Non-Technical Descriptions

Gloucester County, Virginia

Only those map units that have entries for the selected non-technical description categories are included in this report.

Map Unit: 1B - Alaga loamy sand, 0 to 4 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Alaga is a nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, somewhat excessively drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy sand about 9 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.

Map Unit: 2B - Caroline loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Caroline is a nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 14 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 51 inches. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is AA. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 3A - Craven silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Craven is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is HH. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 3B - Craven silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Craven is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is HH. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 4A - Dogue fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Dogue is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 11 inches thick. The surface layer has a low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is K. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 4B - Dogue fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Dogue is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 11 inches thick. The surface layer has a low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is K. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 5A - Emporia sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Emporia is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 14 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 45 inches. The land capability classification is 1. The Virginia soil management group is R. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 5B - Emporia sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Emporia is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 14 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 45 inches. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is R. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 6 - Eunola fine sandy loam

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Eunola is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 9 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 T. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 7 - Fluvaquents, frequently flooded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Fluvaquents are nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soils. Typically the surface layer is loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate 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 6w. The Virginia soil management group is not assigned. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 8 - Fluvaquents, saline

Map Unit: 8 - Fluvaquents, saline

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Fluvaquents, Saline are nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soils. Typically the surface layer is very fine sandy loam about 14 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 6w. The Virginia soil management group is not assigned. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 9C - Hapludults, sloping

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Hapludults are moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate 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 3e. The Virginia soil management group is not assigned. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 9D - Hapludults, steep

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Hapludults are moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate 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 4e. The Virginia soil management group is not assigned. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 10 - Johns sandy loam

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Johns 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 OO. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 11 - Johns variant loamy sand

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Johns Variant is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy sand about 12 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 18 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is OO. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 12B - Kalmia sandy loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Kalmia is a nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 22 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low 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 seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 1. The Virginia soil management group is S. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 13A - Kempsville fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Kempsville is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 18 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 seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 1. The Virginia soil management group is S. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 13B - Kempsville fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Kempsville is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 18 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 seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is S. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 14B - Kenansville loamy fine sand, 0 to 4 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Kenansville is a nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy fine sand about 29 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low 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 seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 2s. The Virginia soil management group is DD. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 15 - Kenansville variant loamy sand

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Kenansville Variant is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy sand about 31 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low 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 seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 2s. The Virginia soil management group is DD. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 16 - Lumbee sandy loam

Map Unit: 16 - Lumbee sandy loam

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Lumbee is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate 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 6 inches. The land capability classification is 4w. The Virginia soil management group is C. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 17 - Lumbee variant sandy loam

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Lumbee Variant is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate 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 6 inches. The land capability classification is 4w. The Virginia soil management group is C. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 18 - Meggett sandy loam

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Meggett is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 10 inches thick. The surface layer has a high content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high 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 3w. The Virginia soil management group is C. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 19 - Ochlockonee-Ochlockonee variant complex

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Ochlockonee is a nearly level, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 22 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately 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 42 inches. The land capability classification is 5w. The Virginia soil management group is II. This soil is not hydric.

Ochlockonee Variant is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 10 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately 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 42 inches. The land capability classification is 5w. The Virginia soil management group is II. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 20 - Ochraquults, nearly level

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Ochraquults are nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soils. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 12 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high 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 not assigned. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 20 - Ochraquults, nearly level

Map Unit: 21 - Ochraquults-Haplaquepts complex

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Ochraquults are nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soils. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 12 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high 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 not assigned. This soil is hydric.

Haplaquepts are nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils. Typically the surface layer is loam about 24 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 not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. The land capability classification is 4w. The Virginia soil management group is not assigned. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 22 - Okeetee sandy loam

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Okeetee is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, somewhat poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. The land capability classification is 3w. The Virginia soil management group is LL. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 23 - Osier loamy fine sand

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Osier is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy fine sand about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate 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 3 inches. The land capability classification is 4w. The Virginia soil management group is E. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 24B - Pactolus loamy sand, 0 to 4 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Pactolus is a nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy sand about 11 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 24 inches. The land capability classification is 3s. The Virginia soil management group is EE. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 25 - Pamlico and Portsmouth soils

Map Unit: 25 - Pamlico and Portsmouth soils

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Pamlico is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, very poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is muck about 18 inches thick. The surface layer has a very high content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is 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 6 inches. The land capability classification is 7w. The Virginia soil management group is PP. This soil is hydric.

Portsmouth is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, very poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 15 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 6w. The Virginia soil management group is OO. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 26A - Psamments, nearly level

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Psamments is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, well drained and moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sand about 6 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 24 inches. The land capability classification is 3s. The Virginia soil management group is not assigned. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 27C - Psamments-Hapludults complex, sloping

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Psamments are moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils. Typically the surface layer is fine sand about 6 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 24 inches. The land capability classification is 3s. The Virginia soil management group is not assigned. This soil is not hydric.

Hapludults are moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. 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 18 inches. The land capability classification is 4e. The Virginia soil management group is not assigned. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 27D - Psamments-Hapludults complex, steep

Map Unit: 27D - Psamments-Hapludults complex, steep

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Psamments are moderately steep to very steep, very deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils. Typically the surface layer is fine sand about 6 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 24 inches. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is not assigned. This soil is not hydric.

Hapludults are moderately steep to very steep, very deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. 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 18 inches. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is not assigned. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 28A - Rumford loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Rumford is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 7 inches thick. The surface layer has a 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 seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 1. The Virginia soil management group is DD. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 28B - Rumford loamy fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Rumford is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy fine sand about 7 inches thick. The surface layer has a 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 seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is DD. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 28C - Rumford loamy fine sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Rumford is a moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy fine sand about 7 inches thick. The surface layer has a 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 seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is DD. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 29A - Suffolk fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit: 29A - Suffolk fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Suffolk is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 10 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 seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 1. The Virginia soil management group is T. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 29B - Suffolk fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Suffolk is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 10 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 seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is T. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 29C - Suffolk fine sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Suffolk is a moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 10 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 seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is T. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 30 - Sulfaquents, frequently flooded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Sulfaquents are nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained and very poorly drained soils. Typically the surface layer is mucky silty clay loam about 20 inches thick. The surface layer has a very high content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is very 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 not assigned. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 31A - Wrightsboro fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Wrightsboro is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 12 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high 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 30 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is J. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 31B - Wrightsboro fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit: 31B - Wrightsboro fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Wrightsboro is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 12 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high 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 30 inches. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is J. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: Ns - Not surveyed

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

No description available for Not Surveyed.

Map Unit: W - Water

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

No description available for Water.
