303.53 +/- ACRES

VICTORIA COUNTY PROPERTY DESCRIPTION



Exceptional Ranch in Inez, Texas

303.53 +/- acre property located in Inez, Texas.

The property has a paved entrance off Hwy 59 and 5,000+/- ft. frontage on Old Highway Rd. The terrain has a nice mix of open pastureland with huge live oaks covering most of the ranch and providing excellent cover for deer and other wildlife.

Improvements include a 2,300+/- sq. ft. 4B/2.5BA brick home with paved drive, a good set of cattle pens, a water well and stock tank.

The entire ranch is located within the renowned Industrial Independent School District, making it an excellent homesite with fantastic development potential.

LIST PRICE \$1,650,000





M4RANCHREALESTATE.COM BILLY.MURPHY@COLDWELLBANKER.COM

303.53 +/- ACRES

VICTORIA COUNTY PROPERTY AERIAL













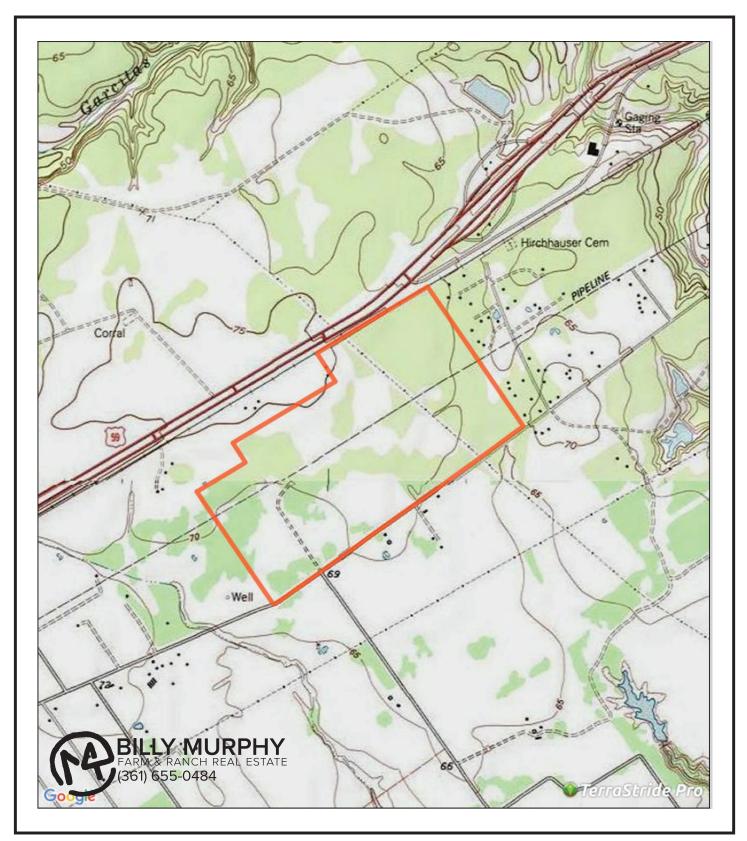






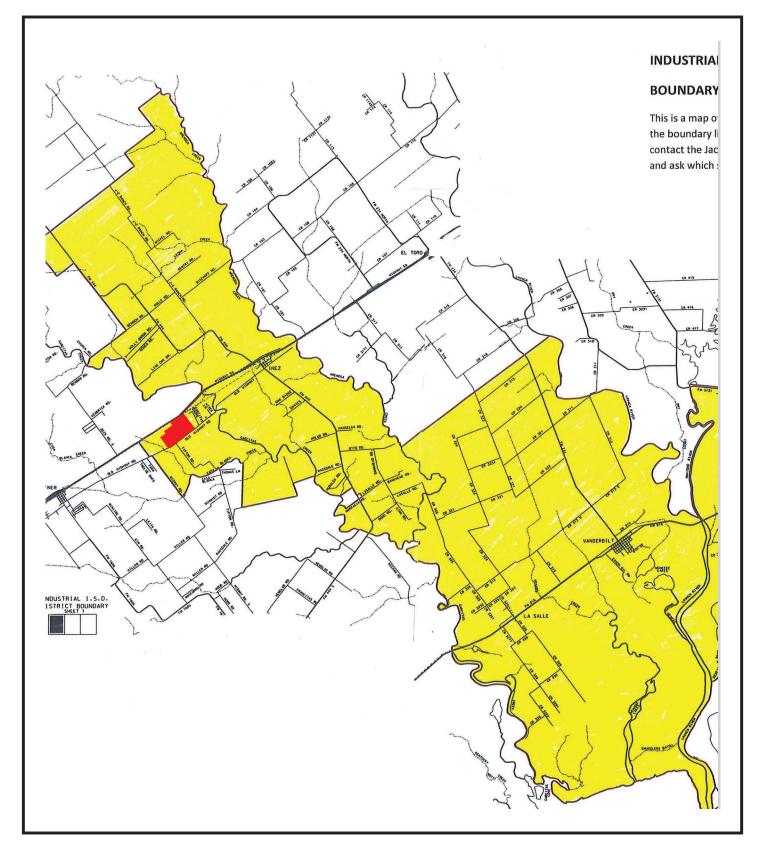
303.53 +/- ACRES

VICTORIA COUNTY PROPERTY TOPO



303.53 +/- ACRES

VICTORIA COUNTY INDUSTRIAL ISD BOUNDARY MAP





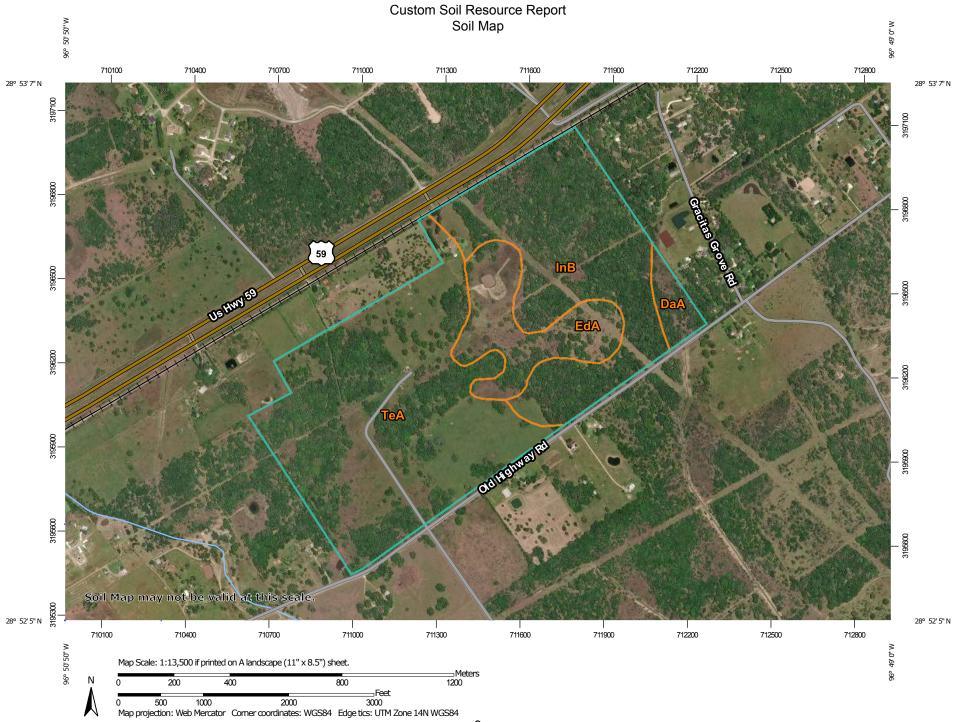
United States Department of Agriculture

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				MAP INFORMATION		
Area of Interest (AOI)		Spoil Area		The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at		
	Area of Interest (AOI)	٥	Stony Spot	1:24,000.		
Soils	Soil Map Unit Polygons	0	Very Stony Spot	Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.		
~	Soil Map Unit Lines	\$	Wet Spot	Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause		
	Soil Map Unit Points	\triangle	Other	misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil		
Special Point Features		Special Line Features		line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed		
ల	•		atures	scale.		
×	Borrow Pit	\sim	Streams and Canals			
*	Clay Spot	Transport	ration Rails	Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.		
0	Closed Depression		Interstate Highways			
X	Gravel Pit	~	US Routes	Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL:		
	Gravelly Spot	~	Major Roads	Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)		
0	Landfill	~	Local Roads	Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator		
Ă.	Lava Flow	Bookgrou		projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts		
علم	Marsh or swamp	Backgrou	Aerial Photography	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.		
~	Mine or Quarry					
Ô	Miscellaneous Water			This product is apparented from the USDA NDCS as tilled date a		
ő	Perennial Water			This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.		
v	Rock Outcrop			Soil Survey Area: Victoria County, Texas Survey Area Data: Version 16, Sep 15, 2018		
÷	Saline Spot					
⊤ .•:	Sandy Spot			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		
	Severely Eroded Spot					
<u>ہ</u>	Sinkhole					
*	Slide or Slip					
<u>ک</u>	Sodic Spot					
ø				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 Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI			
DaA	Dacosta sandy clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	8.6	2.8%			
EdA	Edna loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	39.1	12.8%			
InB	Inez fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	102.0	33.3%			
ТеА	Telferner fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	156.5	51.1%			
Totals for Area of Interest		306.2	100.0%			

Map Unit Legend

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.