York County Soil Survey

Metadata also available as

Metadata:

Identification_Information:

Citation:
Citation_Information:
Originator:
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service
Publication_Date: 1985
Title: York County Soil Survey
Geospatial_Data_Presentation_Form: vector digital data
Online_Linkage:
Description:
Abstract:
This data set is a digital soil survey and is the most detailed level of soil geographic data developed by the National Cooperative Soil Survey. The information was collected by digitizing maps, by compiling information onto a planimetric correct base and digitizing, or by revising digitized maps using remotely sensed and other information. This data set consists of georeferenced digital map data and computerized attribute data. The map data are in a county coverage format and include a detailed, field verified inventory of soils and nonsoil areas that normally occur in a repeatable pattern on the landscape and that can be cartographically shown at the scale mapped. Also included is a special soil features layer (point and line features) that displays the location of features too small to delineate at the mapping scale, but that are large enough and contrasting enough to significantly influence use and management. The soil map units are linked to attributes in the Map Unit Interpretations Record relational data base, which gives the proportionate extent of the component soils and their properties.
Purpose:
SSURGO depicts information about soil features on or near the surface of the Earth. The data were collected as part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.
Supplemental_Information:
Digital versions of hydrography, cultural features, and other associated layers that are not part of the SSURGO data set may be available from the primary organization listed in the Point of Contact. A set of mylar plots of York County's topography were created at a scale of 1:12000. The plots were made using a 2.5 minute grid in UTM18 projection. The northern part of the county had six foot contours and the southern part of the county had four foot contours. From these maps, NRCS compiled the soil survey and digitized the data, which includes soil lines, digitized spot features and tabular data in DLG format, North American Datum 1927, Clarke 1866 ellipsoid. Major fieldwork for this soil survey was performed during the period of September 1975 to June 1980 cooperatively by the Soil Conservation Service and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (VA Tech) along with the assistance of James City County and York County Board of Supervisors and the City Council of Williamsburg.
Time_Period_of_Content:

Time_Period_Information:
Single_Date/Time:
Calendar_Date: 1996
Currentness_Reference: publication date
Status:
Progress: Complete
Maintenance_and_Update_Frequency: As needed
Spatial_Domain:
Bounding_Coordinates:
West_Bounding_Coordinate: -76.761406
East_Bounding_Coordinate: -76.377724
North_Bounding_Coordinate: 37.372130
South_Bounding_Coordinate: 37.091073
Keywords:
Theme:
Theme_Keyword_Thesaurus: None
Theme_Keyword: soil survey
Theme_Keyword: soils
Theme_Keyword: Soil Survey Geographic
Theme_Keyword: SSURGO
Place:
Place_Keyword_Thesaurus:
Counties and County Equivalents of the States of the United States and the District of Columbia (FIPS Pub 6-3)
Place_Keyword: Virginia
Place_Keyword: York County
Access_Constraints: None
Use_Constraints:
The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, should be acknowledged as the data source in products derived from these data. This data set is not designed for use as a primary regulatory tool in permitting or citing decisions, but may be used as a reference source. This is public information and may be interpreted by organizations, agencies, units of government, or others based on needs; however, they are responsible for the appropriate application. Federal, State, or local regulatory bodies are not to reassign to the Natural Resources Conservation Service any authority for the decisions that they make. The Natural Resources Conservation Service will not perform any evaluations of these maps for purposes related solely to State or local regulatory programs. Photographic or digital enlargement of these maps to scales greater that at which they were originally mapped can cause misinterpretation of the data. If enlarged, maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a larger scale. The depicted soil boundaries, interpretations, and analysis derived from them do not eliminate the need for onsite sampling, testing, and detailed study of specific sites for intensive uses. Thus, these data and their interpretations are intended for planning purposes only. Digital data files are periodically updated. Files are dated, and users are responsible for obtaining the latest version of the data.
Point_of_Contact:
Contact_Information:
Contact_Organization_Primary:
Contact_Organization:
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service
Contact_Position: State Soil Scientist
Contact_Address:
Address_Type: mailing address
Address: 1606 Santa Rosa Road, Suite 209
City: Richmond
State_or_Province: Virginia

Postal_Code: 23229-5014
Country: USA
Contact_Voice_Telephone: (804) 287-1646
Contact_TDD/TTY_Telephone: (202) 720-7808
Contact_Facsimile_Telephone: (804) 287-1736
Native_Data_Set_Environment:
Microsoft Windows XP Version 5.1 (Build 2600) Service Pack 2; ESRI ArcCatalog 9.1.0.780
Cross_Reference:
Citation_Information:
Originator:
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service
Publication_Date: 1985
Title:
Soil Survey of James City and York Counties and the City of Williamsburg, Virginia
Geospatial_Data_Presentation_Form: text, table, map
Other_Citation_Details:
Abstract: This soil survey contains information that can be applied in managing farms and wetlands; in selecting sites for roads, ponds, buildings, and other structures; and in judging the suitability of tracts of land for farming, industry, and recreation.

Purpose: This soil survey depicts information about soil features on or near the surface of the Earth. These data were collected as part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey

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Data_Quality_Information:
Attribute_Accuracy:
Attribute_Accuracy_Report:
Attribute accuracy is tested by manual comparison of the source with hard copy plots and/or symbolized display of the map data on an interactive computer graphic system. Selected attributes that cannot be visually verified on plots or on screen are interactively queried and verified on screen. In addition, the attributes are tested against a master set of valid attributes. All attribute data conform to the attribute codes in the signed classification and correlation document and amendments(s) and are current as of the data of digitizing.
Logical_Consistency_Report:
Certain node/geometry and topology (GT) polygon/chain relationships are collected or generated to satisfy topological requirements. (The GT-polyfon corresponds to the soil delineation). Some of these requirements include: chains must begin and end at nodes, chains must connect to each other at nodes, chains do no extend through nodes, left and right GT-polygons are defined for each chain element and are consistent throughout, and the chains representing the limits of the file (neat line) are free of gaps. The tests of logical consistency are performed using vendor software. The neat line is generated by connecting the explicitly entered four corner of the digital file. All data outside the enclosed region are ignored and all data crossing these geographically straight lines are clipped at the neat line. Data within a specified tolerance of the neat line are snapped to the neat line. Neat line straightening aligns the digitized edges of the digital data with the generated neat line (i.e., with the longitude/latitude lines in geographic coordinates). All internal plygons are test for closure with vendor software and are checked on hard copy plots. All data are checked for common soil lines (i.e. adjacent polygons with the same label). Quadrangles are edge matched within the soil survey area and edge locations generally do not deviate from centerline to centerline by more than 0.01 inch.
Completeness_Report:
A map unit is a collection of areas defined and named the same in terms of their soil and/or nonsoil areas. Each map unit differs in some respect from all others in a survey area and is uniquely identified. Each individual area is delineation. Each map unit consists of one or more components.

Soil scientists identify small areas of soils or nonsoil areas (special soil features) that have properties and behavior significantly different than the named soils in the surrounding map unit. Other inclusions that

have a minimal effect on use and management, or those that could not be precisely located, were not mapped.

Specific limits were established on the classification of soils, design and name of map units, location of special soil features, and the percentages of allowable inclusions. These limits are outlined in the U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1975. Soil Taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. Soil Conserv. Serv., U.S. Dep. Agric. Handb. 436.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1992. Keys to Soil Taxonomy. SMSS Technical monograph No. 19. Soil Surv. Staff, Soil Conserv. Serv.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1993. National Soil Survey Handbook, title 430-VI. Soil Surv. Staff, Soil Conserv. Serv.; and U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1993. Soil Survey Manual. Soil Surv. Staff, U.S. Dep. Agric. Handbook 18.

The actual composition and interpretive purity of the map unit delineations were based on statistical analysis of field observations and transect data. Adherence to National Cooperative Soil Survey standards and procedures is based on peer review, quality control, and quality assurance. Quality control is outlined in the memorandum of understanding for the soil survey area and in documents that reside with the Natural Resources Conservation Service state soil scientist. Four kinds of map units are used in soils surveys: consociations, complexes, associations, and undifferentiated groups.

Consociations - Consociations are named for the dominant soil. In a consociation, delineated areas are dominated by a single soil taxon and similar soils. At least one half of the pedons in each delineation are of the same soil components so similar the named soil that major interpretations are not affected significantly. The total amount of dissimilar inclusions of other components in a map unit generally does not exceed about 15 percent if limiting and 25 percent if nonlimiting. A single component of a dissimilar limiting inclusion generally does not exceed 10 percent if very contrasting.

Complexes and associations - Complexes and associations are named for two or more dissimilar components with the dominant component listed first. They occur in a regularly repeating pattern. The major components of a complex cannot be mapped separately at a scale of about 1:24,000. The major components of an association can be separated at a scale of about 1:24,000. In each delineation of either a complex or an association, each major component is normally present, though their proportions may vary appreciably from one delineation to another. The total amount of inclusions in a map unit that are dissimilar to any of the major components does not exceed 15 percent if limiting and 25 percent if nonlimiting. A single kind of dissimilar limiting inclusion usually does not exceed 10 percent.

Undifferentiated Groups - Undifferentiated groups consist of two or more components that do not always occur together in the same delineation, but are included in the same named map unit because use and management are the same or similar for common uses. Every delineation has at least one of the major components and some may have all of them. The same principles regarding proportion of inclusions apply to undifferentiated groups as to consociations.

Minimum documentation consists of three complete soil profile descriptions that are collected for each soil added to the legend, one additional per 3,000 acres mapped; three 10 observation transects for each map unit, one additional 10 point transect per 3,000 acres.

A defined standard or level of confidence in the interpretive purity of the map unit delineations is attained by adjusting the kind and intensity of field investigations. Field investigations and data collection are carried out in sufficient detail to name map units and to identify accurately and consistently areas of about 6 acres.

Positional_Accuracy:
Horizontal_Positional_Accuracy:
Horizontal_Positional_Accuracy_Report:
The accuracy of these digital data is based upon their compilation to base maps that meet National Map Accuracy standards. The difference in positional accuracy between the soil boundaries and special soil

features locations in the field and their digitized map locations is unknown. The locational accuracy of soil delineations on the ground varies with the transition between map units.

For example, on long gently sloping landscapes the transition occurs gradually over many feet. Where landscapes change abruptly from steep to level, the transition will be very narrow. Soil delineation boundaries and special soil features generally were digitized within 0.01 inch of their locations on the digitizing source. The digital map elements are edge matched between data sets. The data along each quadrangle edge are matched against the data for the adjacent quadrangle. Edge locations generally do not deviate from centerline to centerline by more than 0.01 inch.

Lineage:
Source_Information:
Source_Citation:
Citation_Information:
Originator: York County, Virginia
Publication_Date: 1995
Title: Multiple 2.5 minute topographic quadrangles
Geospatial_Data_Presentation_Form: topographic quadrange map
Publication_Information:
Publication_Place: York County, Virginia
Publisher: York County, Virginia
Source_Scale_Denominator: 12000
Type_of_Source_Media: stable-base material
Source_Time_Period_of_Content:
Time_Period_Information:
Single_Date/Time:
Calendar_Date: 1995
Source_Currentness_Reference: publication date
Source_Contribution:
base material for compilation and as reference in compilation of cultural features
Source_Information:
Source_Citation:
Citation_Information:
Originator:
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural resources Coservation Service
Publication_Date: 1985
Title:
Soil Servey of James City And York Counties and the City of Williamsburg, Virginia
Geospatial_Data_Presentation_Form: map
Source_Scale_Denominator: 15840
Type_of_Source_Media: paper
Source_Time_Period_of_Content:
Time_Period_Information:
Range_of_Dates/Times:
Beginning_Date: 1975
Ending_Date: 1985
Source_Currentness_Reference: publication date
Source_Citation_Abbreviation: NRCS1
Source_Contribution:
information for soil mapunit delineations, special feature locations, and data on soil properties
Source_Information:
Source_Citation:
Citation_Information:
Originator:

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service
Publication_Date: Unpublished Material
Title: annotated overlay
Geospatial_Data_Presentation_Form: map
Source_Scale_Denominator: 12000
Type_of_Source_Media: stable-base material
Source_Time_Period_of_Content:
Time_Period_Information:
Single_Date/Time:
Calendar_Date: 1996
Source_Citation_Abbreviation: NRCS1
Source_Contribution: digitizing source
Process_Step:
Process_Description:
Field procedures for the second order soil survey included plotting of soil boundaries determined by field observations and by interpretation of remotely sensed data. Boundaries were verified at closely spaced intervals, and the soils in each delineation were identified by traversing and transecting the landscape. Soil scientists described and sampled the soils, analyzed samples in the laboratory, and statistically analyzed the data. The classification and map unit names were finalized at the final correlation in March, 1981.
Source_Used_Citation_Abbreviation: NRCS1
Process_Date: 1981
Process_Step:
Process_Description:
Field maps were manually compiled to 7 mil mylar overlays of 1:12,000 mylar topographic quadrangles (1927 North American Datum). The soil plygons were digitized and labeled by NRCS staff in Richmond, VA, using LT4X. Data were matched and imported to NRCS GRASS 4.13 Special features were digitized using NRCS GRASS 4.13. Quadrangles were merged into a full county coverage with v.rmedge and v.patch. Data were exported to Digital line Graph optional format with v.out.dlg exported to Digital Line Graph optional format with v.out.dlg
Source_Used_Citation_Abbreviation: NRCS1
Process_Date: 1996
Process_Step:
Process_Description:
The Map Unit Interpretations Record data base was developed by Natural Resources Conservation Service soil Scintists according to national standards
Source_Used_Citation_Abbreviation: NRCS1
Process_Date: 1996

Spatial_Data_Organization_Information:
Direct_Spatial_Reference_Method: Vector
Point_and_Vector_Object_Information:
SDTS_Terms_Description:
SDTS_Point_and_Vector_Object_Type: G-polygon
Point_and_Vector_Object_Count: 2737

Spatial_Reference_Information:
Horizontal_Coordinate_System_Definition:
Planar:
Map_Projection:
Map_Projection_Name: Lambert Conformal Conic
Lambert_Conformal_Conic:
Standard_Parallel: 36.766667
Standard_Parallel: 37.966667

Longitude_of_Central_Meridian: -78.500000
Latitude_of_Projection_Origin: 36.333333
False_Easting: 11482916.666667
False_Northing: 3280833.333333
Planar_Coordinate_Information:
Planar_Coordinate_Encoding_Method: coordinate pair
Coordinate_Representation:
Abscissa_Resolution: 0.000833
Ordinate_Resolution: 0.000833
Planar_Distance_Units: survey feet
Geodetic_Model:
Horizontal_Datum_Name: North American Datum of 1983
Ellipsoid_Name: Geodetic Reference System 80
Semi-major_Axis: 6378137.000000
Denominator_of_Flattening_Ratio: 298.257222
Vertical_Coordinate_System_Definition:
Altitude_System_Definition:
Altitude_Resolution: 1.000000
Altitude_Encoding_Method:
Explicit elevation coordinate included with horizontal coordinates

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Entity_and_Attribute_Information:
Detailed_Description:
Entity_Type:
Entity_Type_Label: york.GISADMIN.Soils
Entity_Type_Definition:
Special Soil Features represent soil, nonsoil, or landform features that are too small to be digitized as soil delineations (area faetures).
Entity_Type_Definition_Source:
U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1993. Soil Survey Manual. Soil Surv. Staff, U.S. Dep. Agric. Handbook 18.
Attribute:
Attribute_Label: OBJECTID
Attribute_Definition: Internal feature number.
Attribute_Definition_Source: ESRI
Attribute_Domain_Values:
Unrepresentable_Domain:
Sequential unique whole numbers that are automatically generated.
Attribute:
Attribute_Label: MAJOR1
Attribute:
Attribute_Label: MINOR1
Attribute_Definition: DLG code for soils type
Attribute:
Attribute_Label: MUID
Attribute_Definition:
Mapping Unit ID - Soil type, same as Soil Survey; The initial number represents the kind of soil. A capital letter after the initial number indicates the class of slope. Symbols without a slope letter are for nearly level soils, soils named for higher categories, or for miscellaneous areas; Erodibility: HEL = Highly Erodible Land, PHEL = Potentially highly Erodible Land, NHEL = Not highly Erodbile Land; Rainfall factor: 250
Attribute_Domain_Values:
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 1

Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Altavista fine sandy loam; Slope: 0-3%; Erodibility: NHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 2
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Augusta fine sandy loam; Slope: 0-2%; Erodibility: NHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 3
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Axis very fine sand loam; Slope; 0-1%; Erodibility: NHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 4
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Beaches; Slope: 0-10%; Erodibility: N/A
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 5
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Bethera silt loam; Slope: 0-2%; Erodibility: NHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 6
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Bohicket muck; Slope: 0-1%; Erodibility: NHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 7
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Bojac sandy loam; Slope: 0-3%; Erodibility: NHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 8B
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Caroline fine sandy loam; Slope: 2-6%; Erodibility: PHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 9
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Chickahominy silt loam; Slope: 0-2%; Erodibility: NHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 10B
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Craven fine sandy loam; Slope: 2-6%; Erodibility: PHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 10C
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Craven fine sandy loam; Slope: 6-10%; Erodibility: HEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 11B
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Craven-Uchee Complex; Slope: 2-6%; Erodibility: PHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 11C
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Craven-Uchee Complex; Slope: 6-10%; Erodibility: HEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 12
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Dogue loam; Slope: 0-3%; Erodbility: PHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 13
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Dragston fine sandy loam: Slope: 0-2%; Erodibility: NHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 14B
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Emporia fine sandy loam; Slope: 2-6%; Erodibility: PHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 14C
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Emporia fine sandy loam: Slope: 6-10%; Erodibility: HEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 15D
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Emporia Complex; Slope: 10-15%: Erodibility: HEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 15E

Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Emporia Complex: Slope: 15-25%; Erodibility: HEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 15F
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Emporia Complex; Slope: 25-50%; Erodibility: HEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 16
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Izagora loam; Slope: 0-3%; Erodibility: PHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 17
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Johnston Complex; Slope: 0-2%; Erodibility: NHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 18B
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Kempsville fine loamy sand: Slope: 2-6%; Erodibility: PHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 19B
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition:
Kempsville-Emporia fine sandy loam; Slope: 2-6%; Erodibility: PHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 20B
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Kenansville loamy fine sand: Slope: 2-6%: Erodibility: PHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 21
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Levy silty clay; Slope: 0-1%; Erodibility: NHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 22
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Munden fine sand; Slope: 0-3%; Erodibility: NHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 23
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Newflat silt loam; Slope: 0-2%; Erodibility: NHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 24
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Ninmo fine sandy loam; Slope: 0-2%; Erodibility: NHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 25B
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Norfolk fine sandy loam: Slope: 2-6%; Erodibility: PHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 26B
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Pamunkey soils: Slope: 2-6%; Erodibility: PHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 27
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Peawick silt loam; Slope: 0-3%; Erodibility: PHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 28
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Seabrook loamy fine sand; Slope: 0-2%; Erodibility: NHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 29A
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Slagle fine sandy loam; Slope: 0-2%; Erodibility: NHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 30
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: State fine sandy loam; Slope; 0-3%; Erodibility: NHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 31B
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Suffolk fine sandy loam; Slope: 2-6%; Erodibility: PHWL
Enumerated_Domain:

Enumerated_Domain_Value: 32
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Tetotum silt loam; Slope: 0-2%; Erodibility: NHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 33
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Tomotley fine sandy loam; Slope: 0-2%; Erodibility: NHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 34B
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Uchee loamy fine sand; Slope: 2-6%; Erodibility: PHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 34C
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Uchee loamy fine sand; Slope: 6-10%; Erodibility: PHEL
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 36
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Udorthents loamy
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 37
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Udorthents dumps
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 38
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Yemassee fine sandy loam; Slope; 0-2%; Erodibility: NHEL
Attribute:
Attribute_Label: ERODE
Attribute_Definition: erodibility factor of soil
Attribute:
Attribute_Label: HIGHPERM
Attribute_Definition: permeability
Attribute_Domain_Values:
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 0
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: not highly permeable
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 1
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: highly permeable
Attribute:
Attribute_Label: PERM_ERODE
Attribute_Definition: Combination of permeability and Erodibility
Attribute_Domain_Values:
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 1
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Highly Permeable & Highly Erodible
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 2
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Permeable & Potentially Highly Erodible
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 3
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Highly Permeable & Not Highly Erodible
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 4
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Not Highly Permeable & Highly Erodible
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 5
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Highly Permeable & Potentially Highly Erodible
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 6

Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Highly Permeable & Not Highly Erodible
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 7
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Udorthents loamy
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 8
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Udorthents dumps
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 9
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Beaches
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 10
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Water
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 11
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Urban Land
Attribute:
Attribute_Label: GENERAL_
Attribute:
Attribute_Label: SHRNK_SWLL
Attribute_Definition: low, moderate, high shrink/swell potential
Attribute:
Attribute_Label: DEPTH_FEET
Attribute_Definition: Depth of the water table in feet
Attribute_Domain_Values:
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 1
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: 0-1.0 feet below soil surface
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 2
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: 1.1-3.0 feet below soil surface
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 3
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: 3.1-6.0 feet below
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 4
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: >6.0 feet below
Enumerated_Domain:
Enumerated_Domain_Value: 5
Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: +1 up to +2 feet above the soil surface
Attribute:
Attribute_Label: SHAPE
Attribute_Definition: Feature geometry.
Attribute_Definition_Source: ESRI
Attribute_Domain_Values:
Unrepresentable_Domain: Coordinates defining the features.
Attribute:
Attribute_Label: SHAPE.area
Attribute:
Attribute_Label: SHAPE.len
Overview_Description:
Entity_and_Attribute_Overview:
Map Unit Delineations are closed polygons that may be dominated by a single soil or nonsoil component plus allowable similar or dissimilar soils, or they can be geographic mixtures of groups of soils or soils

and nonsoil areas.

The map unit symbol uniquely identifies each closed delineation map unit. Each symbol is linked to a map unit name. The map unit symbol is also the key for linking information in the Map Unit Interpretations Record tables. The map unit symbols are not carried within the modified Digital Line Graph file; however, they are made available in a companion attribute file. The attribute file links the minor codes in the Digital line Graph files to the map unit symbols.

Map Unit Delineations are described by the Map Unit Interpretations Record data base. This attribute data base gives the proportionate extent of the component soils and the properties for each soil. The data base contains both estimated and measured data on the physical and chemical soil properties and soil interpretations for engineering, water management, recreation, agronomic, woodland, range, and wildlife uses of the soil The soil Map Unit Interpretations Record data base consists of the following relational tables: codes (data base codes) - stores information on all codes used in the data base comp (map unit component) - stores information for soil map components compiled (component crop yield) - stores crop yield information for soil map unit components forest (forest understory) - stores information for plant cover as forest understory for soil map unit components held class (highly erodible lands class - stores the highly erodible land classification for wind and water assigned to the soil map units. Table not populated. hydcomp (hydric component information) - stores data related to the hydric classification, criteria, landform, etc. inclusn (map unit inclusion) - stores the names of soils included in the soil map units interp (interpretation) - stores soil interpretation ratings (both limitation ratings and suitability ratings) for soil map unit components layer (soil layer) - stores characteristics of soil layers for soil map unit components mapunit (map unit) - stores information that applies to all components of a soil map unit mucoacre (map unit county acres) - stores the number of acres for the map unit within a county muyld (map unit yield) - stores crop yield information for the soil map unit plantcom (plant composition) - stores plant symbols and percent of plant composition associated with components of a soil map unit. Table not populated. plantnm (plant name) - stores the common and scientific names for plants used in the data base rangenm (range name) - stores the range site names. Table not populated. rsprod (range site production) - stores range site production information for soil map unit components. Table not populated. ssacoac (soil survey area county acreage) - stores the acreage for the county within the boundary of the soil survey area ssarea (soil survey area) - stores information that will apply to an entire soil survey area taxclass (taxonomic classification) - stores the taxonomic classification for soils in the data base windbrk (windbreak) - stores information on recommended windbreak plants for soil map unit components wlhabit (wildlife habitat) - stores wildlife habitat information for soil map unit components woodland (woodland) - stores information on common indicator trees for soil map unit components woodmgt (woodland management) - stores woodland management information for soil map unit components yldunits (yield units) - stores crop names and the units used to measure yield

Special features are described in the feature table. It includes a feature label, feature name, and feature definition for each special and ad hoc feature in the survey area.

Entity_and_Attribute_Detail_Citation:
U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1975. Soil Taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. Soil Coserv. Serv., U.S. Dep. Agric. Handb. 436.
Entity_and_Attribute_Detail_Citation:
U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1992. Keys to Soil Taxonomy. SMSS Technical Monograph No. 19. Soil Surv. Staff, Soil Coserv. Serv.
Entity_and_Attribute_Detail_Citation:
U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1993. National Soil Survey Handbook, title 430-VI. Soil Surv. Staff, Soil Conserv. Serv.
Entity_and_Attribute_Detail_Citation:
U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1993. Soil Survey Manual. Soil Surv. Staff, U.S. Dep. Agric. Handbook 18.
Entity_and_Attribute_Detail_Citation:

U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1994. Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Data Base: Data use information. Soil Conserv. Serv.
Entity_and_Attribute_Detail_Citation:
U.S. Department of Agriculture. State Soil Survey Database Data Dictionary. Soil Conserv. Serv.

Distribution_Information:
Distributor:
Contact_Information:
Contact_Organization_Primary:
Contact_Organization:
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service
Contact_Position: State Soil Scientist
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Address_Type: mailing address
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Format_Name: DLG
Format_Version_Date: 19941130
Format_Specification: Optional
Format_Information_Content: spatial and keys
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Digital_Transfer_Option:
Offline_Option:
Offline_Media: 8 mm tape
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Digital_Transfer_Information:
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Format_Information_Content: keys and attributes
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Turnaround: 10 working days

Metadata_Reference_Information:
Metadata_Date: 19960516
Metadata_Review_Date: 19960516
Metadata_Contact:
Contact_Information:
Contact_Organization_Primary:
Contact_Organization:
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Contact_Voice_Telephone: (804) 287-1646
Contact_Facsimile_Telephone: (804) 287-1736
Metadata_Standard_Name: FGDC Content Standards for Digital Geospatial Metadata
Metadata_Standard_Version: FGDC-STD-001-1998
Metadata_Time_Convention: local time
Metadata_Extensions:
Online_Linkage: <http://www.esri.com/metadata/esriprof80.html>
Profile_Name: ESRI Metadata Profile

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