

Non-Technical Descriptions

Middlesex County, Virginia

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

Map Unit: 1 - Ackwater silt loam

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Ackwater is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 6 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 high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is K. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 2B - Bama loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Bama is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 12 inches thick. The surface layer has a 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 R. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 3 - Betheria and Daleville soils

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Betheria is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate 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 rarely ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. The land capability classification is 4w. The Virginia soil management group is OO. This soil is hydric.

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

Map Unit: 4 - Catpoint loamy sand

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Catpoint is a nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, somewhat excessively drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy sand about 11 inches thick. The surface layer has a 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 60 inches. The land capability classification is 3s. The Virginia soil management group is II. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 5A - Craven silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

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Map Unit: 5A - 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 2 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: 5B - 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 2 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: 6A - Emporia 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 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: 6B - Emporia 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 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: 7D - Emporia-Nevarc complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Emporia is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, 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 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 4e. The Virginia soil management group is R. This soil is not hydric.

Nevarc is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 14 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 27 inches. The land capability classification is 4e. The Virginia soil management group is HH. This soil is not hydric.

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Map Unit: 7D - Emporia-Nevarc complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit: 7F - Emporia-Nevarc complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Emporia is a moderately steep to steep, 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 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 7e. The Virginia soil management group is R. This soil is not hydric.

Nevarc is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 14 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 27 inches. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is HH. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 8 - Eunola loam

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Eunola is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is 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: 9A - Kempsville 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 sandy loam about 6 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: 9B - Kempsville 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 sandy loam about 6 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: 10 - Kenansville fine sand

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Map Unit: 10 - Kenansville fine sand

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Kenansville is a nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sand about 26 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 60 inches. The land capability classification is 2s. The Virginia soil management group is DD. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 11 - Kinston-Bibb complex

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Kinston is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 10 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 6 inches. The land capability classification is 6w. The Virginia soil management group is OO. This soil is hydric.

Bibb is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 32 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 9 inches. The land capability classification is 6w. The Virginia soil management group is EE. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 12 - Lumbee silt loam

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Lumbee is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 7 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 rarely 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: 13 - Myatt loam

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Myatt is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 11 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. 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 3w. The Virginia soil management group is C. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 14 - Nansemond loamy fine sand

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Nansemond is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy fine sand about 18 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 24 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is F. This soil is not hydric.

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Map Unit: 14 - Nansemond loamy fine sand

Map Unit: 15 - Ochlockonee silt loam

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Ochlockonee is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 7 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 frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 48 inches. The land capability classification is 4w. The Virginia soil management group is II. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 16 - Pactolus loamy fine sand

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Pactolus is a nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy fine sand about 32 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 27 inches. The land capability classification is 3s. The Virginia soil management group is EE. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 17 - Pocaty muck

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Pocaty is a nearly level, very deep, very poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is muck about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a very high content of organic matter. It has a very high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is frequently 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.

Map Unit: 18A - Rumford fine sandy loam, 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 14 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 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: 18B - Rumford fine sandy loam, 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 fine sandy loam about 14 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 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.

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Map Unit: 18B - Rumford fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit: 19A - Slagle silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Slagle 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 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 27 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is K. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 19B - Slagle silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Slagle 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 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 27 inches. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is K. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 20A - 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 12 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: 20B - 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 12 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: 21D - Suffolk-Remlik complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes

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Map Unit: 21D - Suffolk-Remlik complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Suffolk is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, 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 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 T. This soil is not hydric.

Remlik is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy sand about 27 inches thick. The surface layer has a 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The land capability classification is 4e. The Virginia soil management group is DD. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 21F - Suffolk-Remlik complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Suffolk is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, 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 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 7e. The Virginia soil management group is T. This soil is not hydric.

Remlik is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy sand about 27 inches thick. The surface layer has a 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is DD. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 22B - Udorthents and Psamments, gently sloping

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Udorthents are nearly level to steep, deep, moderately well drained and well drained soils in areas where the soils have been disturbed during excavation and grading. Examples are commercial quarrying operations and source material extraction for highway construction.

Psamments are nearly level to very steep, very deep, 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 seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6s. The Virginia soil management group is not assigned. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: W - Water

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

No description available for Water.
