

Accomack County, Virginia
FIELD OFFICE TECHNICAL GUIDE Section II
Nontechnical Soil Descriptions

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

Arapahoe is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, very poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is mucky loam about 13 inches thick. The surface layer has a very high content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. The land capability classification is 6w. The Virginia soil management group is EE. This soil is hydric.

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

Arapahoe is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, very poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is mucky loam about 13 inches thick. The surface layer has a very high content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. The land capability classification is 6w. The Virginia soil management group is EE. This soil is hydric.

Melfa is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, very poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is mucky peat about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a very high content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. The land capability classification is 8w. The Virginia soil management group is PP. This soil is hydric.

AtD--Assateague fine sand, 2 to 35 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Assateague is a gently sloping to steep, very deep, excessively drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sand about 2 inches thick. The surface layer has a very low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7s. The Virginia soil management group is QQ. This soil is not hydric.

BeB--Beaches, 1 to 5 percent slopes

No description available for Beaches.

BhB--Bojac loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Bojac is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy sand about 7 inches thick. The surface layer has a low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is T. This soil is not hydric.

BkA--Bojac sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Bojac is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy sand about 7 inches thick. The surface layer has a low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The land capability classification is 1. The Virginia soil management group is T. This soil is not hydric.

BoA--Bojac fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Bojac is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy sand about 7 inches thick. The surface layer has a low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The land capability classification is 1. The Virginia soil management group is T. This soil is not hydric.

CaA--Camocca fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Camocca is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sand about 85 inches thick. The surface layer has a low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. The land capability classification is 7w. The Virginia soil management group is PP. This soil is hydric.

ChA--Chincoteague silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Chincoteague is a nearly level, very deep, very poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 13 inches thick. The surface layer has a high content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a very low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. The land capability classification is 8w. The Virginia soil management group is PP. This soil is hydric.

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

Dragston is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, somewhat poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 21 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is E. This soil is not hydric.

FhB--Fisherman fine sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Fisherman is a nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sand about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The land capability classification is 6s. The Virginia soil management group is QQ. This soil is not hydric.

FmD--Fisherman-Assateague complex, 0 to 35 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Fisherman is a nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sand about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The land capability classification is 6s. The Virginia soil management group is QQ. This soil is not hydric.

Assateague is a gently sloping to steep, very deep, excessively drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sand about 2 inches thick. The surface layer has a very low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7s. The Virginia soil management group is QQ. This soil is not hydric.

FrB--Fisherman-Camocca complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Fisherman is a nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sand about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The land capability classification is 6s. The Virginia soil management group is QQ. This soil is not hydric.

Camocca is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sand about 85 inches thick. The surface layer has a low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. The land capability classification is 7w. The Virginia soil management group is PP. This soil is hydric.

MaA--Magotha fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Magotha is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 5 inches thick. The surface layer has a high content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. The land capability classification is 8w. The Virginia soil management group is PP. This soil is hydric.

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

Melfa is a nearly level, very deep, very poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is mucky peat about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a very high content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. The land capability classification is 8w. The Virginia soil management group is PP. This soil is hydric.

Hobucken is a nearly level, very deep, very poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 13 inches thick. The surface layer has a high content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. The land capability classification is 7w. The Virginia soil management group is QQ. This soil is hydric.

MoB--Molena loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes

Molena is a nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, somewhat excessively drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy sand about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 3s. The Virginia soil management group is II. This soil is not hydric.

MoD--Molena loamy sand, 6 to 35 percent slopes

Molena is a moderately sloping to steep, very deep, somewhat excessively drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy sand about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7s. The Virginia soil management group is II. This soil is not hydric.

MuA--Munden sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Munden is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is F. This soil is not hydric.

NmA--Nimmo sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Nimmo is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. The land capability classification is 4w. The Virginia soil management group is E. This soil is hydric.

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

Polawana is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, very poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is mucky sandy loam about 22 inches thick. The surface layer has a very high content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. The land capability classification is 6w. The Virginia soil management group is OO. This soil is hydric.

SeA--Seabrook loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Seabrook is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy sand about 10 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. The land capability classification is 3s. The Virginia soil management group is EE. This soil is not hydric.

UpD--Udorthent and Udipsamment soils, 0 to 30 percent slopes

No description available for Udorthents.

Udipsamments is a nearly level to steep, very deep, well drained soil. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The Virginia soil management group is not assigned. This soil is not hydric.

W--Water

No description available for Water.