405.55 +/- ACRES

VICTORIA COUNTY PROPERTY AERIAL



The **405.55**+/- Acre Placedo Farm is located approx. 15 miles southeast of Victoria off Hwy 87 South and just east of Placedo in Victoria County. The land is approximately 70% tillable farmland and 30% brush. There is appoximately 90 acres of raw brushland with 3,200 ft of frontage on Old Port Lavaca Road and a Union Pacific rail line running between Hwy 87 and Old Port Lavaca Road. The farmland primarily consists of Dacosta Sandy Clay soils and Laewest Clay soils. The property terrain is mostly level with good access via three all-weather gravel roads and electricity thoroughout some areas.

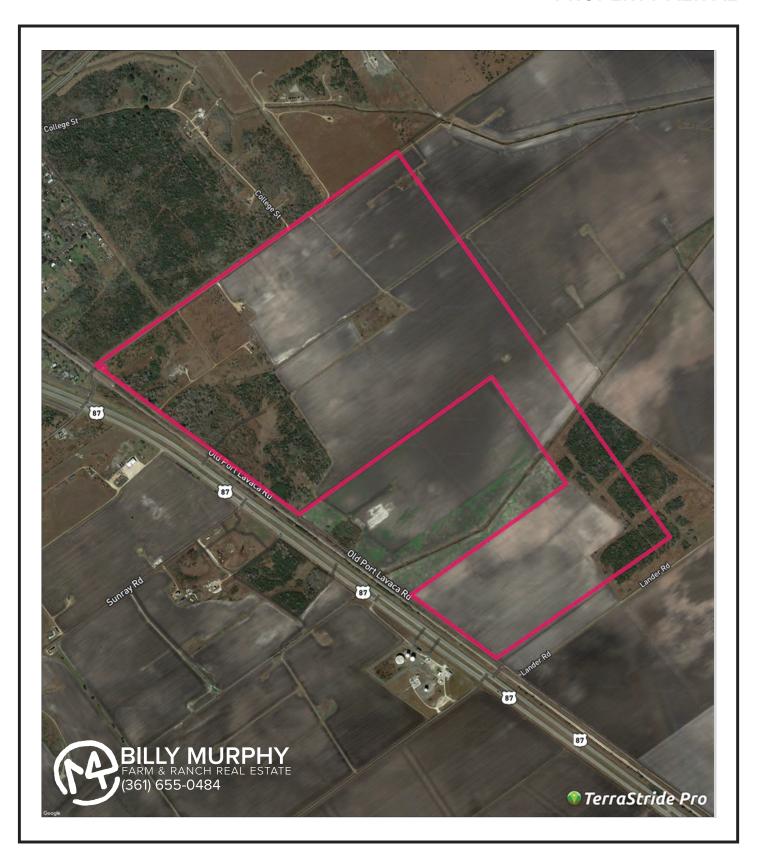
LIST PRICE \$2,500/ acre or \$1,013,875





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405.55 +/- ACRES

VICTORIA COUNTY PROPERTY FLOOD





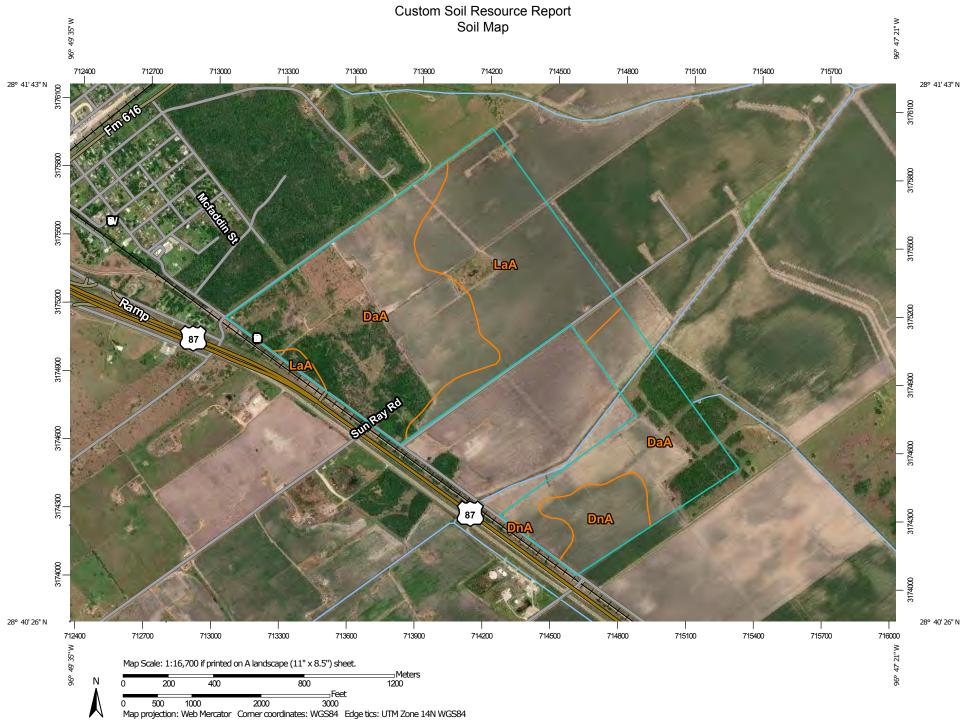
NRCS Natural

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 Victoria County, Texas

M4 Ranch Real Estate





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

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Blowout

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Borrow Pit

366

Clay Spot

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Closed Depression

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Gravelly Spot

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Ciarony ope

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Landfill Lava Flow

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Marsh or swamp

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Mine or Quarry

9

Miscellaneous Water
Perennial Water

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Rock Outcrop

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Saline Spot

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Sandy Spot

Severely Eroded Spot

Sinkhole

3⊳

Slide or Slip

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Sodic Spot

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Spoil Area



Stony Spot

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Very Stony Spot

8

Wet Spot Other

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Special Line Features

Water Features

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Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails

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Interstate Highways

US Routes

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Major Roads

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Local Roads

Background

10

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24.000.

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: Victoria County, Texas Survey Area Data: Version 15, Nov 8, 2017

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 31, 2009—Sep 9, 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
DaA	Dacosta sandy clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	251.1	60.3%
DnA	Dacosta-Contee complex , 0 to 1 percent slopes	30.9	7.4%
LaA	Laewest clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes	134.2	32.2%
Totals for Area of Interest		416.2	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

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VICTORIA COUNTY PROPERTY TOPO

