Pasture and Grazing Land Reagan, Falls County, TX 76680 \$206,300

For a virtual tour and investment offering go to: www.texasfarmandranchrealty.com/sales.htm





89.7 Acres Reagan, Falls County, TX 76680

Highlights for 89.7 Acres Reagan, Falls, County, Texas

<u>Location</u> – The property is located ½ mile northwest of Reagan, Falls County, Texas just off Highway 6 on CR 218.

Acres – 89.7 acres MOL acres according to the Falls County Appraisal District.

 $\underline{\text{Improvements}}$ – The property is fenced and has one stock tank for cattle and fishing. There is over $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of road frontage on CR 218.

Topography – The land is flat.

<u>Current Use</u> – Privately owned and is currently used to graze cattle. The property is leased for cattle grazing and expires each September 30th and March 31st of each year. The leases convey with the property and can be terminated upon lease expiration.

<u>Water</u> – Tri-County Water has service in the area and there is no existing water meter to this property. Access to water will require a meeting between Buyer and Tri-County Water. There is not an existing working water well. Please refer to the well map located in this brochure for nearest installation date and depth. The property has one stock tank.

<u>Electricity</u> – TXU services the area and there is no existing meter to the property.

<u>Soil</u> – Please refer to the USDA Soil Map located in this brochure for soil types. Flood information is available on the report as well.

Minerals – There are no minerals to convey with the property.

<u>Ground Cover</u> – The ground cover is made up of coastal bermuda, native grasses and mesquite trees.

<u>Easements</u> – Seller does not have a survey on the property nor has an abstract of title been performed to determine if any easements exist.

<u>Showings</u> - By appointment only. If applicable, buyers who are represented by an agent/broker must have its agent/broker present at the initial showing.

Price - \$206,300 - \$2,300 an acre



89.7 Acres

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Property Pictures



















89.7 Acres Reagan, Falls County, TX 76680

Property Aerial View



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Property Aerial View



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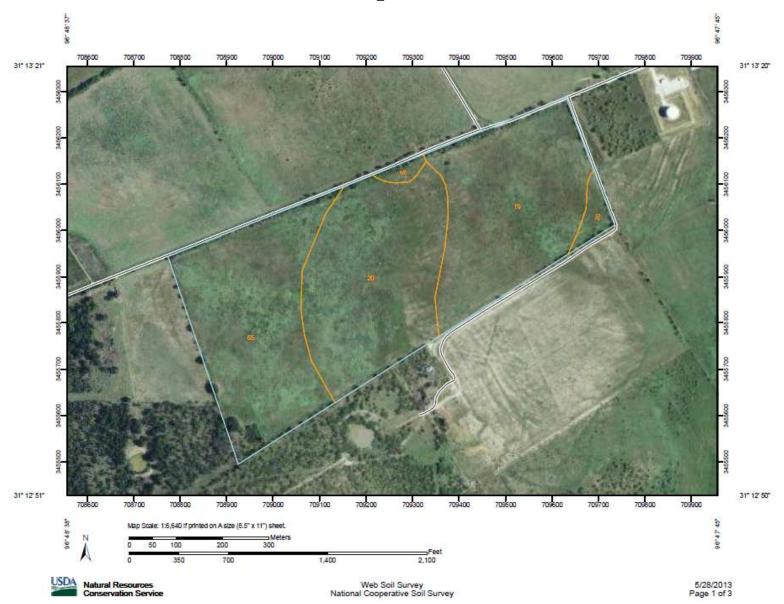
Aerial of Water Well Nearest Property





Reagan, Falls County, TX 76680

Soil Map Aerial





89.7 Acres

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Soil Type Legend

Falls County, Texas (TX145)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
19	Crockett fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	27.7	31.4%
20	Crockett fine sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	30.3	34.4%
65	Wilson silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	29.3	33.2%
66	Wilson silty clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	0.9	1.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		88.2	100.0%



Reagan, Falls County, TX 76680

Soil Type - 19

19—Crockett fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes. This deep, moderately well drained, nearly level soil is on broad uplands and narrow ridgetops. Slopes are convex, and areas range from 50 to 200 acres in size.

This soil has a surface layer of brown, medium acid fine sandy loam about 10 inches thick. Between depths of 10 and 15 inches is reddish brown, medium acid clay that has reddish yellow and yellowish brown mottles. Between depths of 15 and 26 inches is brownish yellow, medium acid clay that has yellow and yellowish red mottles. Below this layer, to a depth of 37 inches, is light reddish brown, slightly acid clay that has yellowish red and yellow mottles. Very pale brown, neutral clay that has yellow, brownish yellow, and reddish yellow mottles is between depths of 37 and 56 inches. The underlying layer, to a depth of 80 inches, is light gray, moderately alkaline clay loam.

This soil is difficult to work; when dry, it forms extremely hard surface crusts. A dense plowpan forms in cultivated areas. Permeability is very slow, and available water capacity is high. The root zone is deep, but root penetration is slow and difficult in the underlying layers. Runoff is slow. The hazard of water erosion is slight.

Included with this soil in mapping are a few intermingled areas of Normangee and Wilson soils. The included soils make up 10 to 20 percent of this map unit.

This soil has medium potential for crops. The major crops are small grain for winter grazing and grain sorghum. The major objectives in management of this soil are improving soil tilth, maintaining fertility, and controlling erosion. Proper management includes growing high-residue crops and deep-rooted legumes.

This soil has high potential for pasture. It is well suited to coastal bermudagrass, common bermudagrass, and weeping lovegrass. Good pasture management includes fertilization, weed control, and controlled grazing.

This soil has high potential for range. The climax plant community is a mixture of tall and mid grasses and an overstory of a few live oak, elm, and hackberry trees along streams and occasionally in motts.

This soil has low potential for most urban uses. Its most restrictive limitations are shrinking and swelling with changes in moisture, corrosivity to uncoated steel, low strength, and slow percolation. The potential for recreation is medium. The very slow permeability is the most restrictive limitation for this use. Potential for openland and rangeland wildlife habitat is medium. Capability subclass IIIs; Claypan Prairie range site.



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Soil Type - 20

20—Crockett fine sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes. This deep, moderately well drained, gently sloping soil is on uplands. Slopes are convex. Areas range from 35 to 400 acres in size.

This soil has a surface layer of brown, medium acid fine sandy loam about 9 inches thick. Between depths of 9 and 17 inches is mottled brownish yellow and red, medium acid clay that has grayish brown mottles. Below this layer, to a depth of 29 inches, is mottled yellow and grayish brown, medium acid clay, that has reddish yellow mottles. Between depths of 29 and 42 inches is brown, slightly acid clay that has brownish yellow mottles; and between depths of 42 and 53 inches is brownish yellow, neutral clay that has light brownish gray and reddish yellow mottles. Between depths of 53 and 73 inches is yellow, moderately alkaline sandy clay loam that has light brownish gray, white, and yellowish brown mottles. The underlying layer, to a depth of 80 inches, is mottled yellow light gray, and brownish yellow, moderately alkaline sandy clay loam.

Hard surface crusts and dense plowpans that form in cultivated areas make this soil difficult to work. Permeability is very slow, and available water capacity is high. The root zone is deep, but root penetration is slow and difficult in the underlying layers. Runoff is medium. The hazard of water erosion is moderate.

Included with this soil in mapping are a few intermingled areas of Normangee and Wilson soils and eroded Crockett soils. The included soils make up about 10 to 20 percent of this map unit.

This soil has medium potential for production of crops, but it is limited by low natural fertility and rapid loss of soil moisture during the summer. The major crops are small grain for winter grazing and grain sorghum. The major objectives in management are controlling erosion, maintaining fertility, and improving tilth. Terracing and growing high-residue crops and deep-rooted legumes help control erosion and maintain tilth.

This soil has high potential for pasture. It is well suited to coastal bermudagrass, common bermudagrass, and weeping lovegrass. Proper pasture management includes fertilization, weed control, and controlled grazing.

This soil has high potential for range. The climax plant community is a mixture of tall and mid grasses and an overstory of a few live oak, elm, and hackberry trees along streams and in occasional motts.

This soil has low potential for most urban uses. Its most restrictive limitations are shrinking and swelling with changes in moisture, corrosivity to uncoated steel, and slow percolation. The potential for recreation is medium. The very slow permeability is the most restrictive limitation for this use. Potential for openland and rangeland wildlife habitat is medium. Capability subclass IIIe; Claypan Prairie range site.



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Soil Type - 65

65—Wilson silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes. This deep, somewhat poorly drained, nearly level soil is on uplands and ancient stream terraces. Slopes are plane. Areas range from 20 to 200 acres in size.

This soil has a surface layer of dark gray, mildly alkaline silty clay loam about 6 inches thick. Below the surface layer, to a depth of 25 inches, is dark gray, mildly alkaline clay. Between depths of 25 and 39 inches is gray, mildly alkaline clay. Below this layer, to a depth of 58 inches, is light gray, moderately alkaline clay that has light yellowish brown mottles. The underlying layer, to a depth of 80 inches, is light olive gray, moderately alkaline clay that has yellowish brown mottles (fig. 10).

This soil is difficult to work because of surface crusts and dense plowpan layers that form in cultivated areas. When dry, this soil is extremely hard; when wet, it is sticky and plastic. Permeability is very slow, and available water capacity is high. The root zone is deep, but root penetration is slow and difficult in the underlying layers. Runoff is slow. The hazard of water erosion is slight.

Included with this soil in mapping are a few intermingled areas of Burleson, Crockett, and Normangee soils. The included soils make up about 10 to 20 percent of this map unit.

This soil has medium potential for production of crops. The major crops are grain sorghum, cotton, hay, and some small grain for winter grazing. The objectives of management are improving tilth and maintaining fertility. Grow-

ing crops that produce large amounts of residue and legumes helps maintain tilth.

This soil has medium potential for pasture. It is well suited to coastal bermudagrass, King Ranch bluestem, and weeping lovegrass. Pasture management needed includes fertilization, weed control, and controlled grazing.

This soil has medium potential for range. The climax plant community is a mixture of tall and mid grasses and an overstory of a few live oak, elm, and hackberry trees along streams and in occasional motts.

This soil has low potential for most urban uses. Its most restrictive limitation is shrinking and swelling with changes in moisture, occasional wetness, low strength, corrosivity to uncoated steel, and slow percolation. The potential for recreation is medium. Wetness and the very slow permeability are the most restrictive limitations for this use. Potential for both openland and rangeland wildlife habitat is medium. Capability subclass IIIw; Claypan Prairie range site.



Reagan, Falls County, TX 76680

Soil Type - 66

66—Wilson silty clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes. This deep, somewhat poorly drained, gently sloping soil is on uplands and ancient stream terraces. Slopes are plane or slightly concave. Areas range from 15 to 150 acres in size.

The soil has a surface layer of very dark gray, mildly alkaline silty clay loam about 6 inches thick. Below the surface, to a depth of 28 inches, is dark gray, mildly alkaline clay. Between depths of 28 and 55 inches is gray, mildly alkaline clay. The underlying layer, to a depth of 80 inches, is light brownish gray, moderately alkaline clay that has brownish yellow mottles.

This soil is difficult to work because of surface crusts and dense plowpan layers that form in cultivated areas. When dry, this soil is extremely hard; when wet, it is sticky and gummy. Permeability is very slow, and available water capacity is high. The root zone is deep, but root penetration is slow and difficult in the underlying layers. Runoff is medium. The hazard of water erosion is moderate.

Included with this soil in mapping are a few intermingled areas of Burleson, Crockett, and Normangee soils. Also included are a few areas of eroded Wilson soils. The included soils make up about 10 to 20 percent of this map unit.

This soil has medium potential for production of crops, but it is limited for this use by surface crusting and rapid loss of soil moisture during the summer. The major crops are grain sorghum, cotton, and small grain for winter grazing. The major objectives of management are controlling erosion, maintaining fertility, and improving tilth. Growing crops that produce large amounts of residue or growing deep-rooted legumes help to control erosion and maintain tilth.

This soil has medium potential for pasture. It is well suited to coastal bermudagrass, King Ranch bluestem, and weeping lovegrass. Needed pasture management includes fertilization, weed control, and controlled grazing.

This soil has medium potential for range. The climax plant community is a mixture of tall and mid grasses and an overstory of a few live oak, elm, and hackberry trees along streams and occasionally in motts.

This soil has low potential for most urban uses. Its most restrictive limitations are shrinking and swelling with changes in moisture, occasional wetness, low strength, corrosivity to uncoated steel, and slow percolation. The potential for recreation is medium. Occasional wetness and the very slow permeability are the most restrictive limitations for this use. Potential for both openland and rangeland wildlife habitat is medium. Capability subclass IIIe; Claypan Prairie range site.



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Approved by the Texas Real Estate Commission for Voluntary Use

Texas law requires all real estate licensees to give the following information about brokerage services to prospective buyers, tenants, sellers and landlords.

Information About Brokerage Services

efore working with a real estate broker, you should know that the duties of a broker depend on whom the broker represents. If you are a prospective seller or landlord (owner) or a prospective buyer or tenant (buyer), you should know that the broker who lists the property for sale or lease is the owner's agent. A broker who acts as a subagent represents the owner in cooperation with the listing broker. A broker who acts as a buyer's agent represents the buyer. A broker may act as an intermediary between the parties if the parties consent in writing. A broker can assist you in locating a property, preparing a contract or lease, or obtaining financing without representing you. A broker is obligated by law to treat you honestly.

IF THE BROKER REPRESENTS THE OWNER:

The broker becomes the owner's agent by entering into an agreement with the owner, usually through a written - listing agreement, or by agreeing to act as a subagent by accepting an offer of subagency from the listing broker. A subagent may work in a different real estate office. A listing broker or subagent can assist the buyer but does not represent the buyer and must place the interests of the owner first. The buyer should not tell the owner's agent anything the buyer would not want the owner to know because an owner's agent must disclose to the owner any material information known to the agent.

IF THE BROKER REPRESENTS THE BUYER:

The broker becomes the buyer's agent by entering into an agreement to represent the buyer, usually through a written buyer representation agreement. A buyer's agent can assist the owner but does not represent the owner and must place the interests of the buyer first. The owner should not tell a buyer's agent anything the owner would not want the buyer to know because a buyer's agent must disclose to the buyer any material information known to the agent.

IF THE BROKER ACTS AS AN INTERMEDIARY:

A broker may act as an intermediary between the parties if the broker complies with The Texas Real Estate License Act. The broker must obtain the written consent of each party to the transaction to act as an

intermediary. The written consent must state who will pay the broker and, in conspicuous bold or underlined print, set forth the broker's obligations as an intermediary. The broker is required to treat each party honestly and fairly and to comply with The Texas Real Estate License Act. A broker who acts as an intermediary in a transaction:

- (1) shall treat all parties honestly;
- (2) may not disclose that the owner will accept a price less than the asking price unless authorized in writing to do so by the owner;
- (3) may not disclose that the buyer will pay a price greater than the price submitted in a written offer unless authorized in writing to do so by the buyer; and
- (4) may not disclose any confidential information or any information that a party specifically instructs the broker in writing not to disclose unless authorized in writing to disclose the information or required to do so by The Texas Real Estate License Act or a court order or if the information materially relates to the condition of the property.

With the parties' consent, a broker acting as an intermediary between the parties may appoint a person who is licensed under The Texas Real Estate License Act and associated with the broker to communicate with and carry out instructions of one party and another person who is licensed under that Act and associated with the broker to communicate with and carry out instructions of the other party.

If you choose to have a broker represent you, you should enter into a written agreement with the broker that clearly establishes the broker's obligations and your obligations. The agreement should state how and by whom the broker will be paid. You have the right to choose the type of representation, if any, you wish to receive. Your payment of a fee to a broker does not necessarily establish that the broker represents you. If you have any questions regarding the duties and responsibilities of the broker, you should resolve those questions before proceeding.

Real estate licensee asks that you acknowledge receipt of this information about brokerage services for the licensee's records.

Buyer, Seller, Landlord or Tenant

Date

Texas Real Estate Brokers and Salespersons are licensed and regulated by the Texas Real Estate Commission (TREC). If you have a question or complaint regarding a real estate licensee, you should contact TREC at P.O. Box 12188, Austin, Texas 78711-2188, 512-936-3000 (http://www.trec.texas.gov)

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