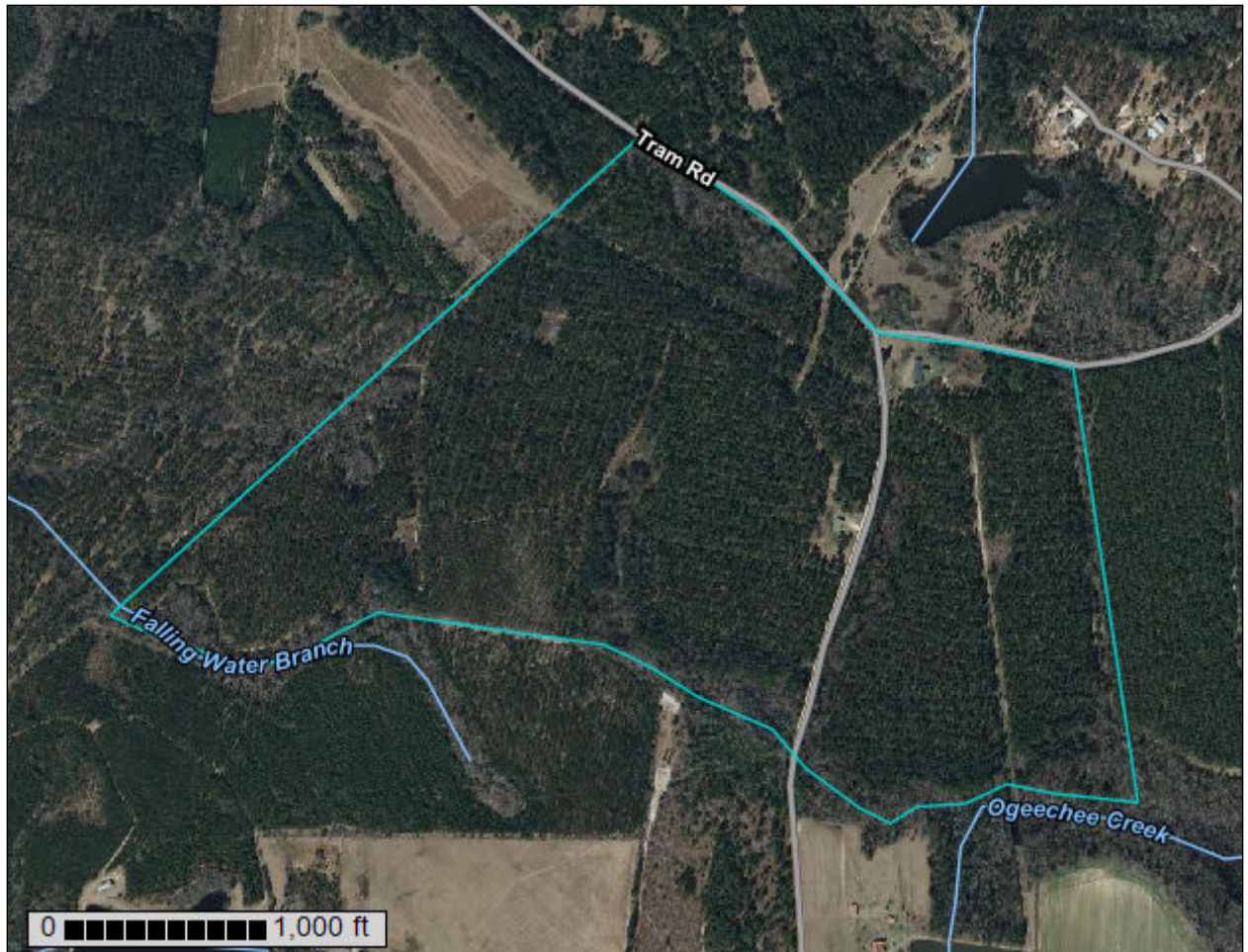


Custom Soil Resource Report for **Screven County, Georgia**

Rude Dog Road Properties LLC



Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines


 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

-  Blowout
-  Borrow Pit
-  Clay Spot
-  Closed Depression
-  Gravel Pit
-  Gravelly Spot
-  Landfill
-  Lava Flow
-  Marsh or swamp
-  Mine or Quarry
-  Miscellaneous Water
-  Perennial Water
-  Rock Outcrop
-  Saline Spot
-  Sandy Spot
-  Severely Eroded Spot
-  Sinkhole
-  Slide or Slip
-  Sodic Spot

-  Spoil Area
-  Stony Spot
-  Very Stony Spot
-  Wet Spot
-  Other
-  Special Line Features


Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

-  Rails
-  Interstate Highways
-  US Routes
-  Major Roads
-  Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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: Screven County, Georgia
 Survey Area Data: Version 15, Aug 28, 2023

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Feb 23, 2021—May 7, 2021

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 (Rude Dog Road Properties LLC)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BeB	Blanton sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	13.9	6.8%
CoB	Cowarts loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	5.0	2.5%
DnB	Dothan-Norfolk complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes	48.2	23.6%
FuA	Fuquay loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	68.7	33.7%
KBA	Kinston and Bibb soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	15.9	7.8%
NcC2	Nankin-Cowarts complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	24.8	12.2%
PeA	Pelham loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1.3	0.6%
RaA	Rains loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	4.8	2.3%
UaB	Uchee loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	17.7	8.7%
UbC	Uchee-Blanton complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes	3.6	1.8%
Totals for Area of Interest		204.0	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions (Rude Dog Road Properties LLC)

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.

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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

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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.

Screven County, Georgia

BeB—Blanton sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vrv4
Elevation: 70 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 237 to 245 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Blanton and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Blanton

Setting

Landform: Broad interstream divides
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits and/or loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: sand
E - 8 to 70 inches: sand
Bt1 - 70 to 75 inches: sandy loam
Bt2 - 75 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 3.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

CoB—Cowarts loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qbf7

Elevation: 70 to 300 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Cowarts and similar soils: 85 percent

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

Description of Cowarts

Setting

Landform: Broad interstream divides

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: loamy sand

Bt1 - 8 to 14 inches: sandy loam

Bt2 - 14 to 30 inches: sandy clay loam

BCt - 30 to 38 inches: sandy loam

Cd - 38 to 60 inches: coarse sandy loam

C - 60 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Hydric soil rating: No

DnB—Dothan-Norfolk complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qbfc
Elevation: 70 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 310 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Dothan and similar soils: 65 percent
Norfolk and similar soils: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Dothan

Setting

Landform: Broad interstream divides
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: loamy sand
E - 9 to 17 inches: loamy sand
Bt - 17 to 42 inches: sandy loam
Btv - 42 to 68 inches: sandy clay loam
BC - 68 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Norfolk

Setting

Landform: Broad interstream divides

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Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 10 inches: loamy sand
Bt - 10 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: 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 48 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

FuA—Fuquay loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tddq
Elevation: 100 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 310 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Fuquay and similar soils: 80 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fuquay

Setting

Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits over loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 10 inches: loamy sand
E1 - 10 to 17 inches: loamy sand
E2 - 17 to 24 inches: loamy sand
Bt1 - 24 to 29 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 29 to 38 inches: sandy clay loam
Btv - 38 to 65 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very 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 40 to 61 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

KBA—Kinston and Bibb soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qdyj
Elevation: 70 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kinston and similar soils: 57 percent
Bibb and similar soils: 23 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Kinston

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: loam

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Cg - 6 to 63 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

*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 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F153AY090NC - Flooded Mineral Soil Floodplains and Terraces

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Bibb

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 14 inches: sandy loam

Cg - 14 to 79 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Poorly 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 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Ecological site: F153AY090NC - Flooded Mineral Soil Floodplains and Terraces

Hydric soil rating: Yes

NcC2—Nankin-Cowarts complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qdy7

Elevation: 70 to 300 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 52 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Nankin and similar soils: 65 percent

Cowarts and similar soils: 30 percent

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

Description of Nankin

Setting

Landform: Broad interstream divides

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder, summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 4 inches: sandy loam

Bt - 4 to 41 inches: sandy clay

C - 41 to 84 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Cowarts

Setting

Landform: Broad interstream divides
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 4 inches: sandy loam
Bt - 4 to 25 inches: sandy clay loam
BC - 25 to 36 inches: sandy clay loam
C - 36 to 79 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

PeA—Pelham loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tddg
Elevation: 100 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 310 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pelham and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 7 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pelham

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: loamy sand
Eg1 - 6 to 16 inches: loamy sand
Eg2 - 16 to 21 inches: loamy sand
Eg3 - 21 to 26 inches: loamy sand
BEg - 26 to 34 inches: sandy loam
Btg1 - 34 to 50 inches: sandy clay loam
Btg2 - 50 to 56 inches: sandy clay loam
Btg3 - 56 to 68 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 68 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
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 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Alapaha

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flood-plain steps
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Rains, undrained

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf

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Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

RaA—Rains loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qdy9
Elevation: 70 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 237 to 245 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rains and similar soils: 80 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rains

Setting

Landform: Broad interstream divides
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: loamy sand
Eg - 6 to 18 inches: loamy sand
Btg1 - 18 to 28 inches: sandy loam
Btg2 - 28 to 70 inches: sandy clay loam
BCg - 70 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly 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 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: 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: F153AY060NC - Wet Loamy Flats and Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

UaB—Uchee loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qdyf

Elevation: 70 to 300 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 60 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 230 to 310 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Uchee and similar soils: 92 percent

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

Description of Uchee

Setting

Landform: Broad interstream divides

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: sand

E - 6 to 35 inches: sand

Bt - 35 to 41 inches: sandy clay loam

BC - 41 to 53 inches: clay

C - 53 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 1.28 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F153AY030NC - Dry Loamy Rises and Flats

Hydric soil rating: No

UbC—Uchee-Blanton complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qdyg
Elevation: 70 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 310 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Uchee and similar soils: 85 percent
Blanton and similar soils: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Uchee

Setting

Landform: Broad interstream divides
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: sand
E - 6 to 35 inches: sand
Bt - 35 to 41 inches: sandy clay loam
BC - 41 to 53 inches: clay
C - 53 to 62 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 1.28 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F153AY030NC - Dry Loamy Rises and Flats
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Blanton

Setting

Landform: Broad interstream divides

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits and/or loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: sand

E - 8 to 70 inches: sand

Bt1 - 70 to 75 inches: sandy loam

Bt2 - 75 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 48 to 72 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 3.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F153AY030NC - Dry Loamy Rises and Flats

Hydric soil rating: No

Soil Information for All Uses

Suitabilities and Limitations for Use

The Suitabilities and Limitations for Use section includes various soil interpretations displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each interpretation.

Land Classifications

Land Classifications are specified land use and management groupings that are assigned to soil areas because combinations of soil have similar behavior for specified practices. Most are based on soil properties and other factors that directly influence the specific use of the soil. Example classifications include ecological site classification, farmland classification, irrigated and nonirrigated land capability classification, and hydric rating.

Hydric Rating by Map Unit (Rude Dog Road Properties LLC)

This rating indicates the percentage of map units that meets the criteria for hydric soils. Map units are composed of one or more map unit components or soil types, each of which is rated as hydric soil or not hydric. Map units that are made up dominantly of hydric soils may have small areas of minor nonhydric components in the higher positions on the landform, and map units that are made up dominantly of nonhydric soils may have small areas of minor hydric components in the lower positions on the landform. Each map unit is rated based on its respective components and the percentage of each component within the map unit.

The thematic map is color coded based on the composition of hydric components. The five color classes are separated as 100 percent hydric components, 66 to 99 percent hydric components, 33 to 65 percent hydric components, 1 to 32 percent hydric components, and less than one percent hydric components.

Custom Soil Resource Report

In Web Soil Survey, the Summary by Map Unit table that is displayed below the map pane contains a column named 'Rating'. In this column the percentage of each map unit that is classified as hydric is displayed.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register, 1994). Under natural conditions, these soils are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

The NTCHS definition identifies general soil properties that are associated with wetness. In order to determine whether a specific soil is a hydric soil or nonhydric soil, however, more specific information, such as information about the depth and duration of the water table, is needed. Thus, criteria that identify those estimated soil properties unique to hydric soils have been established (Federal Register, 2002). These criteria are used to identify map unit components that normally are associated with wetlands. The criteria used are selected estimated soil properties that are described in "Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 1999) and "Keys to Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 2006) and in the "Soil Survey Manual" (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993).

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period of time to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make onsite determinations of hydric soils are specified in "Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States" (Hurt and Vasilas, 2006).

References:

Federal Register. July 13, 1994. Changes in hydric soils of the United States.

Federal Register. September 18, 2002. Hydric soils of the United States.

Hurt, G.W., and L.M. Vasilas, editors. Version 6.0, 2006. Field indicators of hydric soils in the United States.

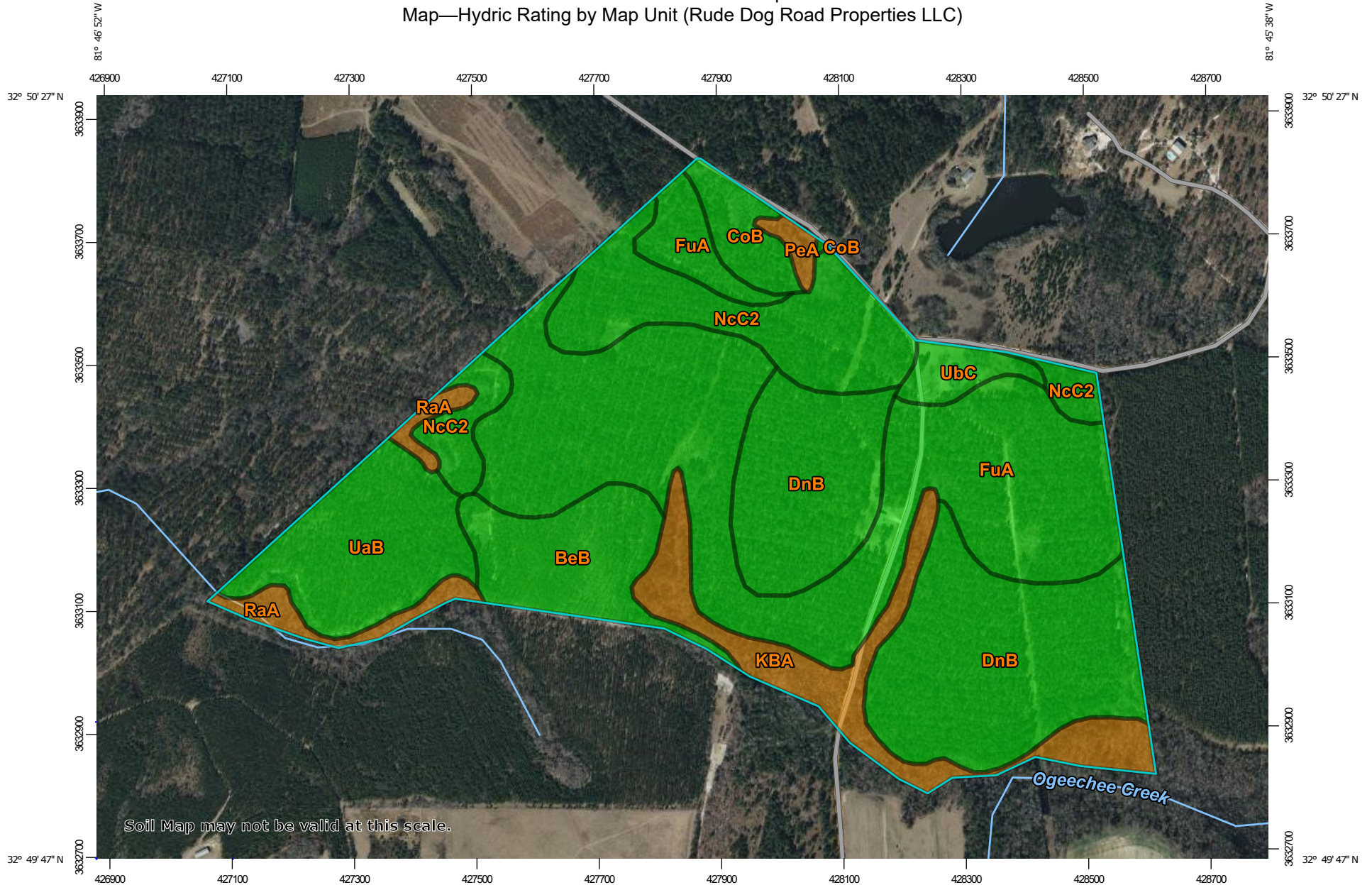
Soil Survey Division Staff. 1993. Soil survey manual. Soil Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 18.

Soil Survey Staff. 1999. Soil taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. 2nd edition. Natural Resources Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 436.

Soil Survey Staff. 2006. Keys to soil taxonomy. 10th edition. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Custom Soil Resource Report

Map—Hydric Rating by Map Unit (Rude Dog Road Properties LLC)



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Map Scale: 1:8,760 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N
↑


Meters
0 100 200 400 600

Feet
0 400 800 1600 2400

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84







MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)







 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils







Soil Rating Polygons

-  Hydric (100%)
-  Hydric (66 to 99%)
-  Hydric (33 to 65%)
-  Hydric (1 to 32%)
-  Not Hydric (0%)
-  Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

-  Hydric (100%)
-  Hydric (66 to 99%)
-  Hydric (33 to 65%)
-  Hydric (1 to 32%)
-  Not Hydric (0%)
-  Not rated or not available






Soil Rating Points

-  Hydric (100%)
-  Hydric (66 to 99%)
-  Hydric (33 to 65%)
-  Hydric (1 to 32%)
-  Not Hydric (0%)
-  Not rated or not available


Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

-  Rails
-  Interstate Highways
-  US Routes
-  Major Roads
-  Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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: Screven County, Georgia
 Survey Area Data: Version 15, Aug 28, 2023

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Feb 23, 2021—May 7, 2021

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.

Table—Hydric Rating by Map Unit (Rude Dog Road Properties LLC)

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BeB	Blanton sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	0	13.9	6.8%
CoB	Cowarts loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	0	5.0	2.5%
DnB	Dothan-Norfolk complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes	0	48.2	23.6%
FuA	Fuquay loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0	68.7	33.7%
KBA	Kinston and Bibb soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	80	15.9	7.8%
NcC2	Nankin-Cowarts complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	0	24.8	12.2%
PeA	Pelham loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	87	1.3	0.6%
RaA	Rains loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	80	4.8	2.3%
UaB	Uchee loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	0	17.7	8.7%
UbC	Uchee-Blanton complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes	0	3.6	1.8%
Totals for Area of Interest			204.0	100.0%

Rating Options—Hydric Rating by Map Unit (Rude Dog Road Properties LLC)

Aggregation Method: Percent Present

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Lower

Vegetative Productivity

Vegetative productivity includes estimates of potential vegetative production for a variety of land uses, including cropland, forestland, hayland, pastureland, horticulture and rangeland. In the underlying database, some states maintain crop yield data by individual map unit component. Other states maintain the data at the map unit level. Attributes are included for both, although only one or the other is likely to contain data for any given geographic area. For other land uses, productivity data is shown only at the map unit component level. Examples include potential crop yields under irrigated and nonirrigated conditions, forest productivity,

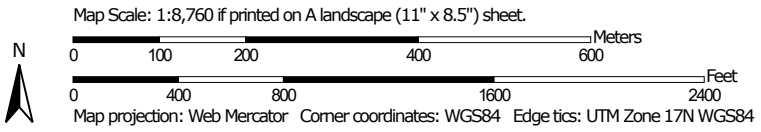
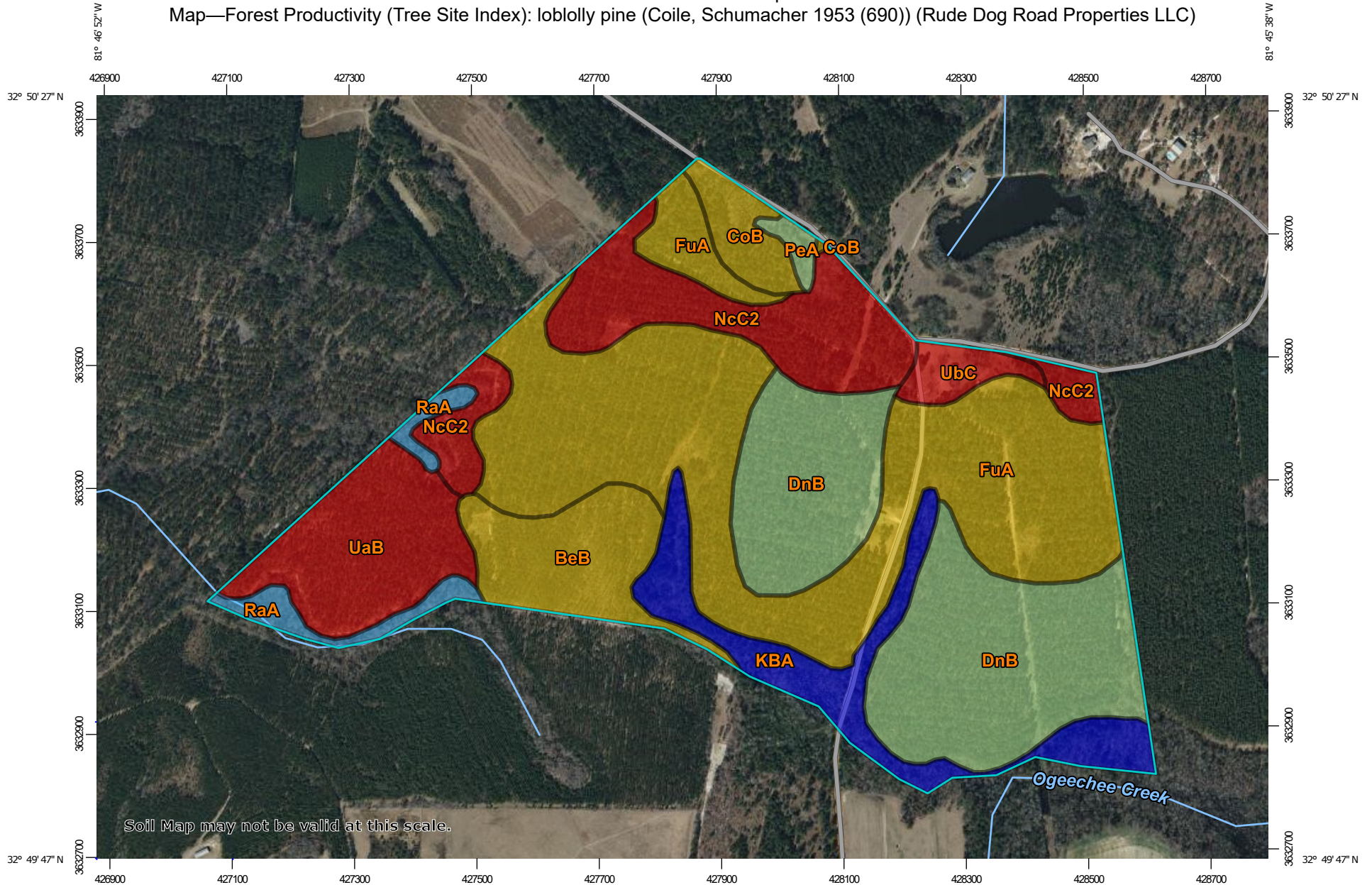
forest site index, and total rangeland production under of normal, favorable and unfavorable conditions.

**Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index): loblolly pine
(Coile, Schumacher 1953 (690)) (Rude Dog Road
Properties LLC)**

The "site index" is the average height, in feet, that dominant and codominant trees of a given species attain in a specified number of years. The site index applies to fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stands.


This attribute is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this attribute, only the representative value is used.

Custom Soil Resource Report
 Map—Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index): loblolly pine (Coile, Schumacher 1953 (690)) (Rude Dog Road Properties LLC)









MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)







 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils







Soil Rating Polygons

-  <= 80
-  > 80 and <= 86
-  > 86 and <= 90
-  > 90 and <= 94
-  > 94 and <= 100
-  Not rated or not available


Soil Rating Lines

-  <= 80
-  > 80 and <= 86
-  > 86 and <= 90
-  > 90 and <= 94
-  > 94 and <= 100
-  Not rated or not available






Soil Rating Points

-  <= 80
-  > 80 and <= 86
-  > 86 and <= 90
-  > 90 and <= 94
-  > 94 and <= 100
-  Not rated or not available


Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

-  Rails
-  Interstate Highways
-  US Routes
-  Major Roads
-  Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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.

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Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Feb 23, 2021—May 7, 2021

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.

Table—Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index): loblolly pine (Coile, Schumacher 1953 (690)) (Rude Dog Road Properties LLC)

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (feet)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BeB	Blanton sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	85	13.9	6.8%
CoB	Cowarts loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	86	5.0	2.5%
DnB	Dothan-Norfolk complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes	88	48.2	23.6%
FuA	Fuquay loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	85	68.7	33.7%
KBA	Kinston and Bibb soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	100	15.9	7.8%
NcC2	Nankin-Cowarts complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	80	24.8	12.2%
PeA	Pelham loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	90	1.3	0.6%
RaA	Rains loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	94	4.8	2.3%
UaB	Uchee loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	80	17.7	8.7%
UbC	Uchee-Blanton complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes	80	3.6	1.8%
Totals for Area of Interest			204.0	100.0%

Rating Options—Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index): loblolly pine (Coile, Schumacher 1953 (690)) (Rude Dog Road Properties LLC)

Units of Measure: feet

Tree: loblolly pine

Site Index Base: Coile, Schumacher 1953 (690)

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No