## LIVE OAK PROPERTY

## LIVE OAK COUNTY PROPERTY DESCRIPTION



## HUNTERS PARADISE!

Hunters Paradise! This $40.26+/$ - acre tract of raw land is covered in thick native South Texas Brush and huge Live Oak trees creating excellent wildlife habitat. This property is just waiting to be sculpted by its new owner. Game is plentiful with whitetail deer, turkey, hogs, and javelina all being found in this area. The property fronts on CR 381, just $1 / 2$ mile off Interstate 37 . The property is fenced on two sides and electricity runs along the county road, CR 381. A cleared scendero leads to the center of the property along Waller Gulley. Only 1:15 minutes from San Antonio and a quick 10 minute drive to George West.

Property Directions:
The property is located on CR $381,1 / 2$ mile south off of Interstate 37 and only 10 minutes from George West.

FARM \& RANCH REAL ESTATE (361) 655-0484

## LIVE OAK PROPERTY <br> 40+/- ACRES - LIVE OAK COUNTY

$\frac{\text { LVE OAK PROPERTY }}{40+/- \text { ACRES - LIVE OAK COUNTY }}$

## LIVE OAK PROPERTY

40+/- ACRES - LIVE OAK COUNTY


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

Liveoak County, Texas

M4 Ranch Real Estate



Custom Soil Resource Report


## MAP LEGEND

| Area of Interest (AOI) |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\square$ | Area of Interest (AOI) |
| Soils |  |
| $\square$ | Soil Map Unit Polygons |
| $\square$ | Soil Map Unit Lines |
| $\square$ | Soil Map Unit Points |

Special Point Features
(0) Blowout

B Borrow Pit
次 Clay Spot
$\diamond$ Closed Depression
Gravel Pit
$\therefore \quad$ Gravelly Spot
(4) Landfill
A. Lava Flow

Marsh or swamp
\& Mine or Quarry
(-) Miscellaneous Water

- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
+ Saline Spot
$\because \quad$ Sandy Spot
을 Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole

3) Slide or Slip
(6) Sodic Spot

## 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: Liveoak County, Texas
Survey Area Data: Version 17, Jun 11, 2020

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 23, 2013—Oct 29, 2017

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background magery 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 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| SeD | Sarnosa fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 <br> percent slopes | 2.1 | Percent of AOI |
| SxA | Sinton clay loam, 0 to 1 percent <br> slopes, frequently flooded | 29.5 |  |
| WaB | Weesatche fine sandy loam, 1 <br> to 3 percent slopes | $9.1 \%$ |  |
| WeB | Weesatche sandy clay loam, 1 <br> to 3 percent slopes | $\mathbf{9 . 5}$ |  |
| Totals for Area of Interest |  | $\mathbf{4 1 . 2}$ |  |

## 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.

