

Non-Technical Descriptions

Stafford and King George Counties, Virginia

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

Map Unit: Ad - Alluvial land, sandy and gravelly

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Alluvial Land, Sandy and Gravelly is a nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sand about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is 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 48 inches. The land capability classification is 4w. The Virginia soil management group is not assigned. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: Ae - Alluvial land, wet

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Alluvial Land, Wet is a nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 10 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 frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The land capability classification is 4w. The Virginia soil management group is not assigned. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: AfA - Altavista fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Altavista 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 B. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: AfB - Altavista fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Altavista is a gently sloping to moderately 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 2e. The Virginia soil management group is B. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: AfC2 - Altavista fine sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Altavista is a moderately sloping to strongly 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 3e. The Virginia soil management group is B. This soil is not hydric.

Non-Technical Descriptions - Continued

Stafford and King George Counties, Virginia

Map Unit: AIB - Appling fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Appling is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, 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 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 V. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: AIC2 - Appling fine sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Appling is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, 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 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 V. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: AnB - Appling gravelly fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Appling is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is gravelly 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 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 V. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: AnC2 - Appling gravelly fine sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Appling is a moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is gravelly 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 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 V. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: ApC3 - Appling clay loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Appling is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is clay loam about 9 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 4e. The Virginia soil management group is V. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: AsD - Ashlar fine sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes

Non-Technical Descriptions - Continued

Stafford and King George Counties, Virginia

Map Unit: AsD - Ashlar fine sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Ashlar is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. 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 land capability classification is 4e. The Virginia soil management group is FF. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: AsE - Ashlar fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Ashlar is a moderately steep to steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. 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 land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is FF. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: AsF - Ashlar fine sandy loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Ashlar is a steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. 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 land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is FF. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: AtA - Atlee silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Atlee is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. 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 Q. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: AtB - Atlee silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Atlee is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. 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 2e. The Virginia soil management group is Q. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: Au - Augusta loam

Non-Technical Descriptions - Continued

Stafford and King George Counties, Virginia

Map Unit: Au - Augusta loam

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Augusta is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, somewhat 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 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 18 inches. The land capability classification is 3w. The Virginia soil management group is Z. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: AvB - Aura gravelly fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Aura is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is gravelly fine sandy loam about 12 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low 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 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: AvC2 - Aura gravelly fine sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Aura is a moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is gravelly fine sandy loam about 12 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low 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 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: AvD2 - Aura gravelly fine sandy loam, 10 to 18 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Aura is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is gravelly fine sandy loam about 12 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low 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 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: AvE2 - Aura gravelly fine sandy loam, 18 to 35 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Aura is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is gravelly fine sandy loam about 12 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low 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 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.

Non-Technical Descriptions - Continued

Stafford and King George Counties, Virginia

Map Unit: AwD - Aura-Galestown-Sassafras complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Aura is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is gravelly fine sandy loam about 12 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low 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 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.

Galestown is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, somewhat excessively drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy fine sand about 12 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low 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 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.

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

Map Unit: AwE - Aura-Galestown-Sassafras complex, 15 to 30 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Aura is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is gravelly fine sandy loam about 12 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low 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 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.

Galestown is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, somewhat excessively drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy fine sand about 12 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low 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 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.

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

Map Unit: BaA - Bertie very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Bertie is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is very fine sandy 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 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 J. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: Bb - Bibb fine sandy loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes

Non-Technical Descriptions - Continued

Stafford and King George Counties, Virginia

Map Unit: Bb - Bibb fine sandy loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Bibb is a nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 10 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 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 5w. The Virginia soil management group is EE. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: Bd - Bladen loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Bladen 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 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 6 inches. The land capability classification is 6w. The Virginia soil management group is OO. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: BmA - Bourne fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Bourne 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 moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a very 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 BB. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: BmB - Bourne fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Bourne is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a very 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 2e. The Virginia soil management group is BB. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: BmC2 - Bourne fine sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Bourne is a moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a very 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 3e. The Virginia soil management group is BB. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: BnB - Bourne fine sandy loam, gravelly subsoil variant, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Non-Technical Descriptions - Continued

Stafford and King George Counties, Virginia

Map Unit: BnB - Bourne fine sandy loam, gravelly subsoil variant, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Bourne Variant is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 10 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a very 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 2e. The Virginia soil management group is BB. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: BnC2 - Bourne fine sandy loam, gravelly subsoil variant 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Bourne Variant is a moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 10 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a very 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 3e. The Virginia soil management group is BB. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: BoB - Bourne loam, rock substratum, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Bourne is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, deep or very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a very 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 2e. The Virginia soil management group is BB. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: BoC2 - Bourne loam, rock substratum, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Bourne is a moderately sloping to strongly sloping, deep or very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a very 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 3e. The Virginia soil management group is BB. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: BrD - Bremono loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Bremno is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, moderately deep, somewhat excessively drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 5 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 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 JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: BrE - Bremono loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes

Non-Technical Descriptions - Continued

Stafford and King George Counties, Virginia

Map Unit: BrE - Bremono loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Bremono is a moderately steep to steep, moderately deep, somewhat excessively drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 5 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 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 JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: CaB2 - Caroline fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Caroline is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, 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 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: CaC2 - Caroline fine sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Caroline is a moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, 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 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 3e. The Virginia soil management group is AA. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: CaD2 - Caroline fine sandy loam, 10 to 18 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Caroline is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, 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 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 4e. The Virginia soil management group is AA. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: CcC3 - Caroline clay loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Caroline is a moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is clay loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a 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 4e. The Virginia soil management group is AA. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: CcD3 - Caroline clay loam, 10 to 18 percent slopes, severely eroded

Non-Technical Descriptions - Continued

Stafford and King George Counties, Virginia

Map Unit: CcD3 - Caroline clay loam, 10 to 18 percent slopes, severely eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Caroline is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is clay loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a 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 6e. The Virginia soil management group is AA. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: CdD - Caroline-Sassafras complex, 10 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Caroline is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, 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 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 6e. The Virginia soil management group is AA. This soil is not hydric.

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

Map Unit: CdE - Caroline-Sassafras complex, 15 to 30 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

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

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

Map Unit: Ce - Cartecay fine sandy loam

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Cartecay is a nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, somewhat poorly drained soil. 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 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 12 inches. The land capability classification is 5w. The Virginia soil management group is I. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: CfB2 - Cecil fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded

Non-Technical Descriptions - Continued

Stafford and King George Counties, Virginia

Map Unit: CfB2 - Cecil fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

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

Map Unit: CfC2 - Cecil fine sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Cecil is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 9 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 4e. The Virginia soil management group is X. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: CgB2 - Cecil gravelly fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Cecil is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is gravelly fine sandy loam about 9 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 X. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: ChC3 - Cecil clay loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Cecil is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is clay loam about 9 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 4e. The Virginia soil management group is X. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: CIB - Colfax fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Colfax is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, somewhat poorly drained soil. 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 slow. 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 12 inches. The land capability classification is 3w. The Virginia soil management group is BB. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: CmB - Colfax fine sandy loam, gravelly subsoil variant, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Non-Technical Descriptions - Continued

Stafford and King George Counties, Virginia

Map Unit: CmB - Colfax fine sandy loam, gravelly subsoil variant, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Colfax Variant is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, somewhat poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 10 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a very 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 12 inches. The land capability classification is 3w. The Virginia soil management group is BB. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: Cn - Congaree loam

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Congaree is a nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, well 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 moderately slow. 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 39 inches. The land capability classification is 3w. The Virginia soil management group is A. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: CrA - Craven 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 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: CrB - Craven 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 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 3e. The Virginia soil management group is HH. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: CuB2 - Cullen loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Cullen is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is 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 moderate 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 N. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: CuC2 - Cullen loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Non-Technical Descriptions - Continued

Stafford and King George Counties, Virginia

Map Unit: CuC2 - Cullen loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Cullen is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is 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 moderate 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 N. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: CvC3 - Cullen clay loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Cullen is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is clay 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 moderate 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 N. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: Cw - Cut and fill land

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Cut and Fill Land consists of areas where soil material have been removed or reworked by machinery.

Map Unit: DAM - Dam

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

No description available for Dam.

Map Unit: DoA - Dogue 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 loam about 10 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 27 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is K. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: DoB - Dogue loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Non-Technical Descriptions - Continued

Stafford and King George Counties, Virginia

Map Unit: DoB - Dogue 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 loam about 10 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 27 inches. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is K. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: Eb - Elbert silt loam, thin solum variant

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Elbert Variant is a nearly level to gently sloping, deep or very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 10 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate 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 6 inches. The land capability classification is 4w. The Virginia soil management group is LL. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: EIB2 - Elioak silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Elioak is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate 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 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 X. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: EIC2 - Elioak silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Elioak is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate 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 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 X. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: EmC3 - Elioak silty clay loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Elioak is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silty clay loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate 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 X. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: FaB - Fairfax loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Non-Technical Descriptions - Continued

Stafford and King George Counties, Virginia

Map Unit: FaB - Fairfax loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Fairfax is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 11 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 moderate 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 D. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: Fd - Fallsington very fine sandy loam

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Fallsington is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is very fine sandy loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low 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 4w. The Virginia soil management group is E. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: Fs - Fresh water swamp

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Fresh Water Swamp is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is mucky sandy loam about 13 inches thick. The surface layer has a very high 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 rarely flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The land capability classification is 6w. The Virginia soil management group is not assigned. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: GsD - Galestown-Sassafras complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Galestown is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, somewhat excessively drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy fine sand about 12 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low 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 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.

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

Map Unit: GsE - Galestown-Sassafras complex, 15 to 30 percent slopes

Non-Technical Descriptions - Continued

Stafford and King George Counties, Virginia

Map Unit: GsE - Galestown-Sassafras complex, 15 to 30 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Galestown is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, somewhat excessively drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy fine sand about 12 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low 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 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.

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

Map Unit: GsF - Galestown-Sassafras complex, 30 to 45 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Galestown is a steep, very deep, somewhat excessively drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy fine sand about 12 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low 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 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.

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

Map Unit: lu - luka fine sandy loam, local alluvium, 0 to 4 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

luka is a nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. 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 moderate. 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 24 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is F. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: KeA - 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 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 S. This soil is not hydric.

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

Non-Technical Descriptions - Continued

Stafford and King George Counties, Virginia

Map Unit: KeB - 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 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 S. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: KfB - Kempsville fine sandy loam, gravelly substratum, 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 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 S. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: KfC2 - Kempsville fine sandy loam, gravelly substratum, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Kempsville is a moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy 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 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 S. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: KfD2 - Kempsville fine sandy loam, gravelly substratum, 10 to 18 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Kempsville is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy 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 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 S. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: LgA - Lignum silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Lignum is a nearly level to gently sloping, deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 10 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 21 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is LL. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: LgB - Lignum silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Non-Technical Descriptions - Continued

Stafford and King George Counties, Virginia

Map Unit: LgB - Lignum silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Lignum is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 10 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 21 inches. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is LL. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: MaD - Manor silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Manor is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 4 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 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 FF. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: MaE - Manor silt loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Manor is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 4 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 seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is FF. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: MdB - Marr very fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Marr is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is very 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 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: MdC2 - Marr very fine sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Marr is a moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is very fine 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 high 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: MdD2 - Marr very fine sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Non-Technical Descriptions - Continued

Stafford and King George Counties, Virginia

Map Unit: MdD2 - Marr very fine sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Marr is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is very fine 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 high 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.

Map Unit: MdE2 - Marr very fine sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

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

Map Unit: Me - Meadowville silt loam

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Meadowville is a nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 13 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 moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 48 inches. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is G. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: MkB2 - Mecklenburg loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Mecklenburg is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 8 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 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 V. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: MkC2 - Mecklenburg loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Mecklenburg is a moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 8 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 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 V. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: MIC3 - Mecklenburg clay loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded

Non-Technical Descriptions - Continued

Stafford and King George Counties, Virginia

Map Unit: MIC3 - Mecklenburg clay loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Mecklenburg is a moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is clay loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a 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 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 V. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: NaB - Nason silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Nason is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 5 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 moderate 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 V. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: NaC2 - Nason silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Nason is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 5 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 moderate 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 V. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: NcC3 - Nason silty clay loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Nason is a moderately sloping to strongly sloping, deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silty clay loam about 5 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 moderate 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 V. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: OrA - Orange loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Orange is a nearly level to gently sloping, deep or very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 14 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate 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 24 inches. The land capability classification is 4w. The Virginia soil management group is KK. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: OrB - Orange loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Non-Technical Descriptions - Continued

Stafford and King George Counties, Virginia

Map Unit: OrB - Orange loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Orange is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, deep or very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 14 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate 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 24 inches. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is KK. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: OrC2 - Orange loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Orange is a moderately sloping to strongly sloping, deep or very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate 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 24 inches. The land capability classification is 4e. The Virginia soil management group is KK. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: Po - Pooler loam, thin solum variant, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Pooler Variant 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 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 6 inches. The land capability classification is 6w. The Virginia soil management group is OO. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: Ro - Roanoke silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Roanoke is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate 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 frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. The land capability classification is 5w. The Virginia soil management group is NN. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: Sa - Sand and gravel pits

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Sand and Gravel Pits consist of open excavations from which sand and gravel are mined, and of dumps containing water materials. These pits are generally in the Coastal Plain.

Map Unit: ScF - Sandy and clayey land, steep, Sassafras and Caroline materials

Non-Technical Descriptions - Continued

Stafford and King George Counties, Virginia

Map Unit: ScF - Sandy and clayey land, steep, Sassafras and Caroline materials

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Sandy and Clayey Land are steep to very steep, very deep, well drained soils. Typically the surface layer is gravelly sandy loam about 10 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 seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is not assigned. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: SfA - Sassafras fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Sassafras is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, 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 moderately 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 1. The Virginia soil management group is T. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: SfB - Sassafras fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Sassafras is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, 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 moderately 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 2e. The Virginia soil management group is T. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: SfC2 - Sassafras fine sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Sassafras is a moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, 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 moderately 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 T. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: SfD2 - Sassafras fine sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

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

Non-Technical Descriptions - Continued

Stafford and King George Counties, Virginia

Map Unit: SfE2 - Sassafras fine sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

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

Map Unit: Sn - State fine sandy loam, local alluvium

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

State is a nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. 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 moderate. 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 60 inches. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is B. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: StD - Stony rolling land

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Stony Rolling Land is on sloping to strongly sloping areas where sandstone stones and boulders cover from 20 to 70 percent of the surface.

Map Unit: StE - Stony steep land

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Stony Steep Land is on moderately steep to steep areas where sandstone stones and boulders cover from 30 to 70 percent of the surface.

Map Unit: SuC - Susquehanna soils, 2 to 10 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Susquehanna is a gently sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, somewhat poorly drained soil. 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 high available water capacity and a high 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 6e. The Virginia soil management group is KK. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: TeA - Tetotum fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Non-Technical Descriptions - Continued

Stafford and King George Counties, Virginia

Map Unit: TeA - Tetotum fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Tetotum 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 K. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: TeB - Tetotum fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Tetotum is a gently sloping to moderately 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 2e. The Virginia soil management group is K. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: TeC2 - Tetotum fine sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Tetotum is a moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, moderately well 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 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 24 inches. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is K. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: Tm - Tidal marsh

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Tidal Marsh is a nearly level, very deep, very poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is muck about 16 inches thick. The surface layer has a very high 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 very frequently flooded and 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: TuA - Turbeville loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Turbeville is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 15 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 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 O. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: TuB - Turbeville loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Non-Technical Descriptions - Continued

Stafford and King George Counties, Virginia

Map Unit: TuB - Turbeville loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Turbeville is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 15 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 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 O. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: TuC2 - Turbeville loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Turbeville is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 10 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 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 O. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: W - Water

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

No description available for Water.

Map Unit: Wa - Wahee silt loam

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Wahee is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, somewhat poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 11 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is OO. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: WgD - Watt silt loam, gray surface variant, 10 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Watt Variant is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, moderately deep, somewhat excessively 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 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 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 JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: WgE - Watt silt loam, gray surface variant, 15 to 35 percent slopes

Non-Technical Descriptions - Continued

Stafford and King George Counties, Virginia

Map Unit: WgE - Watt silt loam, gray surface variant, 15 to 35 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Watt Variant is a moderately steep to steep, moderately deep, somewhat excessively 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 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 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 JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: Wh - Wehadkee very fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Wehadkee is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is very fine sandy loam about 11 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 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 MM. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: WIB - Westphalia loamy very fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Westphalia is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy very fine sand 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 II. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: WID2 - Westphalia loamy very fine sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Westphalia is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy very fine sand 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 3e. The Virginia soil management group is II. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: WIE2 - Westphalia loamy very fine sand, 15 to 30 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Westphalia is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy very fine sand about 11 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 II. This soil is not hydric.

Non-Technical Descriptions - Continued

Stafford and King George Counties, Virginia

Map Unit: WmA - Wickham fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Wickham is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, well drained soil. 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 moderately 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 1. The Virginia soil management group is B. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: WmB - Wickham fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Wickham is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. 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 moderately 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 2e. The Virginia soil management group is B. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: WmC2 - Wickham fine sandy loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Wickham is a moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, well 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 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 B. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: WnA - Wickham sandy loam, thin solum variant, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Wickham Variant is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 19 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low 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 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 B. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: WnB - Wickham sandy loam, thin solum, variant, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Wickham Variant is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 19 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low 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 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 B. This soil is not hydric.

Non-Technical Descriptions - Continued

Stafford and King George Counties, Virginia

Map Unit: WnC - Wickham sandy loam, thin solum variant, 6 to 12 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Wickham Variant is a moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 19 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low 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 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 B. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: WoA - Woodstown fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Woodstown 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 moderately 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 30 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is J. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: WoB - Woodstown fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Woodstown is a gently sloping to moderately 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 moderately 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 30 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is J. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: Wr - Worsham loam

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Worsham 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 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 6 inches. The land capability classification is 4w. The Virginia soil management group is HH. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: ZIB - Zion loam, deep variant, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Zion Variant is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, deep or very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 7 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 high 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 Y. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: ZIC2 - Zion loam, deep variant, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Non-Technical Descriptions - Continued

Stafford and King George Counties, Virginia

Map Unit: ZIC2 - Zion loam, deep variant, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Zion Variant is a moderately sloping to strongly sloping, deep or very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 5 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 high 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 Y. This soil is not hydric.
