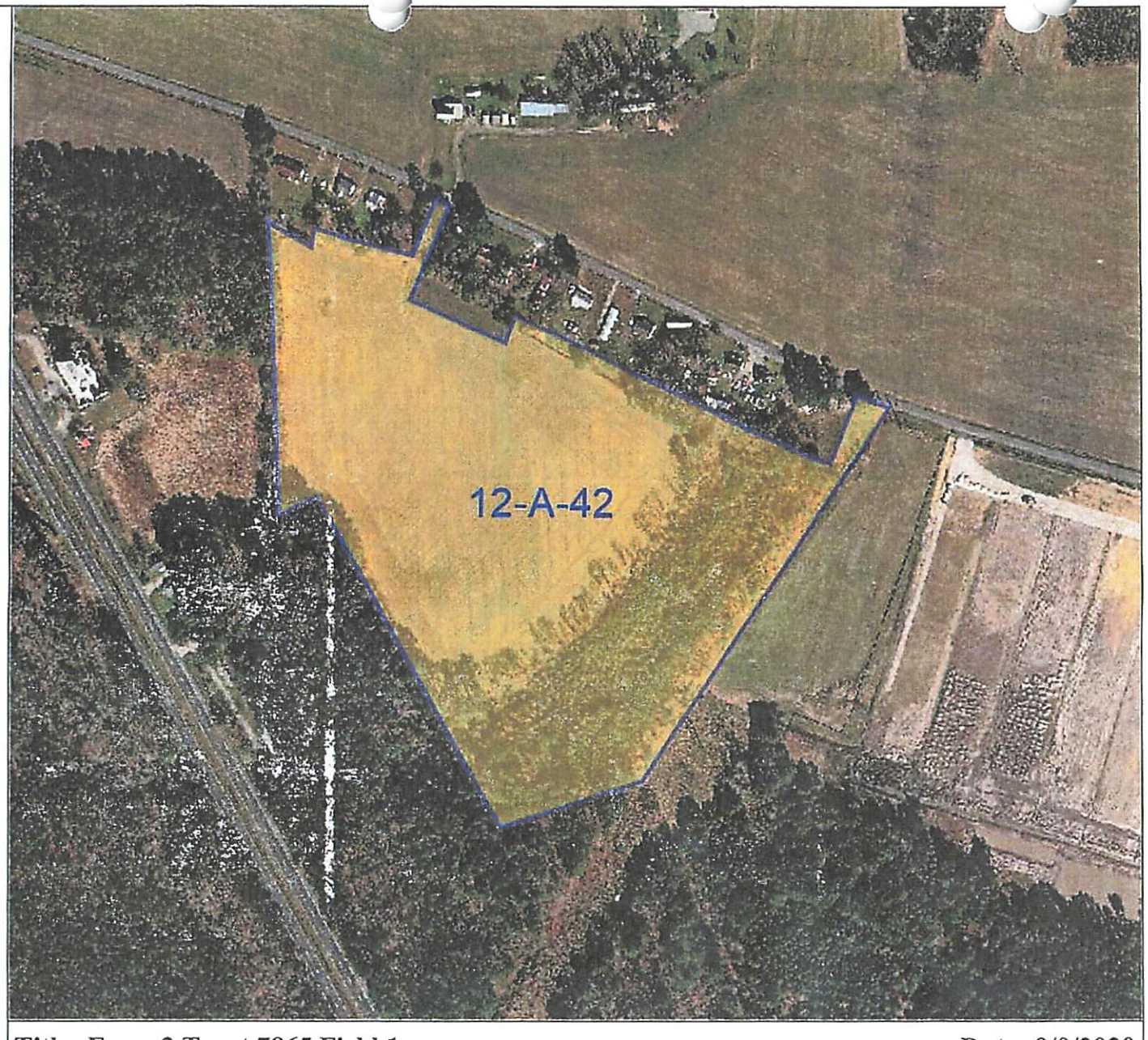
Accomack County, Virginia

Legend

Tax Parcel 12-A-42

Operator: Tommy Davis

Owner: Thomas Davis or
Or Cherron Davis



Map Printed from AccoMap
http://accomack.mapsdirect.net/

Feet

0 100 200 300 400

Title: Farm 3 Tract 7865 Field 1

Date: 9/9/2020

DISCLAIMER: This drawing is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as such. The information displayed is a compilation of records, information, and data obtained from various sources, and Accomack County is not responsible for its accuracy or how current it may be.

Soil Map—Accomack County, Virginia
(F-3 T-7865)

Map Scale: 1:6,000 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 50 100 200 300

Feet: 0 250 500 1000 1500

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

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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: Accomack County, Virginia
Survey Area Data: Version 16, Jun 3, 2020

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 31, 2009—Sep 24, 2017

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
AhA	Arapahoe mucky loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	8.2	78.0%
BhB	Bojac loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	2.3	22.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**10.5**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Description

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 in this report, 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, soils that are similar to the named components, and some minor components that differ in use and management from the major soils.

Most of the soils similar to the major components 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. Some minor components, however, have properties and behavior 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*. All the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement. Soils of a given 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.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other soil reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the soil reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.

Report—Map Unit Description

Accomack County, Virginia

AhA—Arapahoe mucky loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3yvq

Elevation: 0 to 20 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Arapahoe and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Arapahoe

Setting
Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 13 inches: mucky loam
H2 - 13 to 34 inches: loam
H3 - 34 to 85 inches: sand

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.2 inches)

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

BhB—Bojac loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 3yvv
Elevation: 10 to 250 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Bojac

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 7 to 40 inches: loam
H3 - 40 to 85 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
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: About 48 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Accomack County, Virginia
Survey Area Data: Version 16, Jun 3, 2020

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Farm Service Agency

Farm: 5051
Tract: 7872

Accomack County

1:6,000

March 25, 2019

Disclaimer: Wetland identifiers do not represent the size, shape or specific determination of the area. Refer to your original determination (CPA-026 and attached maps) for exact wetland boundaries and determinations, or contact NRCS.

Legend

- Parcel Boundary
- Application Area
- Occupied Dwellings
- Occupied Dwellings 200 ft Buffer
- Stream
- Ag Ditch
- Ag Ditch 10 ft Buffer
- Streams 35 ft Buffer
- Roads
- Road 10 ft Buffer

Farm: 5051
Tract: 7872

Accomack County, Virginia

0 125 250 500 Feet

1 inch = 216 feet

Total Field Acres:
Field 1: 12.4

Total Application Acres:
Field 1: 11.18

N
W E
S

Accomack County, Virginia

Legend

Tax Parcel 26-A-33

Operator: Tommy Davis

Owner: Beverly Fletcher

Map Printed from AccoMap
http://accomack.mapsdirect.net/

Feet

0 200 400 600 800

Title: Farm 5051 Tract 7872 Field 1

Date: 9/9/2020

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Soil Map—Accomack County, Virginia
(F-5051 T-7872)

Map Scale: 1:6,000 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 50 100 200 300

Feet: 0 250 500 1000 1500

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 18N 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
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- Very Stony Spot
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Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
DrA	Dragston fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	9.5	74.0%
MuA	Munden sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1.3	10.1%
NmA	Nimmo sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2.0	15.8%
Totals for Area of Interest		**12.8**	**100.0%**

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Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other soil reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the soil reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.

Report—Map Unit Description

Accomack County, Virginia

AmA—Arapahoe-Melfa complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3yvr

Elevation: 0 to 20 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Arapahoe and similar soils: 45 percent
Melfa and similar soils: 40 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Arapahoe

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: mucky loam
H2 - 13 to 34 inches: loam
H3 - 34 to 85 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Melfa

Setting

Landform: Salt marshes
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 6 inches: mucky peat
H2 - 6 to 13 inches: sandy loam

H3 - 13 to 50 inches: sandy loam
H4 - 50 to 85 inches: coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Slightly saline to strongly saline (7.0 to 30.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 90.0
Available water capacity: High (about 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

BhB—Bojac loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3yvv
Elevation: 10 to 250 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Bojac

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 7 to 40 inches: loam
H3 - 40 to 85 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
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: About 48 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

BkA—Bojac sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3yvw
Elevation: 10 to 250 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Bojac

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: sandy loam
H2 - 7 to 40 inches: loam
H3 - 40 to 85 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

DrA—Dragston fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3yw0
Elevation: 0 to 20 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Dragston and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 3 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Dragston

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 6 to 40 inches: loam
H3 - 40 to 85 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Arapahoe

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

McA—Melfa-Hobucken complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3yw5
Elevation: 0 to 10 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Melfa and similar soils: 45 percent
Hobucken and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 1 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Melfa

Setting

Landform: Tidal flats
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 6 inches: mucky peat
H2 - 6 to 13 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 13 to 50 inches: sandy loam
H4 - 50 to 85 inches: coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Slightly saline to strongly saline (7.0 to 30.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 90.0
Available water capacity: High (about 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Hobucken

Setting

Landform: Tidal flats
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: loam
H2 - 13 to 40 inches: loam
H3 - 40 to 85 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Strongly saline (16.0 to 70.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 50.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Chincoteague

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Salt marshes

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

MoD—Molena loamy sand, 6 to 35 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3yw7
Elevation: 20 to 70 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Molena

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 8 to 45 inches: loamy sand
H3 - 45 to 85 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 35 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

MuA—Munden sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3yw8
Elevation: 0 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Munden and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 6 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Munden

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 40 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 40 to 85 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
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 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Nimmo

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Depressions

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

NmA—Nimmo sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3yw9
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Nimmo and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 2 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Nimmo

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: sandy loam
H2 - 6 to 32 inches: loam
H3 - 32 to 85 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
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 capacity: Low (about 5.8 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

Polawana

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

PoA—Polawana mucky sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3ywb
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Polawana

Setting

Landform: Drainageways
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 22 inches: mucky sandy loam
H2 - 22 to 85 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
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 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water capacity: Low (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Nimmo

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

W—Water

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3ywf
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Water

Setting

Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Accomack County, Virginia
Survey Area Data: Version 16, Jun 3, 2020

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Farm Service Agency

March 25, 2019

Farm: 5051
Tract: 7592

Accomack County

1:6,000

Disclaimer: Wetland identifiers do not represent the size, shape or specific determination of the area. Refer to your original determination (CPA-026 and attached maps) for exact wetland boundaries and determinations, or contact NRCS.

Legend

- Parcel Boundary
- Application Area
- Occupied Dwellings
- Occupied Dwellings 200 ft Buffer
- Stream
- Ag Ditch
- Ag Ditch 10 ft Buffer
- Streams 35 ft Buffer
- Roads
- Road 10 ft Buffer

Farm: 5051
Tract: 7592

Accomack County, Virginia

0 110 220 440 Feet

1 inch = 192 feet

Total Field Acres:
Field 1: 4.3
Field 2: 4.2
Field 3: 2.8
Field 4: 4.8

Total Application Acres:
Field 1: 3.81
Field 2: 3.86
Field 3: 1.81
Field 4: 3.35

N W E S

Accomack County, Virginia

Legend

Tax Parcel 26-A-32

Operator: Tommy Davis

Owner: Beverly Fletcher

Map Printed from AccoMap
http://accomack.mapsdirect.net/

Feet

0 100 200 300 400

Title: Farm 5051 Tract 7592 Field 1-4

Date: 9/9/2020

DISCLAIMER: This drawing is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as such. The information displayed is a compilation of records, information, and data obtained from various sources, and Accomack County is not responsible for its accuracy or how current it may be.

Soil Map—Accomack County, Virginia
(F- 5051 T-7592)

Map Scale: 1:6,000 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 50 100 200 300

Feet: 0 250 500 1000 1500

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

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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: Accomack County, Virginia
Survey Area Data: Version 16, Jun 3, 2020

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 31, 2009—Sep 24, 2017

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
DrA	Dragston fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3.5	19.6%
MuA	Munden sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2.1	11.6%
NmA	Nimmo sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	9.2	51.8%
PoA	Polawana mucky sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	3.0	17.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**17.8**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Description

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 in this report, 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, soils that are similar to the named components, and some minor components that differ in use and management from the major soils.

Most of the soils similar to the major components 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. Some minor components, however, have properties and behavior 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*. All the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement. Soils of a given 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.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other soil reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the soil reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.

Report—Map Unit Description

Accomack County, Virginia

AmA—Arapahoe-Melfa complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3yvr

Elevation: 0 to 20 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Arapahoe and similar soils: 45 percent
Melfa and similar soils: 40 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Arapahoe

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: mucky loam
H2 - 13 to 34 inches: loam
H3 - 34 to 85 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Melfa

Setting

Landform: Salt marshes
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 6 inches: mucky peat
H2 - 6 to 13 inches: sandy loam

H3 - 13 to 50 inches: sandy loam
H4 - 50 to 85 inches: coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Slightly saline to strongly saline (7.0 to 30.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 90.0
Available water capacity: High (about 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

BhB—Bojac loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3yvv
Elevation: 10 to 250 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Bojac

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 7 to 40 inches: loam
H3 - 40 to 85 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
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: About 48 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

BkA—Bojac sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3yvw
Elevation: 10 to 250 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Bojac

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: sandy loam
H2 - 7 to 40 inches: loam
H3 - 40 to 85 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

DrA—Dragston fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3yw0
Elevation: 0 to 20 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Dragston and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 3 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Dragston

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 6 to 40 inches: loam
H3 - 40 to 85 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Arapahoe

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

McA—Melfa-Hobucken complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3yw5
Elevation: 0 to 10 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Melfa and similar soils: 45 percent
Hobucken and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 1 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Melfa

Setting

Landform: Tidal flats
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 6 inches: mucky peat
H2 - 6 to 13 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 13 to 50 inches: sandy loam
H4 - 50 to 85 inches: coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Slightly saline to strongly saline (7.0 to 30.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 90.0
Available water capacity: High (about 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Hobucken

Setting

Landform: Tidal flats
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: loam
H2 - 13 to 40 inches: loam
H3 - 40 to 85 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Strongly saline (16.0 to 70.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 50.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Chincoteague

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Salt marshes

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

MoD—Molena loamy sand, 6 to 35 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3yw7
Elevation: 20 to 70 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Molena

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 8 to 45 inches: loamy sand
H3 - 45 to 85 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 35 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

MuA—Munden sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3yw8
Elevation: 0 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Munden and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 6 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Munden

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 40 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 40 to 85 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
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 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Nimmo

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Depressions

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

NmA—Nimmo sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3yw9
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Nimmo and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 2 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Nimmo

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: sandy loam
H2 - 6 to 32 inches: loam
H3 - 32 to 85 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
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 capacity: Low (about 5.8 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

Polawana

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

PoA—Polawana mucky sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3ywb
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Polawana

Setting

Landform: Drainageways
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 22 inches: mucky sandy loam
H2 - 22 to 85 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
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 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water capacity: Low (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Nimmo

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

W—Water

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3ywf
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Water

Setting

Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Accomack County, Virginia
Survey Area Data: Version 16, Jun 3, 2020

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Farm Service Agency

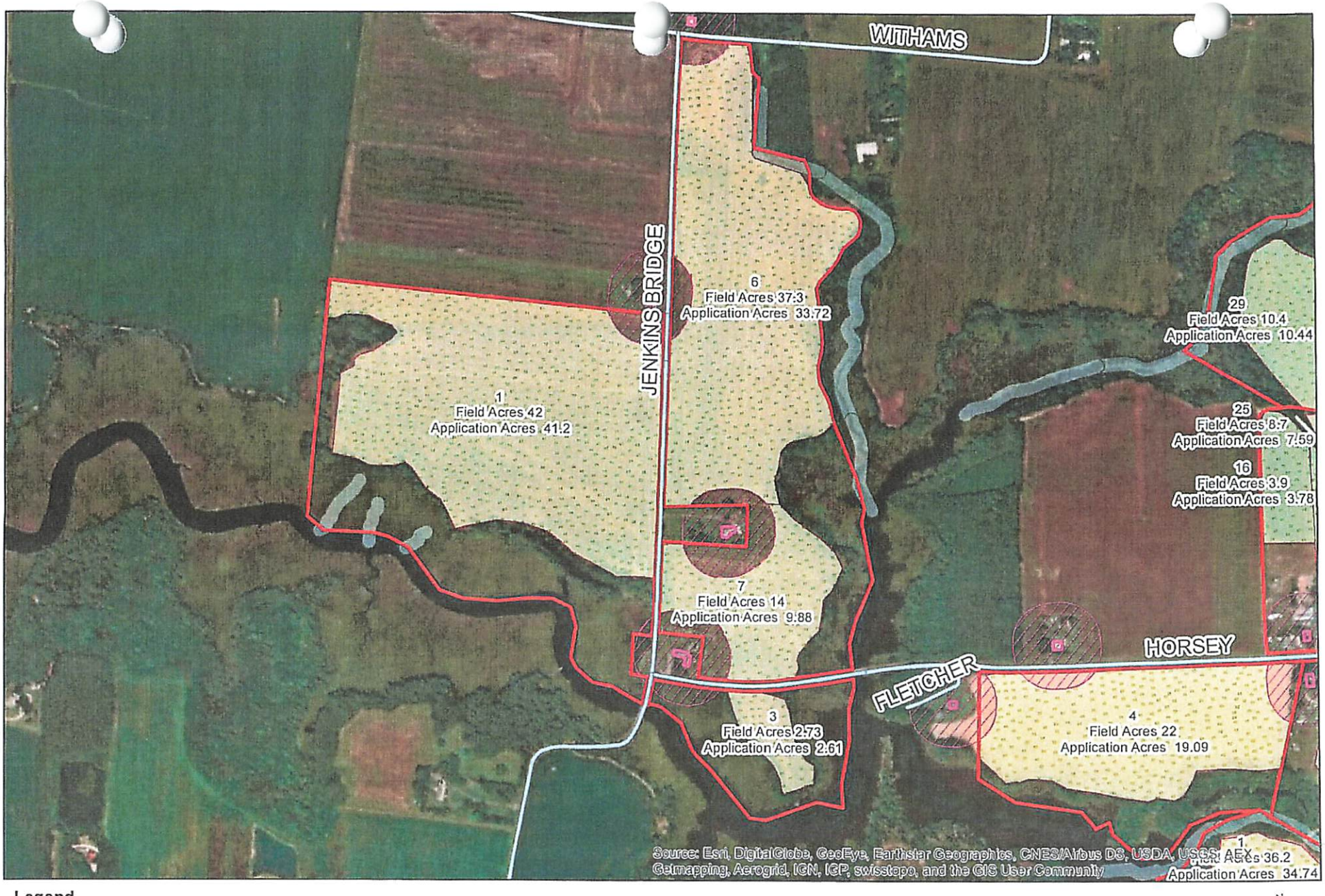
Farm: 5051
Tract: 7534

Accomack County

1:6,000

March 25, 2019

Disclaimer: Wetland identifiers do not represent the size, shape or specific determination of the area. Refer to your original determination (CPA-026 and attached maps) for exact wetland boundaries and determinations, or contact NRCS.



Legend

- Parcel Boundary
- Application Area
- Occupied Dwellings
- Occupied Dwellings 200 ft Buffer
- Stream
- Ag Ditch 10 ft Buffer
- Streams 35 ft Buffer
- Roads
- Road 10 ft Buffer

Farm: 5051
Tract: 7528, 7534

Accomack County, Virginia

0 360 720 1,440 Feet

1 inch = 627 feet

Total Field Acres:
Field 1: 42
Field 3: 2.73
Field 6: 37.3
Field 7: 14

Total Application Acres:
Field 1: 41.2
Field 3: 2.61
Field 6: 33.72
Field 7: 9.88

N W E S

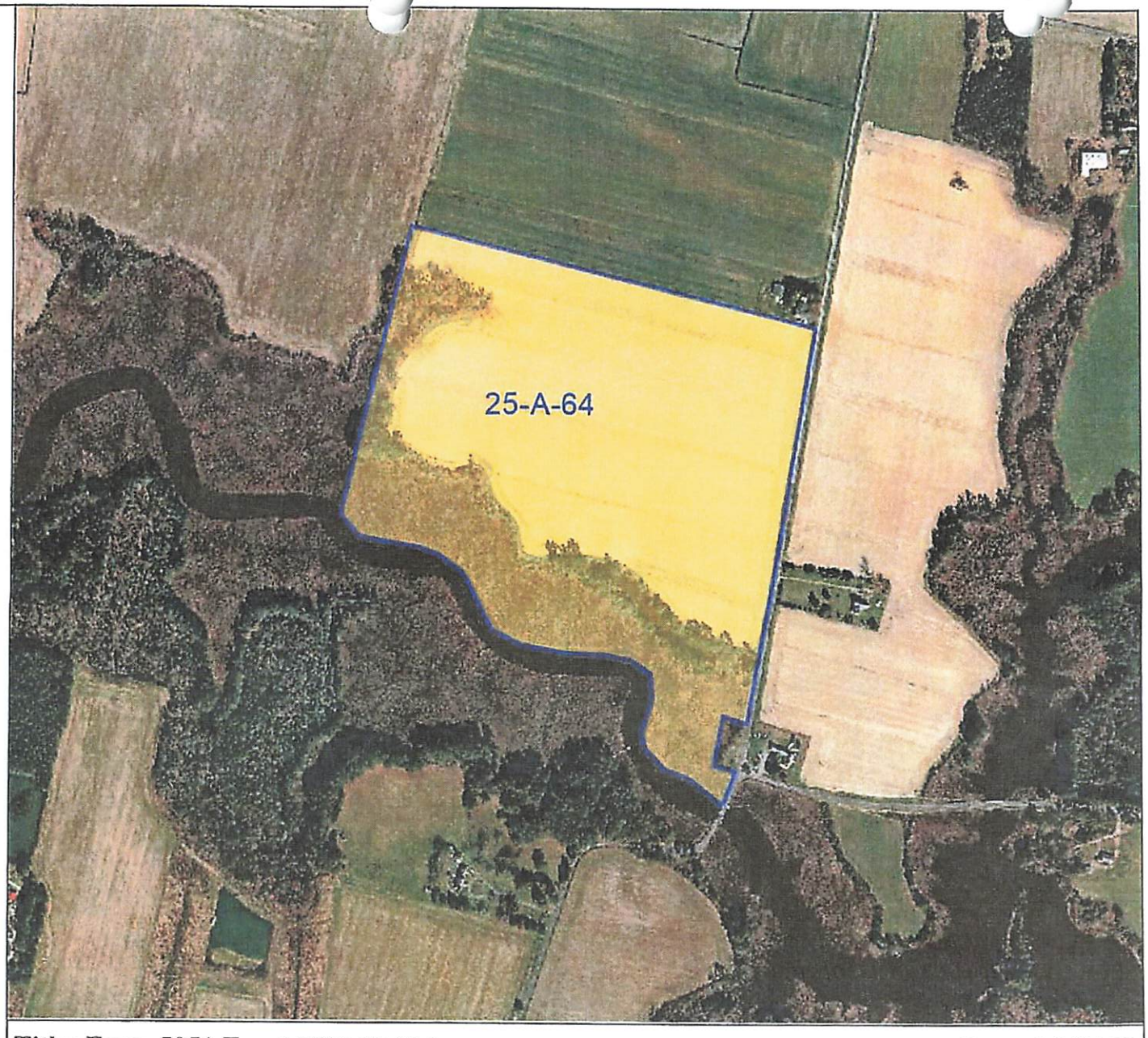
Accomack County, Virginia

Legend

Tax Parcel 25-A-64

Operator: Tommy Davis

Owner: Beverly Fletcher



Map Printed from AccoMap
http://accomack.mapsdirect.net/

Feet

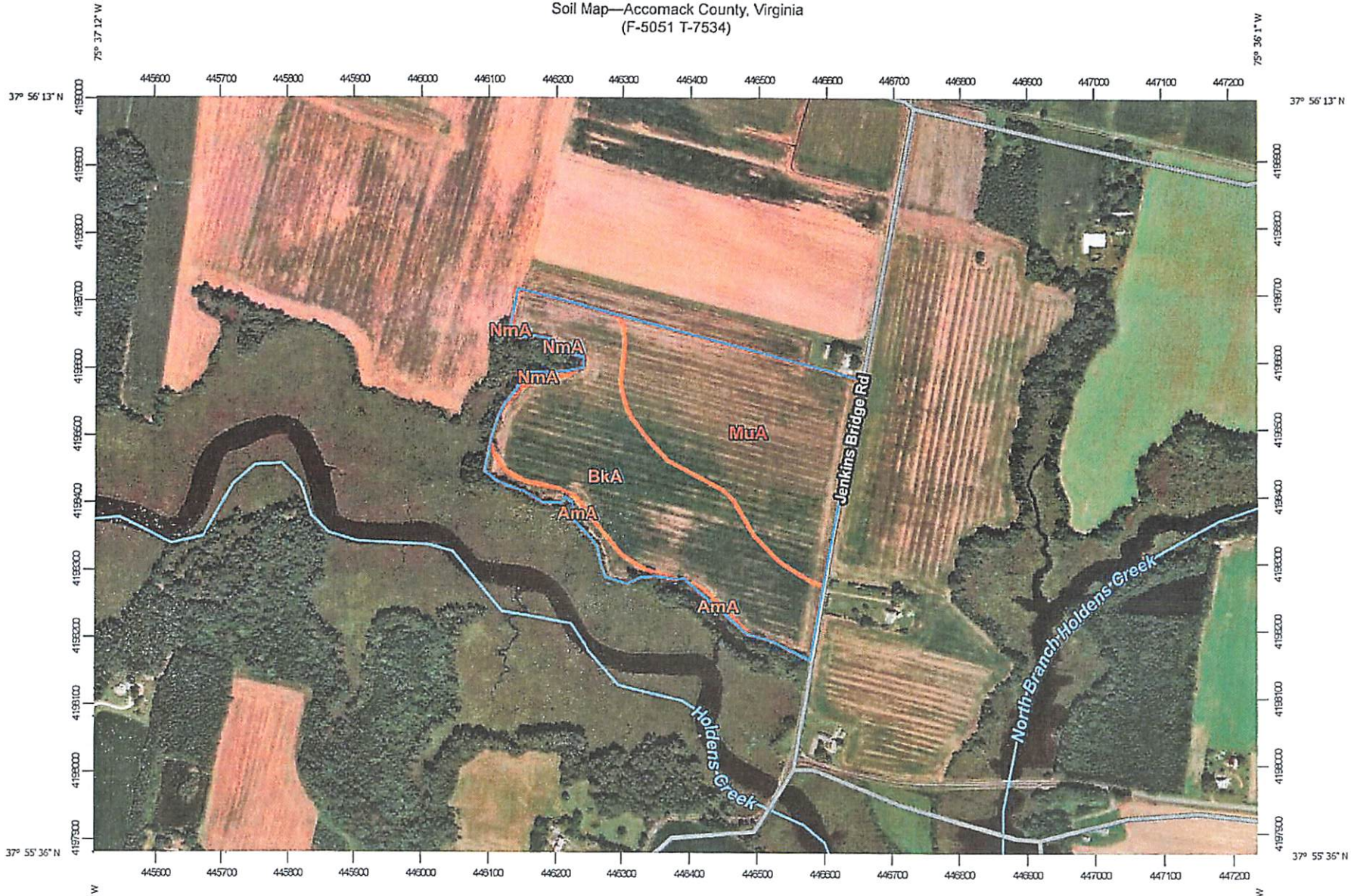
0 200 400 600 800

Title: Farm 5051 Tract 7534 Field 1

Date: 9/9/2020

DISCLAIMER: This drawing is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as such. The information displayed is a compilation of records, information, and data obtained from various sources, and Accomack County is not responsible for its accuracy or how current it may be.

Soil Map—Accomack County, Virginia
(F-5051 T-7534)



Map Scale: 1:7,920 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters
0 100 200 400 600

Feet
0 350 700 1400 2100

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 18N 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: Accomack County, Virginia
Survey Area Data: Version 16, Jun 3, 2020

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 31, 2009—Sep 24, 2017

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
AmA	Arapahoe-Melfa complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	1.9	4.3%
BkA	Bojac sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	22.9	51.0%
MuA	Munden sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	19.7	44.0%
NmA	Nimmo sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.3	0.6%
Totals for Area of Interest		**44.8**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Description

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 in this report, 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, soils that are similar to the named components, and some minor components that differ in use and management from the major soils.

Most of the soils similar to the major components 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. Some minor components, however, have properties and behavior 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*. All the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement. Soils of a given 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.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other soil reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the soil reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.

Report—Map Unit Description

Accomack County, Virginia

AmA—Arapahoe-Melfa complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3yvr

Elevation: 0 to 20 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Arapahoe and similar soils: 45 percent
Melfa and similar soils: 40 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Arapahoe

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: mucky loam
H2 - 13 to 34 inches: loam
H3 - 34 to 85 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Melfa

Setting

Landform: Salt marshes
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 6 inches: mucky peat
H2 - 6 to 13 inches: sandy loam

H3 - 13 to 50 inches: sandy loam
H4 - 50 to 85 inches: coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Slightly saline to strongly saline (7.0 to 30.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 90.0
Available water capacity: High (about 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

BhB—Bojac loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3yvv
Elevation: 10 to 250 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Bojac

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 7 to 40 inches: loam
H3 - 40 to 85 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
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: About 48 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

BkA—Bojac sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3yvw
Elevation: 10 to 250 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Bojac

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: sandy loam
H2 - 7 to 40 inches: loam
H3 - 40 to 85 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

DrA—Dragston fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3yw0
Elevation: 0 to 20 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Dragston and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 3 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Dragston

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 6 to 40 inches: loam
H3 - 40 to 85 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Arapahoe

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

McA—Melfa-Hobucken complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3yw5
Elevation: 0 to 10 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Melfa and similar soils: 45 percent
Hobucken and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 1 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Melfa

Setting

Landform: Tidal flats
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 6 inches: mucky peat
H2 - 6 to 13 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 13 to 50 inches: sandy loam
H4 - 50 to 85 inches: coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Slightly saline to strongly saline (7.0 to 30.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 90.0
Available water capacity: High (about 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Hobucken

Setting

Landform: Tidal flats
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: loam
H2 - 13 to 40 inches: loam
H3 - 40 to 85 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Strongly saline (16.0 to 70.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 50.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Chincoteague

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Salt marshes

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

MoD—Molena loamy sand, 6 to 35 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3yw7
Elevation: 20 to 70 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Molena

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 8 to 45 inches: loamy sand
H3 - 45 to 85 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 35 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

MuA—Munden sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3yw8
Elevation: 0 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Munden and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 6 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Munden

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 40 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 40 to 85 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
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 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Nimmo

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Depressions

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

NmA—Nimmo sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3yw9
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Nimmo and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 2 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Nimmo

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: sandy loam
H2 - 6 to 32 inches: loam
H3 - 32 to 85 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
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 capacity: Low (about 5.8 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

Polawana

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

PoA—Polawana mucky sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3ywb
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Polawana

Setting

Landform: Drainageways
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Marine sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 22 inches: mucky sandy loam
H2 - 22 to 85 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
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 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water capacity: Low (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Nimmo

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

W—Water

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3ywf
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Water

Setting

Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Accomack County, Virginia
Survey Area Data: Version 16, Jun 3, 2020