

REINECKE ROAD RANCH

70+/- ACRES

VICTORIA COUNTY
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION



70+/- Acre Ranch in Mission Valley!

Excellent Home Site, High Elevations, Wildlife and Large Variety of Oaks

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:

70+/- acre property located in Mission Valley.

Excellent homesite located only 17 miles north of downtown Victoria.

High elevations on the ranch provide great views of the surrounding landscape. A variety of oak trees and South Texas type brush are found throughout the property. A seasonal branch creek runs through a portion of the ranch and feeds into Rocky Creek. Enjoy the native wildlife, including whitetail deer, dove and hogs. Ranch soils are classified as very gravelly loamy sand with 1 to 5 percent slopes.

Property includes a gravel pond and paved road frontage.

PROPERTY DIRECTIONS:

From Victoria, take FM 236 north until you reach "The Barn" in Mission Valley. At The Barn, take a right on Reinecke Road. The property is approximately 1.5 miles on the left, directly across the road from Rocky Creek Baptist Church.

LIST PRICE \$395,000



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**COLDWELL
BANKER**
THE RON BROWN
COMPANY

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REINECKE RD RANCH

70 +/- ACRES

VICTORIA COUNTY
PROPERTY AERIAL



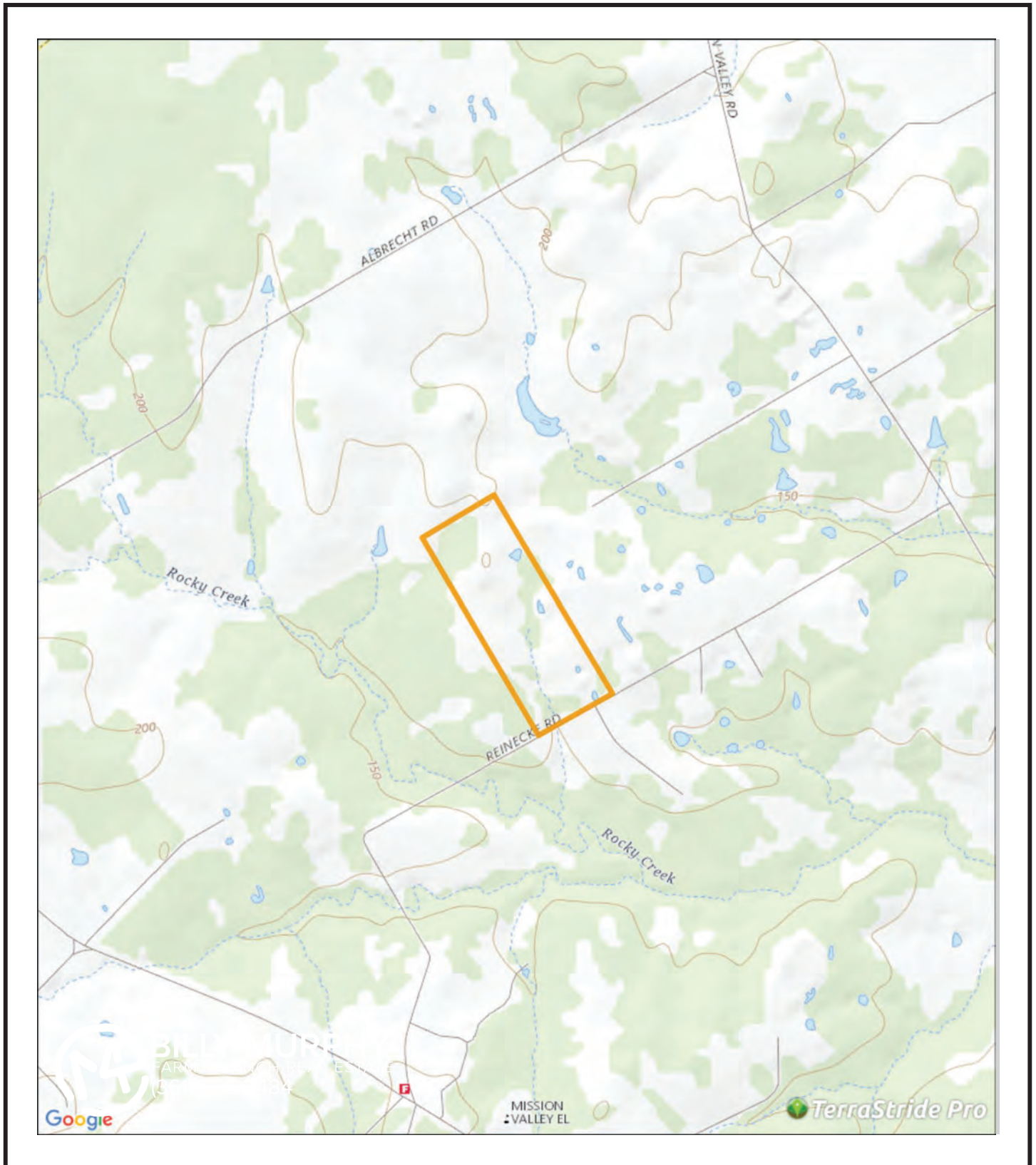
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 TerraStride Pro

REINECKE RD RANCH

70 +/- ACRES

VICTORIA COUNTY
ROCKY CREEK



REINECKE RD RANCH

70 +/- ACRES

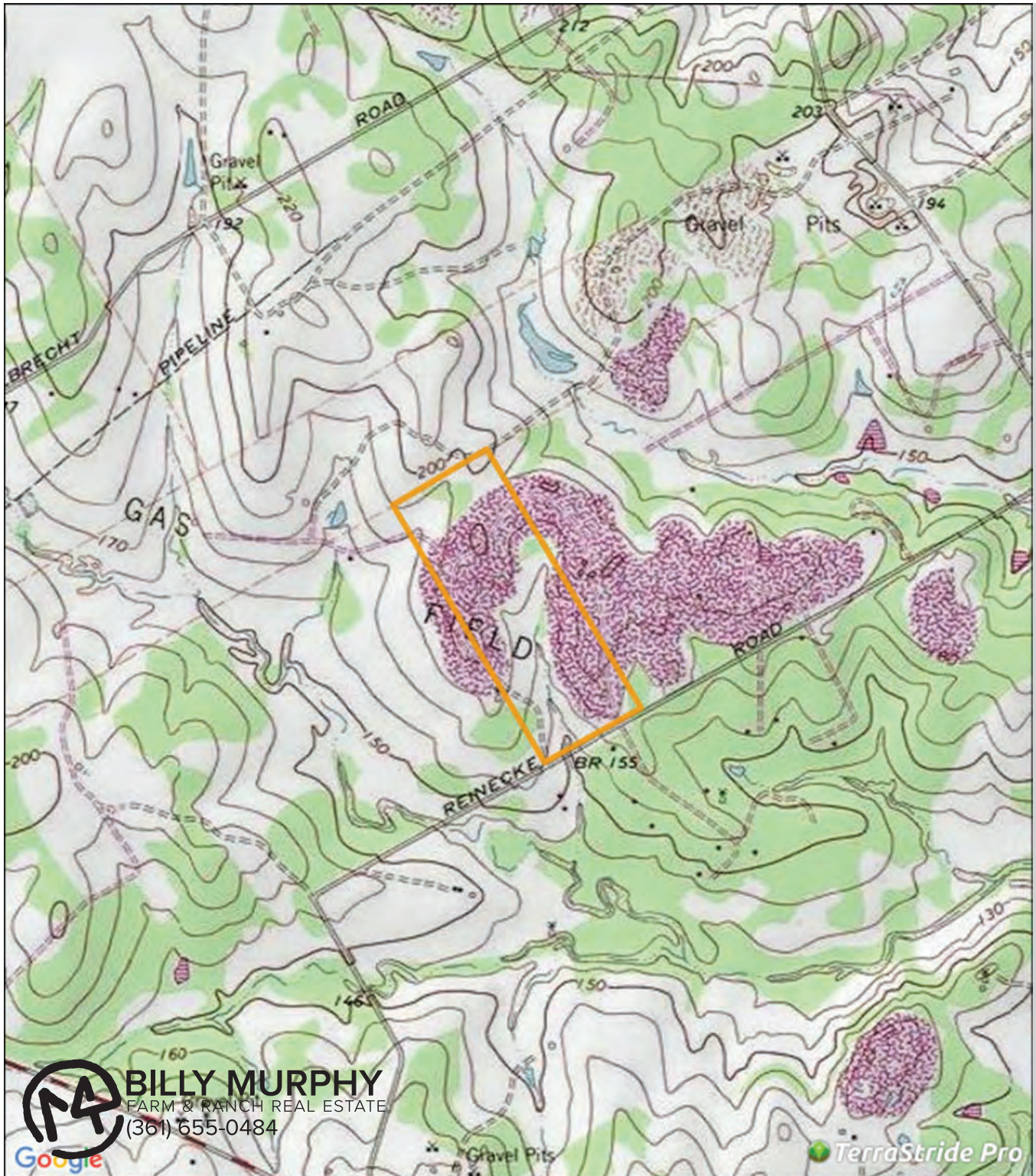
VICTORIA COUNTY
PROPERTY LOCATION



REINECKE RD RANCH

70 +/- ACRES

VICTORIA COUNTY
PROPERTY TOPO



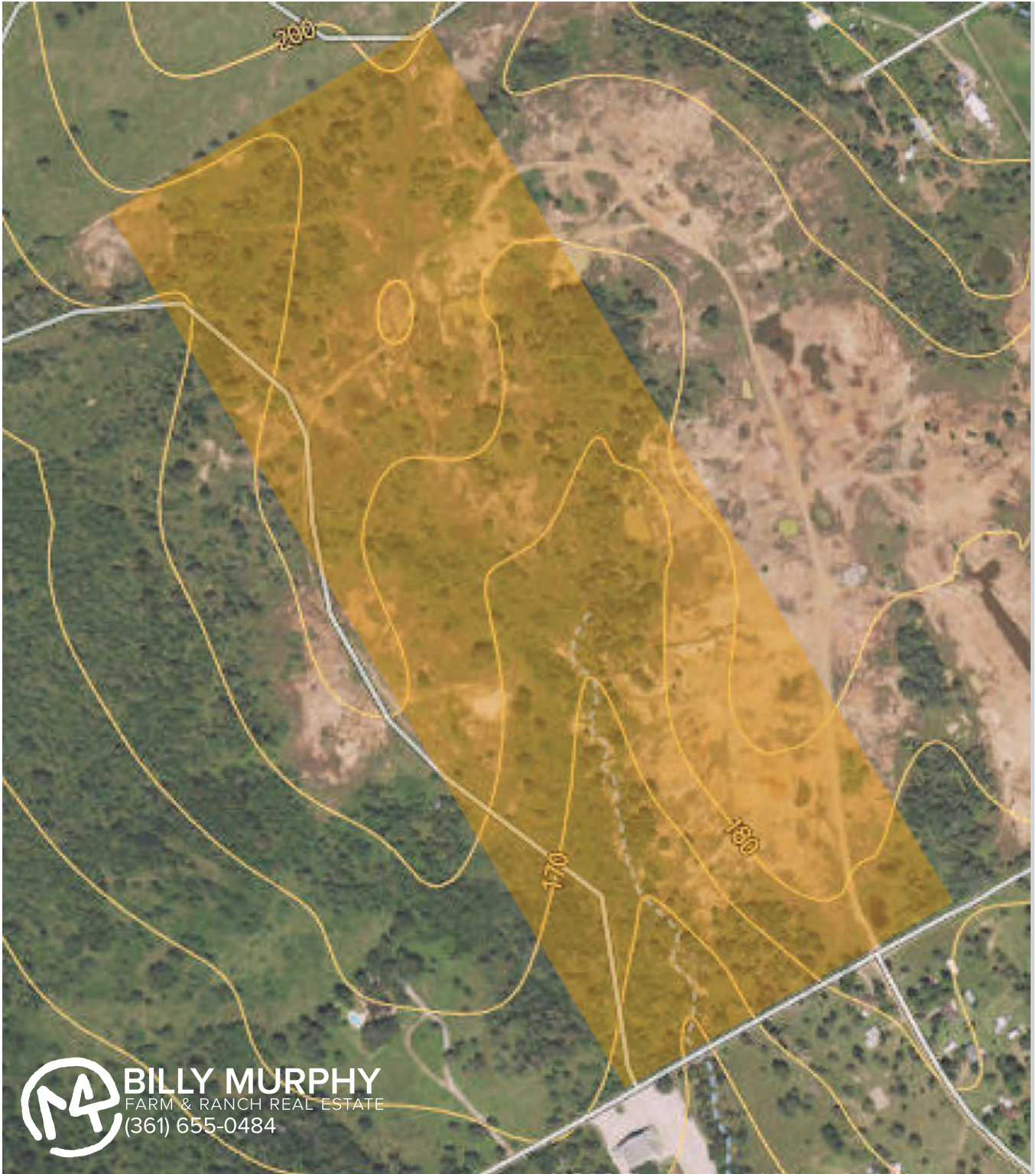
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 TerraStride Pro

REINECKE RD RANCH

70 +/- ACRES

VICTORIA COUNTY
PROPERTY TERRAIN



Custom Soil Resource Report for Victoria County, Texas

M4 Ranch Real Estate




Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



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: Victoria County, Texas
 Survey Area Data: Version 16, Sep 15, 2018

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 28, 2010—Oct 17, 2017

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

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
GdC	Goldmire very gravelly loamy sand, 1 to 5 percent slopes	49.2	70.2%
PaB	Papalote fine sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	1.0	1.4%
TgC	Tremona gravelly loamy sand, 1 to 3 percent slopes	19.9	28.4%
Totals for Area of Interest		70.1	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