



United States
Department of
Agriculture

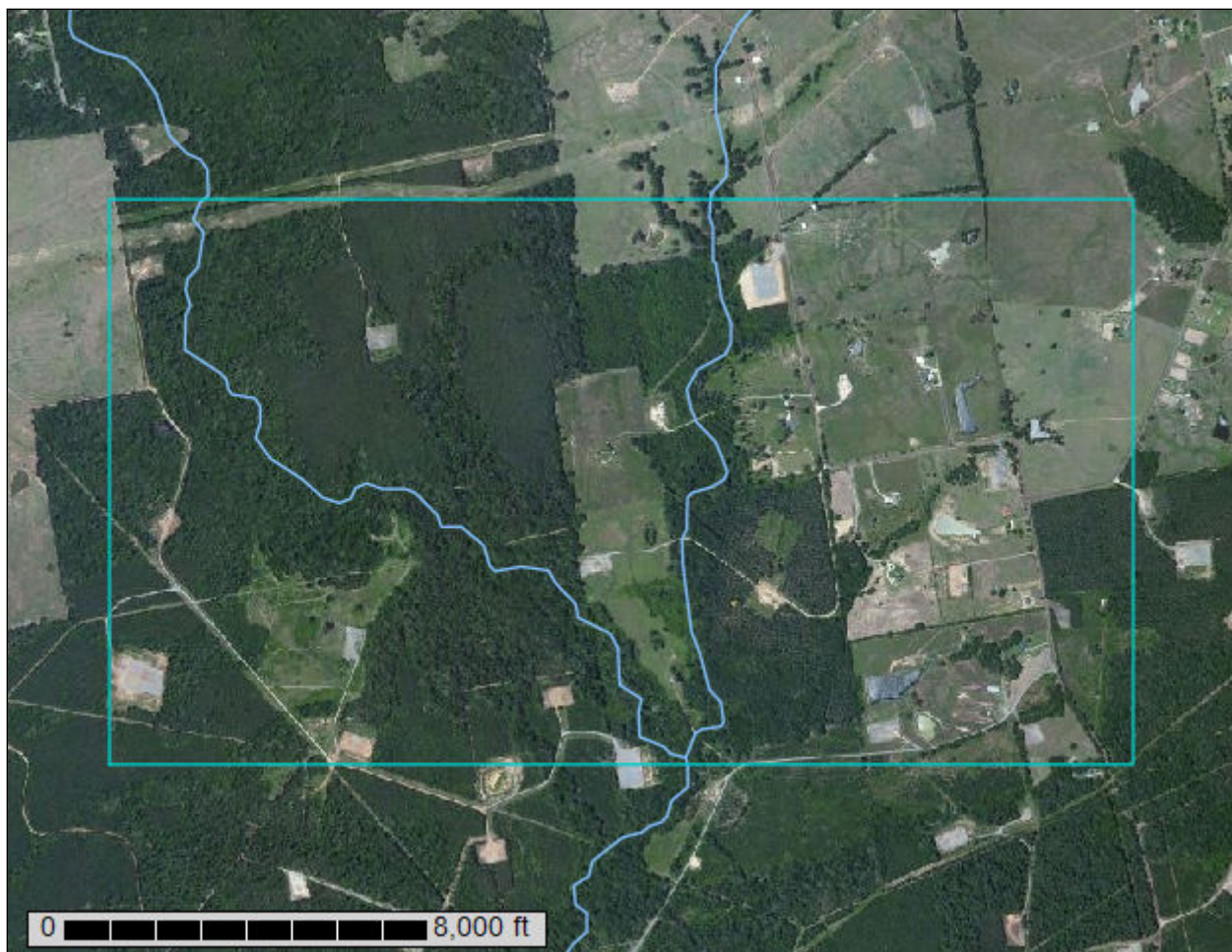
NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

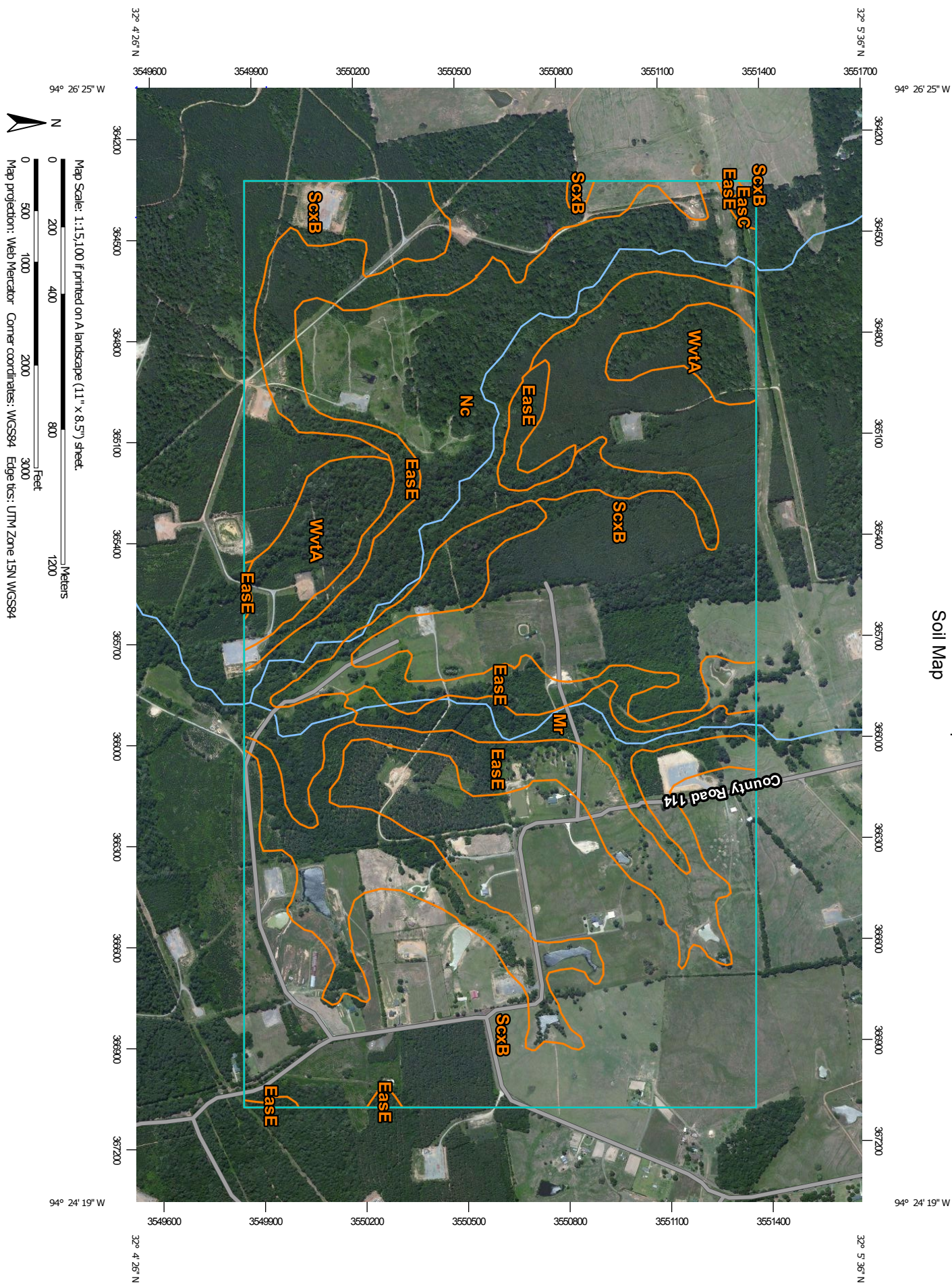
Custom Soil Resource Report for **Panola County, Texas**

Soil Properties



August 3, 2017

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



MAP LEGEND

	Area of Interest (AOI)		Spoil Area
	Area of Interest (AOI)		Stony Spot
Soils			Very Stony Spot
	Soil Map Unit Polygons		Wet Spot
	Soil Map Unit Lines		Other
	Soil Map Unit Points		Special Line Features
Special Point Features		Water Features	
	Blowout		Streams and Canals
	Borrow Pit	Transportation	
	Clay Spot		Rails
	Closed Depression		Interstate Highways
	Gravel Pit		US Routes
	Gravelly Spot		Major Roads
	Landfill		Local Roads
	Lava Flow		Background
	Marsh or swamp	Aerial Photography	
	Mine or Quarry		
	Miscellaneous Water		
	Perennial Water		
	Rock Outcrop		
	Saline Spot		
	Sandy Spot		
	Severely Eroded Spot		
	Sinkhole		
	Slide or Slip		
	Sodic Spot		

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Panola County, Texas
Survey Area Data: Version 14, Sep 19, 2016

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Mar 26, 2010—May 28, 2011

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Panola County, Texas (TX365)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
EasC	Eastwood very fine sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes	1.8	0.2%
EasE	Eastwood very fine sandy loam, 5 to 20 percent slopes	255.0	24.7%
Mr	Marietta fine sandy loam	32.6	3.2%
Nc	Nahatche complex	175.3	17.0%
ScxB	Scottsville-Latex complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	517.5	50.1%
WvtA	Wrightsville-Timpson complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	50.6	4.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		1,032.9	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it

was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

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

Panola County, Texas

EasC—Eastwood very fine sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tcnw

Elevation: 160 to 560 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 64 degrees F

Frost-free period: 215 to 230 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Eastwood and similar soils: 86 percent

Minor components: 14 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Eastwood

Setting

Landform: Interfluves

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: very fine sandy loam

E - 3 to 8 inches: very fine sandy loam

Bt - 8 to 46 inches: clay

BCt - 46 to 51 inches: clay loam

C - 51 to 80 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to moderately low
(0.01 to 0.06 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.1 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: Clayey Upland (F133BY003TX)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Metcalf

Percent of map unit: 14 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Seasonally Wet Upland (F133BY002TX)
Hydric soil rating: No

EasE—Eastwood very fine sandy loam, 5 to 20 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qtfb
Elevation: 150 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 68 degrees F
Frost-free period: 240 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Eastwood and similar soils: 88 percent
Minor components: 12 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Eastwood

Setting

Landform: Hillsides on interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 4 to 24 inches: clay
BCt - 24 to 55 inches: clay loam
C - 55 to 80 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

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Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.1 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: Clayey Upland (F133BY003TX)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Latex

Percent of map unit: 12 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (F133BY005TX)
Hydric soil rating: No

Mr—Marietta fine sandy loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: mb1z
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 68 degrees F
Frost-free period: 235 to 260 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Marietta and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Marietta

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 12 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw - 12 to 62 inches: sandy clay loam
C - 62 to 80 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: Loamy Bottomland (F133BY017TX)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Mantachie

Percent of map unit: 15 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Loamy Bottomland (F133BY017TX)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Nc—Nahatche complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: mb20
Elevation: 100 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 235 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Nahatche and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Nahatche

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy alluvium of holocene age

Typical profile

A - 0 to 11 inches: loam
Bg1 - 11 to 33 inches: loam
Bg2 - 33 to 60 inches: stratified loam to silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Gypsum, maximum in profile: 2 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 10.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: Loamy Bottomland (F133BY017TX)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Unnamed

Percent of map unit: 25 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

ScxB—Scottsville-Latex complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qtfj
Elevation: 150 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 57 inches

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Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 68 degrees F

Frost-free period: 240 to 250 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Scottsville and similar soils: 66 percent

Latex and similar soils: 21 percent

Minor components: 13 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Scottsville

Setting

Landform: Interfluves

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits over clayey fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: very fine sandy loam

E - 4 to 12 inches: very fine sandy loam

Bt - 12 to 19 inches: loam

Bt/E - 19 to 33 inches: loam

2Btssg - 33 to 60 inches: clay

2BC - 60 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 15 to 22 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Gypsum, maximum in profile: 2 percent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.1 to 1.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2w

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (F133BY005TX)

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Latex

Setting

Landform: Interfluves

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Custom Soil Resource Report

Parent material: Loamy alluvium over clayey fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 3 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 10 to 33 inches: clay loam
Bt/E - 33 to 42 inches: clay loam
2Bt/E - 42 to 46 inches: clay loam
2Btg - 46 to 75 inches: clay
2BCg - 75 to 80 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 to 39 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 1.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (F133BY005TX)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Eastwood

Percent of map unit: 11 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Clayey Upland (F133BY003TX)
Hydric soil rating: No

Catuna

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Ecological site: Depression (F133BY001TX)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

WvtA—Wrightsville-Timpson complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qtfl

Elevation: 150 to 360 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 54 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 64 degrees F

Frost-free period: 200 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Wrightsville and similar soils: 57 percent

Timpson and similar soils: 33 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wrightsville

Setting

Landform: Depressions on interfluves

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Clayey fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: silt loam

Eg - 3 to 20 inches: silt loam

Btg - 20 to 80 inches: silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 2 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.1 to 1.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water storage in profile: High (about 11.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3w

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: Wet Terrace (F133BY012TX)

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Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Timpson

Setting

Landform: Interfluves

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Microfeatures of landform position: Mounds

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy alluvium over clayey fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: very fine sandy loam

E - 7 to 20 inches: very fine sandy loam

Bt1 - 20 to 34 inches: loam

Bt2 - 34 to 43 inches: loam

Bt/E - 43 to 52 inches: loam

2Btg - 52 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 31 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.1 to 1.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2w

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: Terrace (F133BY013TX)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Scottsville

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Interfluves

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (F133BY005TX)

Hydric soil rating: No

Eastwood

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Interfluves

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Custom Soil Resource Report

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Clayey Upland (F133BY003TX)

Hydric soil rating: No

Soil Information for All Uses

Ecological Site Assessment

Individual soil map unit components can be correlated to a particular ecological site. The Ecological Site Assessment section includes ecological site descriptions, plant growth curves, state and transition models, and selected National Plants database information.

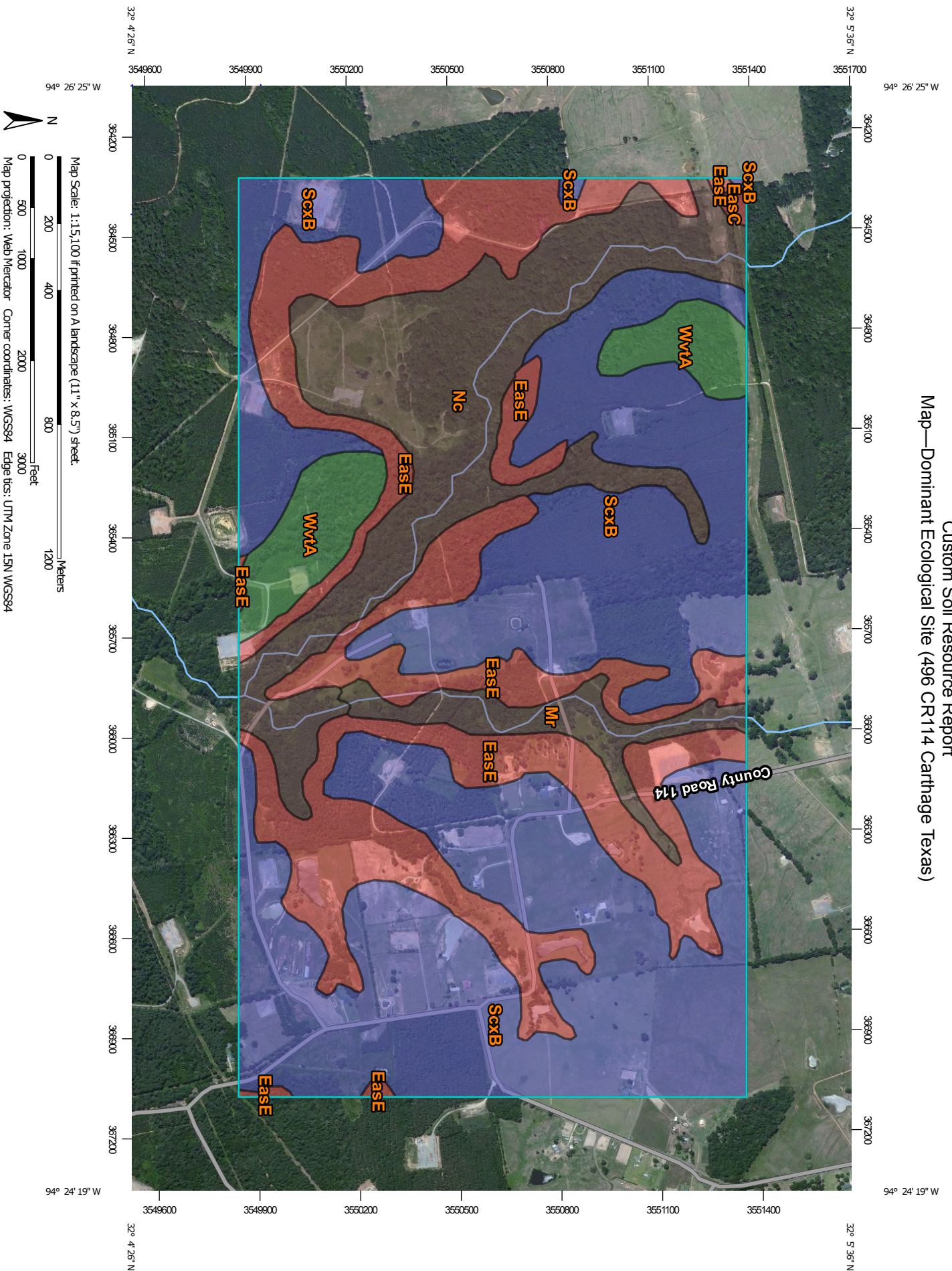
All Ecological Sites — Forestland (496 CR114 Carthage Texas)

An "ecological site" is the product of all the environmental factors responsible for its development. It has characteristic soils that have developed over time; a characteristic hydrology, particularly infiltration and runoff, that has developed over time; and a characteristic plant community (kind and amount of vegetation). The vegetation, soils, and hydrology are all interrelated. Each is influenced by the others and influences the development of the others. For example, the hydrology of the site is influenced by development of the soil and plant community. The plant community on an ecological site is typified by an association of species that differs from that of other ecological sites in the kind and/or proportion of species or in total production.

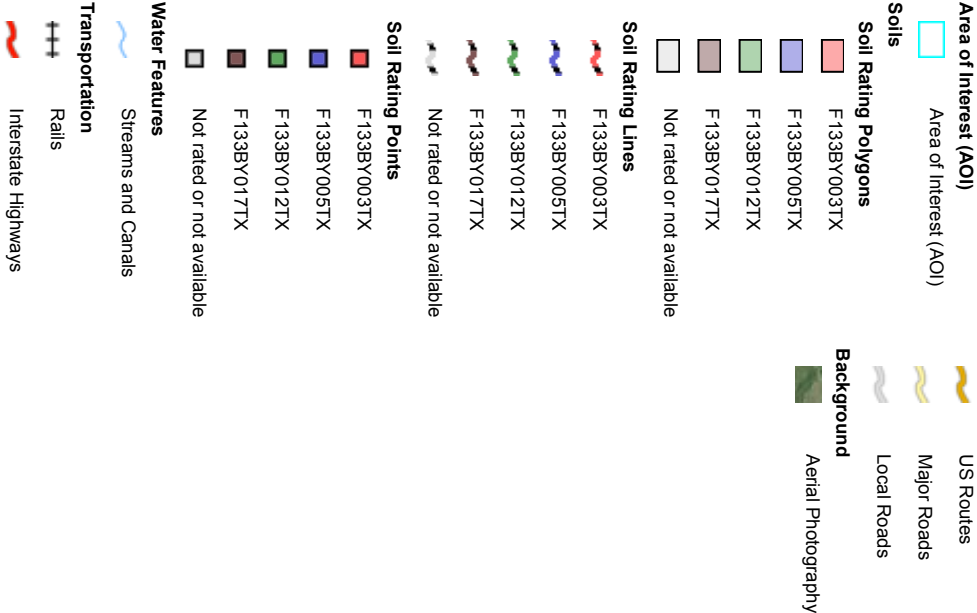
An ecological site name provides a general description of a particular ecological site. For example, "Loamy Upland" is the name of a rangeland ecological site. An "ecological site ID" is the symbol assigned to a particular ecological site.

The map identifies the dominant ecological site for each map unit, aggregated by dominant condition. Other ecological sites may occur within each map unit. Each map unit typically consists of one or more components (soils and/or miscellaneous areas). Each soil component is associated with an ecological site. Miscellaneous areas, such as rock outcrop, sand dunes, and badlands, have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation and therefore are not linked to an ecological site. The table below the map lists all of the ecological sites for each map unit component in your area of interest.

Custom Soil Resource Report Map—Dominant Ecological Site (496 CR114 Carthage Texas)



MAP LEGEND



MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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Soil Survey Area: Panola County, Texas
Survey Area Data: Version 14, Sep 19, 2016

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Mar 26, 2010—May 28, 2011

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**Table—Ecological Sites by Map Unit Component (496
CR114 Carthage Texas)**

Panola County, Texas					
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Component name (percent)	Ecological site	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
EasC	Eastwood very fine sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes	Eastwood (86%)	F133BY003TX — Clayey Upland	1.8	0.2%
		Metcalf (14%)	F133BY002TX — Seasonally Wet Upland		
EasE	Eastwood very fine sandy loam, 5 to 20 percent slopes	Eastwood (88%)	F133BY003TX — Clayey Upland	255.0	24.7%
		Latex (12%)	F133BY005TX — Loamy Upland		
Mr	Marietta fine sandy loam	Marietta (85%)	F133BY017TX — Loamy Bottomland	32.6	3.2%
		Mantachie (15%)	F133BY017TX — Loamy Bottomland		
Nc	Nahatche complex	Nahatche (75%)	F133BY017TX — Loamy Bottomland	175.3	17.0%
		Unnamed (25%)			
ScxB	Scottsville-Latex complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Scottsville (66%)	F133BY005TX — Loamy Upland	517.5	50.1%
		Latex (21%)	F133BY005TX — Loamy Upland		
		Eastwood (11%)	F133BY003TX — Clayey Upland		
		Catuna (2%)	F133BY001TX — Depression		
WvtA	Wrightsville-Timpson complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Wrightsville (57%)	F133BY012TX — Wet Terrace	50.6	4.9%
		Timpson (33%)	F133BY013TX — Terrace		
		Scottsville (6%)	F133BY005TX — Loamy Upland		
		Eastwood (4%)	F133BY003TX — Clayey Upland		
Totals for Area of Interest				1,032.9	100.0%

Map Unit Name: Marietta fine sandy loam Symbol: Mr
▲ Map Unit Composition
85% - Marietta Geomorphic Position: <i>flood plains / Toeslope</i>
15% - Mantachie Geomorphic Position: <i>flood plains / Toeslope</i>
▲ Map Unit Data
Map Unit Key: 575700
Type: <i>Consociation</i> ?
Farmland Class: <i>Not prime farmland</i>
Available Water Storage (0-100cm): 16.66 cm
Flood Frequency (Dominant Condition): <i>Frequent</i>
Flood Frequency (Maximum): <i>Frequent</i>
Ponding Frequency: 0
Drainage Class (Dominant Condition): <i>Moderately well drained</i> ?
Drainage Class (Wettest Component): <i>Somewhat poorly drained</i> ?
Proportion of Hydric Soils: 15% ?
Min. Water Table Depth (Annual): 38 cm
Min. Water Table Depth (April-June): <i>n/a</i>
Min. Bedrock Depth: <i>n/a</i>
Survey Metadata: <i>tx365 [NRCS Export: Sep 19 2016]</i>

Map Unit Name: Nahatche complex Symbol: Nc
▲ Map Unit Composition
75% - Nahatche Geomorphic Position: <i>flood plains / Toeslope</i>
25% - Unnamed Horizon data <i>n/a</i>
▲ Map Unit Data
Map Unit Key: 575701
Type: <i>Complex</i> ?
Farmland Class: <i>Not prime farmland</i>
Available Water Storage (0-100cm): 15.56 cm
Flood Frequency (Dominant Condition): <i>Frequent</i>
Flood Frequency (Maximum): <i>Frequent</i>
Ponding Frequency: 0
Drainage Class (Dominant Condition): <i>Somewhat poorly drained</i> ?
Drainage Class (Wettest Component): <i>Somewhat poorly drained</i> ?
Proportion of Hydric Soils: 75% ?
Min. Water Table Depth (Annual): 31 cm
Min. Water Table Depth (April-June): 31 cm
Min. Bedrock Depth: <i>n/a</i>
Survey Metadata: <i>tx365 [NRCS Export: Sep 19 2016]</i>

Map Unit Name: Eastwood very fine sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes	Symbol: EasC
▲ Map Unit Composition	
86% - Eastwood Geomorphic Position: <i>interfluvies / Summit</i>	
14% - Metcalf Geomorphic Position: <i>interfluvies / Summit</i>	
▲ Map Unit Data	
Map Unit Key: 2607242	
Type: <i>Consociation</i> ?	
Farmland Class: <i>Farmland of statewide importance</i>	
Available Water Storage (0-100cm): 17.04 cm	
Flood Frequency (Dominant Condition): <i>None</i>	
Flood Frequency (Maximum): <i>None</i>	
Ponding Frequency: 0	
Drainage Class (Dominant Condition): <i>Well drained</i> ?	
Drainage Class (Wettest Component): <i>Well drained</i> ?	
Proportion of Hydric Soils: 0% ?	
Min. Water Table Depth (Annual): <i>n/a</i>	
Min. Water Table Depth (April-June): <i>n/a</i>	
Min. Bedrock Depth: <i>n/a</i>	
Survey Metadata: tx365 [NRCS Export: Sep 19 2016]	

Map Unit Name: Eastwood very fine sandy loam, 5 to 20 percent slopes	Symbol: EasE
▲ Map Unit Composition	
88% - Eastwood Geomorphic Position: <i>interfluvies / Backslope</i>	
12% - Latex Geomorphic Position: <i>interfluvies / Summit</i>	
▲ Map Unit Data	
Map Unit Key: 2607243	
Type: <i>Consociation</i> ?	
Farmland Class: <i>Not prime farmland</i>	
Available Water Storage (0-100cm): 15.23 cm	
Flood Frequency (Dominant Condition): <i>None</i>	
Flood Frequency (Maximum): <i>None</i>	
Ponding Frequency: 0	
Drainage Class (Dominant Condition): <i>Well drained</i> ?	
Drainage Class (Wettest Component): <i>Well drained</i> ?	
Proportion of Hydric Soils: 0% ?	
Min. Water Table Depth (Annual): <i>n/a</i>	
Min. Water Table Depth (April-June): <i>n/a</i>	
Min. Bedrock Depth: <i>n/a</i>	
Survey Metadata: tx365 [NRCS Export: Sep 19 2016]	

Map Unit Name: Scottsville-Latex complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Symbol: ScxB
▲ Map Unit Composition	
66% - Scottsville Geomorphic Position: <i>interfluvies / Summit</i>	
21% - Latex Geomorphic Position: <i>interfluvies / Summit</i>	
11% - Eastwood Geomorphic Position: <i>interfluvies / Summit</i>	
2% - Catuna Geomorphic Position: <i>interfluvies / Summit</i>	
▲ Map Unit Data	
Map Unit Key: 2607249	
Type: Complex ?	
Farmland Class: <i>All areas are prime farmland</i>	
Available Water Storage (0-100cm): <i>15.59 cm</i>	
Flood Frequency (Dominant Condition): <i>None</i>	
Flood Frequency (Maximum): <i>None</i>	
Ponding Frequency: <i>0</i>	
Drainage Class (Dominant Condition): <i>Moderately well drained</i> ?	
Drainage Class (Wettest Component): <i>Moderately well drained</i> ?	
Proportion of Hydric Soils: 2% ?	
Min. Water Table Depth (Annual): <i>49 cm</i>	

Map Unit Name: Wrightsville-Timpson complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Symbol: WvtA
▲ Map Unit Composition	
57% - Wrightsville Geomorphic Position: <i>interfluvies / Summit</i>	
33% - Timpson Geomorphic Position: <i>interfluvies / Summit</i>	
6% - Scottsville Geomorphic Position: <i>interfluvies / Summit</i>	
4% - Eastwood Geomorphic Position: <i>interfluvies / Summit</i>	
▲ Map Unit Data	
Map Unit Key: 2607250	
Type: Complex ?	
Farmland Class: <i>Farmland of statewide importance</i>	
Available Water Storage (0-100cm): <i>18.38 cm</i>	
Flood Frequency (Dominant Condition): <i>None</i>	
Flood Frequency (Maximum): <i>None</i>	
Ponding Frequency: <i>0</i>	
Drainage Class (Dominant Condition): <i>Poorly drained</i> ?	
Drainage Class (Wettest Component): <i>Poorly drained</i> ?	
Proportion of Hydric Soils: 57% ?	
Min. Water Table Depth (Annual): <i>7 cm</i>	

Table 1. Averaged lab data for Marietta fine sandy loam (Mf).

Depth Range (cm)	Horizon Designation	Percent Clay	Percent Sand	Percent Organic Matter	pH by water Extraction	Sat. Hydraulic Conductivity (mm/hr)	EC (dS/m)	SAR (%)	Carbonates (% of < 2 mm)	Gypsum (% of < 20 mm)	CEC at pH 7 (cmol charge / kg soil)	K Factor	LEP (g/cm ³)	Oven-Dry Db (g/cm ³)
0 - 30	A	12.5	70.9	3	6.7	32.4	0	0	0	0	10.2	.17	1.5	1.6
30 - 157	Bw	24	58.2	0	6.7	32.4	0	0	0	0	12.1	.24	1.5	1.55
157 - 203	C	26.5	17.7	0	6.7	32.4	0	0	0	0	14.3	.43	4.5	1.69

Table 2. Averaged lab data for Eastwood Component of Eastwood very fine sandy loam with 1 to 5% Slope (EasC).

Depth Range (cm)	Horizon Designation	Percent Clay	Percent Sand	Percent Organic Matter	pH by water Extraction	Sat. Hydraulic Conductivity (mm/hr)	EC (dS/m)	SAR (%)	Carbonates (% of < 2 mm)	Gypsum (% of < 20 mm)	CEC at pH 7 (cmol charge / kg soil)	K Factor	LEP (g/cm ³)	Oven-Dry Db (g/cm ³)
0 - 8	A	10.5	63.1	0.75	5.3	100.8	0.5	0	0	0		.55	0.5	1.42
8 - 20	E	10.5	63.1	0.5	5.3	100.8	0.5	0	0	0		.64	0.4	1.42
20 - 117	BE	41	32	0.25	5	0.756	0.5	0	0	0		.37	7.5	1.64
117 - 130	BGt	31	40	0.2	5.3	3.312	0.5	0	0	0		.43	5.8	1.55
130 - 203	C	27	34.8	0.1	5.9	3.312	2	2	0	0	19.9	.49	3.1	1.65

Table 3. Averaged lab data for Metcalf Component of Eastwood very fine sandy loam with 1 to 5% Slope (EasC).

Depth Range (cm)	Horizon Designation	Percent Clay	Percent Sand	Percent Organic Matter	pH by water Extraction	Sat. Hydraulic Conductivity (mm/hr)	EC (dS/m)	SAR (%)	Carbonates (% of < 2 mm)	Gypsum (% of < 20 mm)	CEC at pH 7 (cmol charge / kg soil)	K Factor	LEP (g/cm ³)	Oven-Dry Db (g/cm ³)
0 - 9	A	14.5	14.1	1.25	4.8	32.4	0.5	0	0	0		.55	1.5	1.44
9 - 25	E	14.5	14.1	0.5	4.8	32.4	0.5	0	0	0		.55	1.5	1.36
25 - 53	BE	25	30	0.25	4.8	9.72	0.5	0	0	0		.43	1.5	1.63
53 - 117	BEG	30	10	0.2	4.8	9.72	0.5	0	0	0		.43	1.5	1.48
117 - 203	2BG	31	30	0.1	4.8	0.756	0.5	0	0	0		.43	7.5	1.9

Table 4. Averaged lab data for Scottsville Component of Scottsville-Latex complex (ScxB).

Depth Range (cm)	Horizon Designation	Percent Clay	Percent Sand	Percent Organic Matter	pH by water Extraction	Sat. Hydraulic Conductivity (mm/hr)	EC (dS/m)	SAR (%)	Carbonates (% of < 2 mm)	Gypsum (% of < 20 mm)	CEC at pH 7 (cmol charge / kg soil)	K Factor	LEP	Oven-Dry D _b (g/cm ³)
0 - 10	A	7	66	1.25	5.3	100.8	0.5	0	0	0		.49	1.5	1.57
10 - 31	E	7	66	0.75	5.3	100.8	0.5	0	0	0		.49	1.5	1.63
31 - 49	Bt	22.5	39.8	0.5	5	32.4	0.5	0	0	0		.37	4.5	1.79
49 - 65	Bt/E	22.5	39.8	0.3	5	32.4	0.5	0	0	0		.37	4.5	1.79
65 - 152	2Btssg	50	22	0.2	5	0.756	0.5	0	0	0		.24	7.5	1.74
152 - 203	2BtC	40	30	0.1	5.3	0.756	0.5	0	0	1	13.6	.32	7.5	1.63

Table 5. Averaged lab data for Latex Component of Scottsville-Latex complex (ScxB).

Depth Range (cm)	Horizon Designation	Percent Clay	Percent Sand	Percent Organic Matter	pH by water Extraction	Sat. Hydraulic Conductivity (mm/hr)	EC (dS/m)	SAR (%)	Carbonates (% of < 2 mm)	Gypsum (% of < 20 mm)	CEC at pH 7 (cmol charge / kg soil)	K Factor	LEP	Oven-Dry D _b (g/cm ³)
0 - 8	A	4	61	1.25	5.3	100.8	0.1	0	0	0		.49	0.2	1.54
8 - 25	E	5	59	0.55	5.3	100.8	0.1	0	0	0		.49	0.6	1.68
25 - 64	Bt	28	45	0.55	5	32.4	0.1	0	0	0		.32	1.3	1.6
64 - 107	Bt/E	28	45	0.55	5	32.4	0.1	0	0	0		.37	1.3	1.62
107 - 117	2Bt/E	35	39	0.55	4.8	32.4	0.1	0	0	0		.32	1.6	1.64
117 - 191	2Bt	48	24	0.55	4.8	3.276	0.1	0	0	0		.24	2.1	1.46
191 - 203	2BtC	38	35	0.55	4.3	9.72	0.1	0	0	0		.28	1.7	1.52

Table 6. Averaged lab data for Eastwood Component of Scottsville-Latex complex (ScxB).

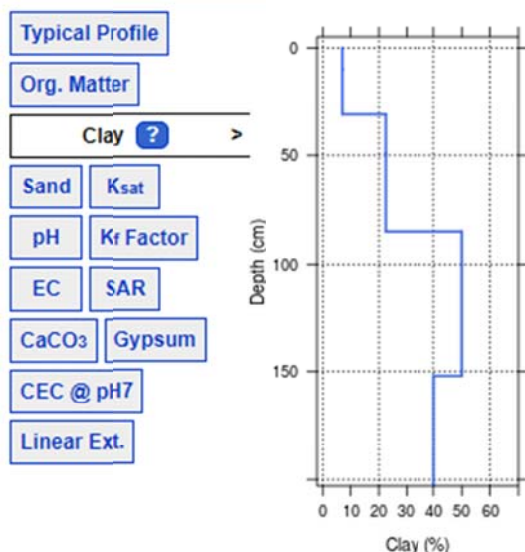
Depth Range (cm)	Horizon Designation	Percent Clay	Percent Sand	Percent Organic Matter	pH by water Extraction	Sat. Hydraulic Conductivity (mm/hr)	EC (dS/m)	SAR (%)	Carbonates (% of < 2 mm)	Gypsum (% of < 20 mm)	CEC at pH 7 (cmol charge / kg soil)	K Factor	LEP	Oven-Dry D _b (g/cm ³)
0 - 8	A	10.5	63.1	0.75	5.3	100.8	0.5	0	0	0		.55	0.5	1.42
8 - 20	E	10.5	63.1	0.5	5.3	100.8	0.5	0	0	0		.64	0.4	1.42
20 - 117	Bt	41	32	0.25	5	0.756	0.5	0	0	0		.37	7.5	1.64
117 - 130	BtC	31	40	0.2	5.3	3.276	0.5	0	0	0		.43	5.8	1.55
130 - 203	C	27	34.8	0.1	5.9	3.276	2	2	0	0	19.9	.49	3.1	1.65

Table 7. Averaged lab data for Latuna Component of Scottsville-Latex cComplex (ScxB).

Depth Range (cm)	Horizon Designation	Percent Clay	Percent Sand	Percent Organic Matter	pH by water Extraction	Sat. Hydraulic Conductivity (mm/hr)	EC (dS/m)	SAR (%)	Carbonates (% of < 2 mm)	Gypsum (% of < 20 mm)	CEC at pH 7 (cmol charge / kg soil)	K Factor	LEP	Oven-Dry D _b (g/cm ³)
0 - 7	Aq	22	18	2.25	4.8	32.4	0.5	5	0	0		.49	1.5	1.45
7 - 30	Eg	22	18	1	4.8	32.4	0.5	5	0	0		.55	1.5	1.53
30 - 48	Bt/Eg	28	14	0.75	4.8	3.312	0.5	5	0	0		.49	1.5	1.5
48 - 165	2Bt	45	26	0.55	4.8	3.312	0.5	0	0	0		.24	7.5	1.77
165 - 203	2BtC	27	26	0.25	4.8	3.312	0.5	5	0	3	14.1	.49	1.5	1.6

Map Unit Name: **Scottsville-Latex complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes** Symbol: **ScxB**
 Component Name: **Scottsville**
 Component Key: 13615052
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[Official Series Description](#)

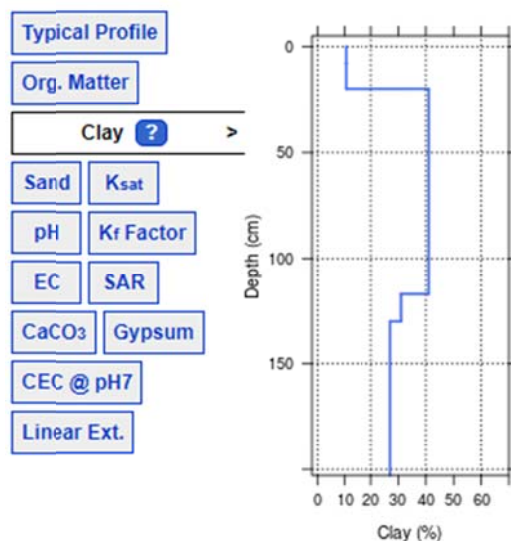
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Map Unit Name: **Scottsville-Latex complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes** Symbol: **ScxB**
 Component Name: **Eastwood**
 Component Key: 13615054
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[Official Series Description](#)

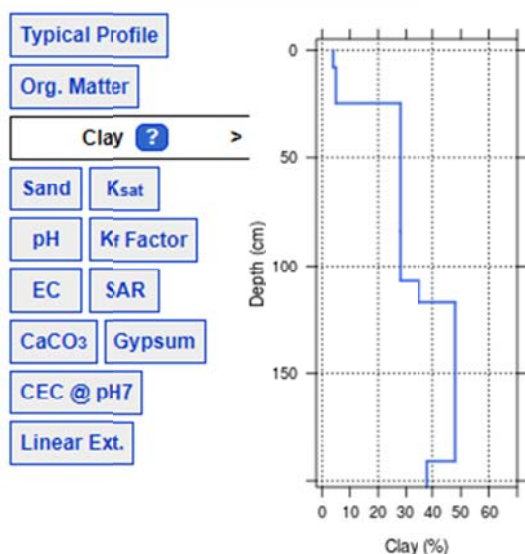
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Map Unit Name: **Scottsville-Latex complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes** Symbol: **ScxB**
 Component Name: **Latex**
 Component Key: 13615053
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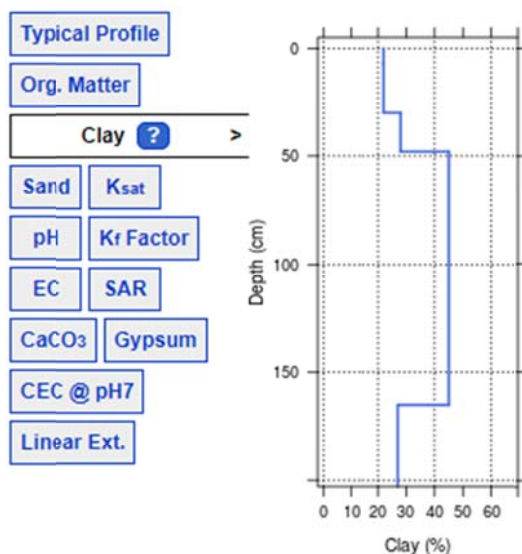
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Map Unit Name: **Scottsville-Latex complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes** Symbol: **ScxB**
 Component Name: **Catuna**
 Component Key: 13615055
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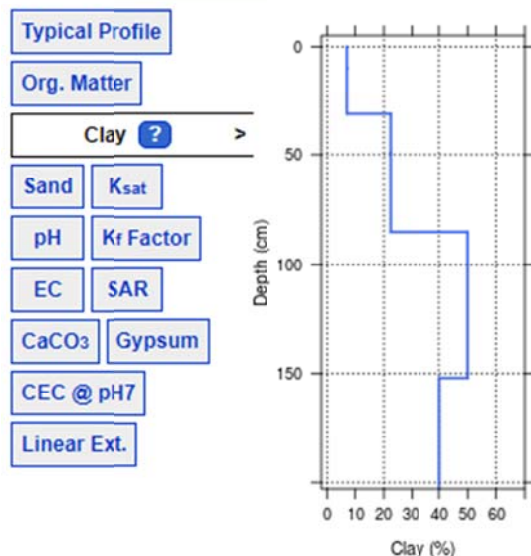


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Map Unit Name: **Scottsville-Latex complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes** Symbol: **ScxB**
 Component Name: **Scottsville**
 Component Key: 13615052

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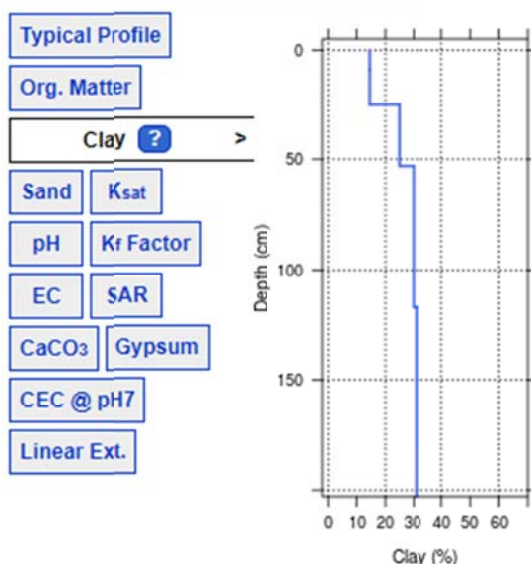


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Map Unit Name: **Eastwood very fine sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes** Symbol: **EasC**
 Component Name: **Metcalf**
 Component Key: 13615012

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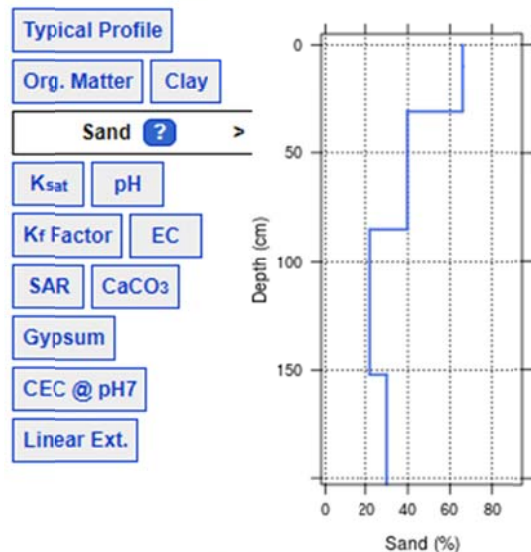


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Map Unit Name: **Scottsville-Latex complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes** Symbol: **ScxB**
 Component Name: **Scottsville**
 Component Key: 13615052

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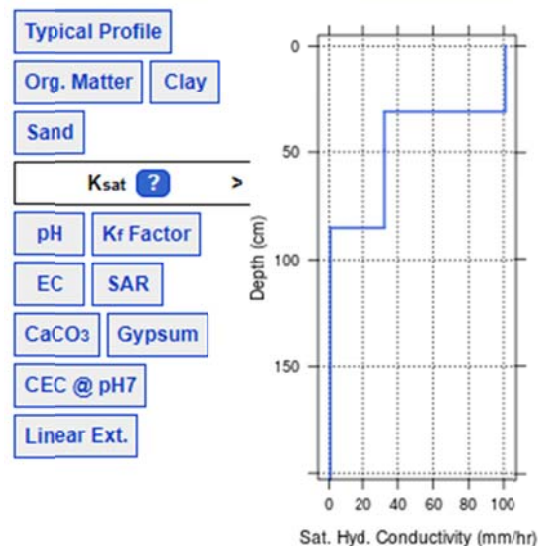


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Map Unit Name: **Scottsville-Latex complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes** Symbol: **ScxB**
 Component Name: **Scottsville**
 Component Key: 13615052

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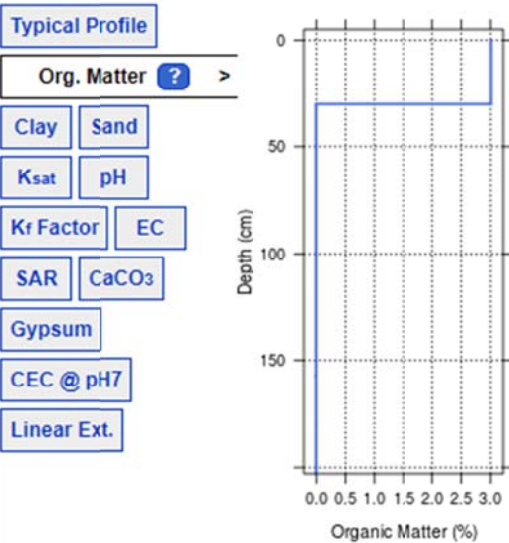


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Map Unit Name: **Marietta fine sandy loam** Symbol: **Mr**
 Component Name: **Marietta**
 Component Key: 13614952

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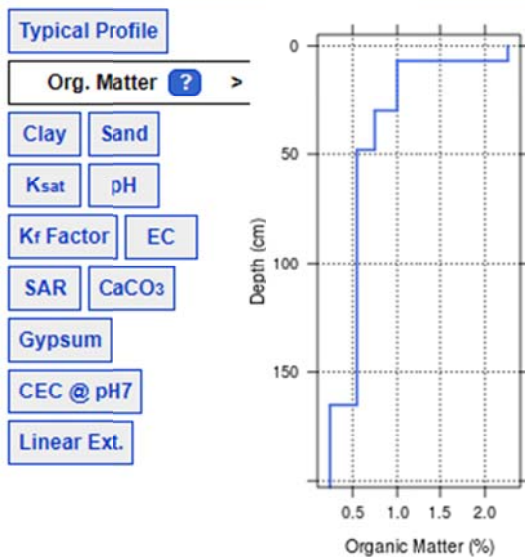


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Map Unit Name: **Scottsville-Latex complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes** Symbol: **ScxB**
 Component Name: **Catuna**
 Component Key: 13615055

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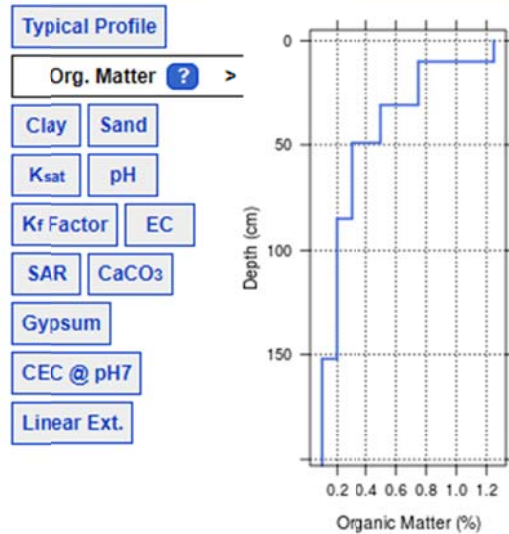


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Map Unit Name: **Scottsville-Latex complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes** Symbol: **ScxB**
 Component Name: **Scottsville**
 Component Key: 13615052

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[Official Series Description](#)

▲ Soil Profiles

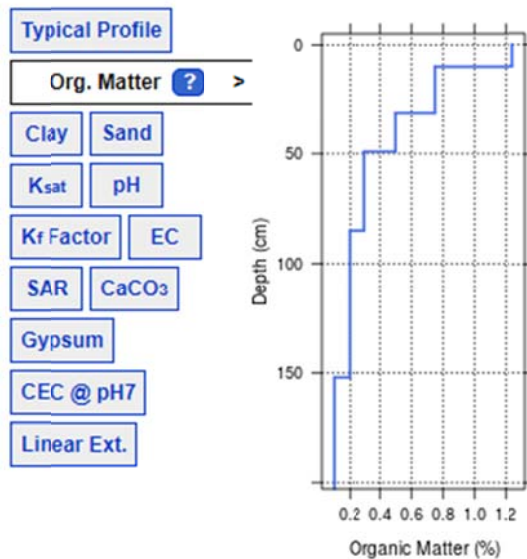


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Map Unit Name: **Scottsville-Latex complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes** Symbol: **ScxB**
 Component Name: **Scottsville**
 Component Key: 13615052

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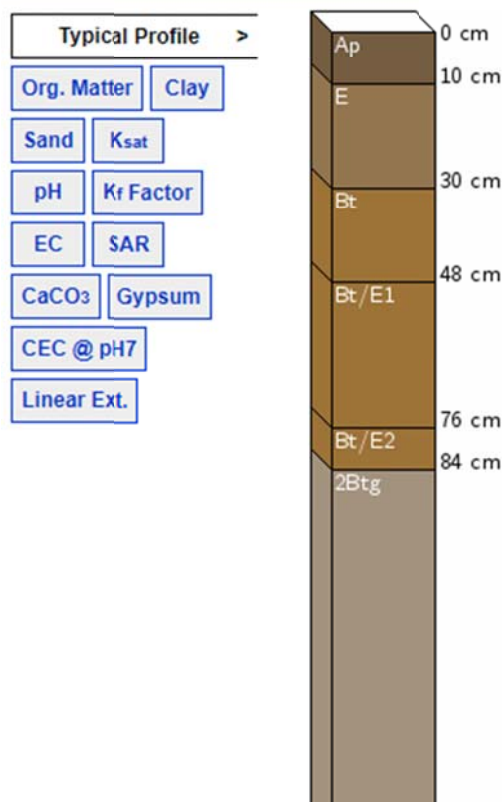
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Map Unit Name: **Scottsville-Latex complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes**
 Component Name: **Scottsville**
 Component Key: 13615052

Symbol: **ScxB**

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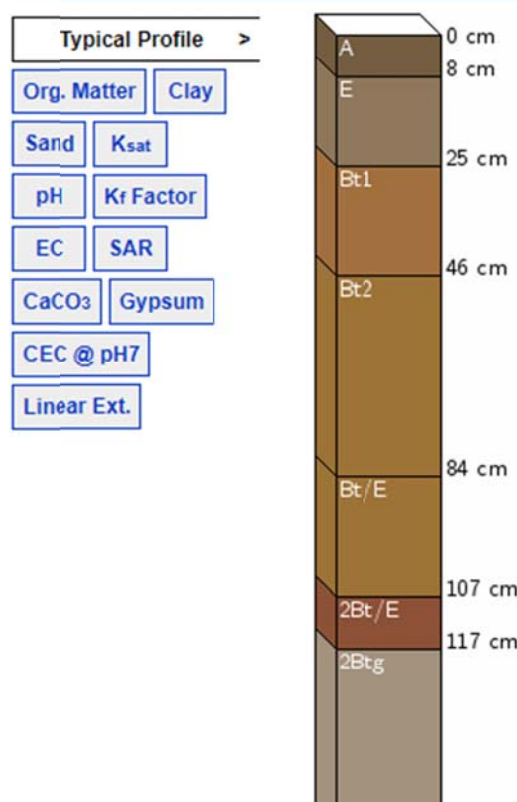


Map Unit Name: **Scottsville-Latex complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes**
 Component Name: **Latex**
 Component Key: 13615053

Symbol: **ScxB**

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[Official Series Description](#)

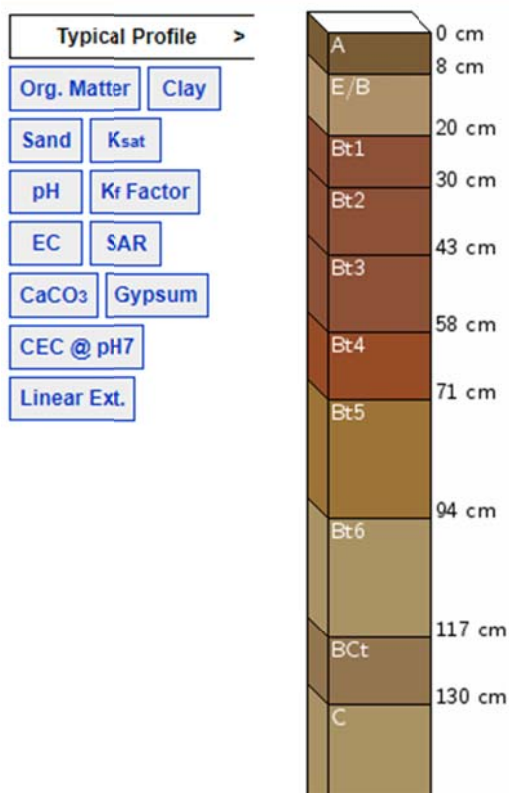
▲ Soil Profiles



Map Unit Name: **Scottsville-Latex complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes** Symbol: **ScxB**
 Component Name: **Eastwood**
 Component Key: 13615054

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[Official Series Description](#)

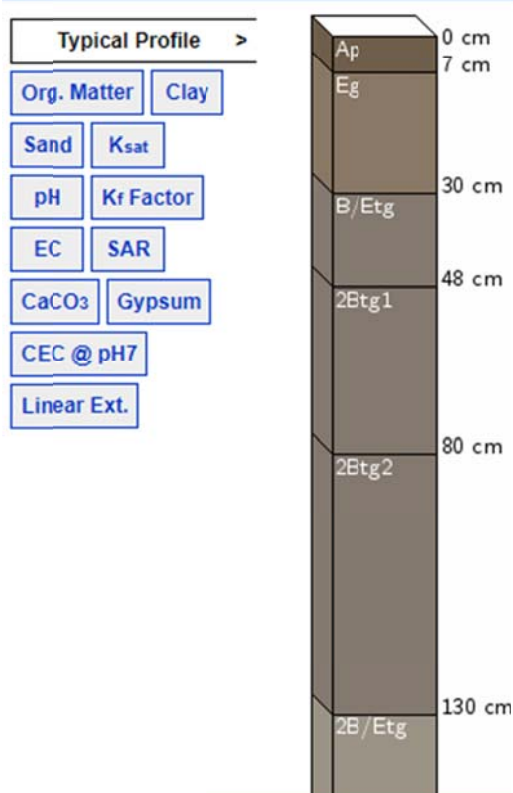
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Map Unit Name: **Scottsville-Latex complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes** Symbol: **ScxB**
 Component Name: **Catuna**
 Component Key: 13615055

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[Official Series Description](#)

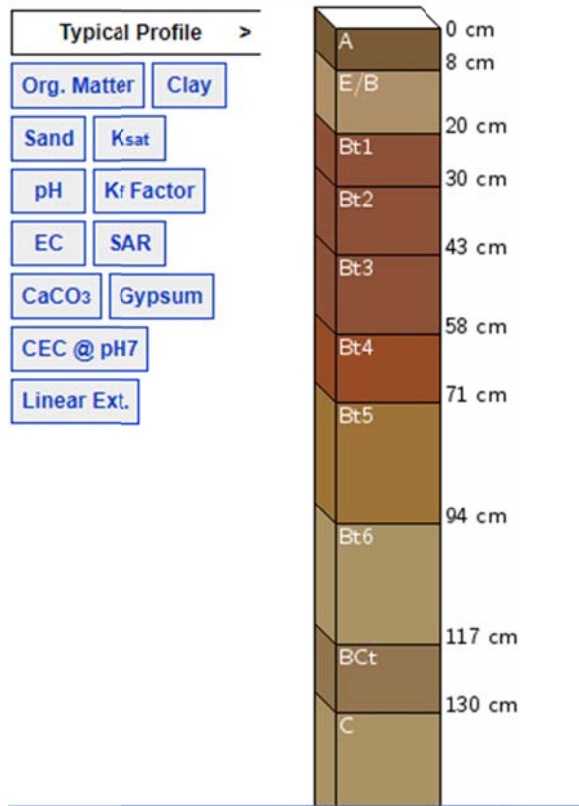
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Map Unit Name: **Eastwood very fine sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes** Symbol: **EasC**
 Component Name: **Eastwood**
 Component Key: 13615011

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[Official Series Description](#)

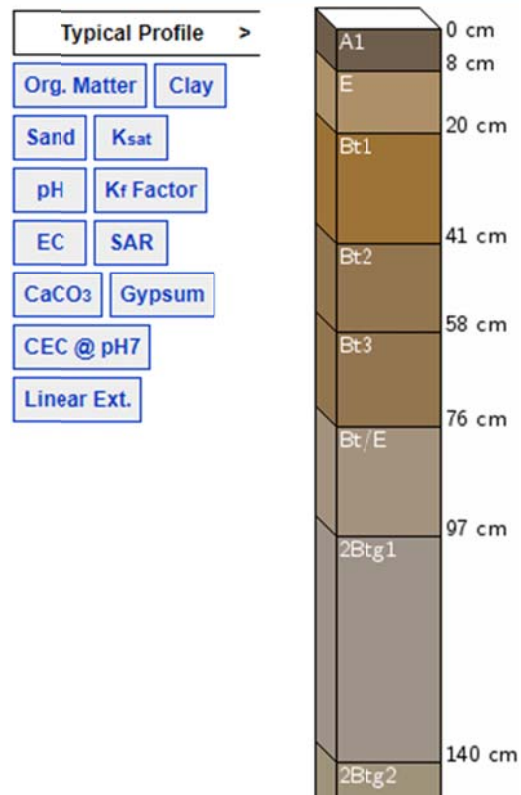
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Map Unit Name: **Eastwood very fine sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes** Symbol: **EasC**
 Component Name: **Metcalf**
 Component Key: 13615012

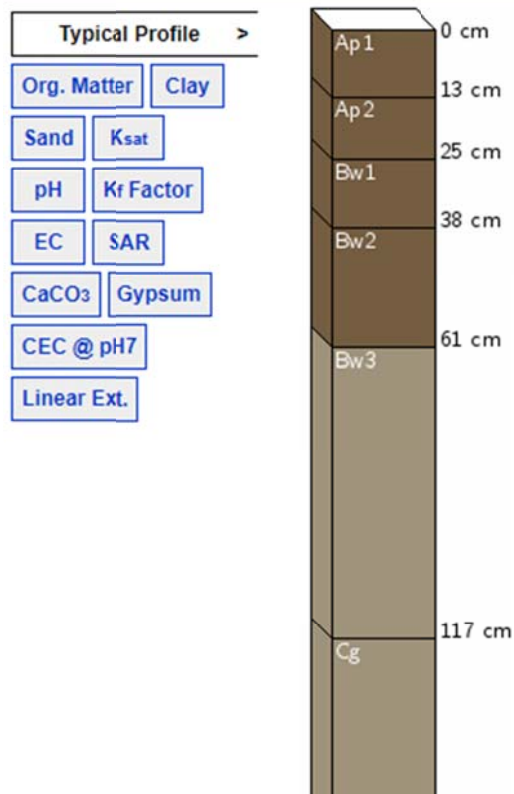
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[Official Series Description](#)

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Map Unit Name: **Marietta fine sandy loam** Symbol: **Mr**
 Component Name: **Marietta**
 Component Key: 13614952
[Soil Data Explorer](#) | [Series Extent Explorer](#)
[Official Series Description](#)

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Map Unit Name: **Marietta fine sandy loam** Symbol: **Mr**
 Component Name: **Mantachie**
 Component Key: 13614953
[Soil Data Explorer](#) | [Series Extent Explorer](#)
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