BRADEN HAHN PROPERTY

163.579+/- Acres – WHARTON COUNTY

PROPERTY SUMMARY

LIST PRICE ~ $858,790

ACREAGE: 163.579+/-

ADDRESS: FM 2546

COUNTY: WHARTON

TERRAIN: Mostly Open/Level

WATER: Pond/Irrigation Well

MINERALS: NONE

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:

The 163+/- acre Braden Haun ranch is located approximately 70 miles from Houston and only 9 miles north of El Campo. The ranch has good access with 5,100+/- ft. of frontage along the asphalt paved F.M. 2546. The property was previously farmed in rice and is currently in pastureland. In addition, there is approximately 8+/- wooded acres (primarily oaks) located just off FM 2546 and extends into the middle part of the property providing good habitat for the native wildlife. This area includes a water well, big pond and would make an excellent homesite. There is an all-weather road that runs along the western boundary of the ranch, along with an old irrigation well that is believed to be in good condition. The adjacent property to the north is currently being farmed in rice. This property could easily be put back into farmland or continue to be used as fertile grazing land.

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PROPERTY AERIAL

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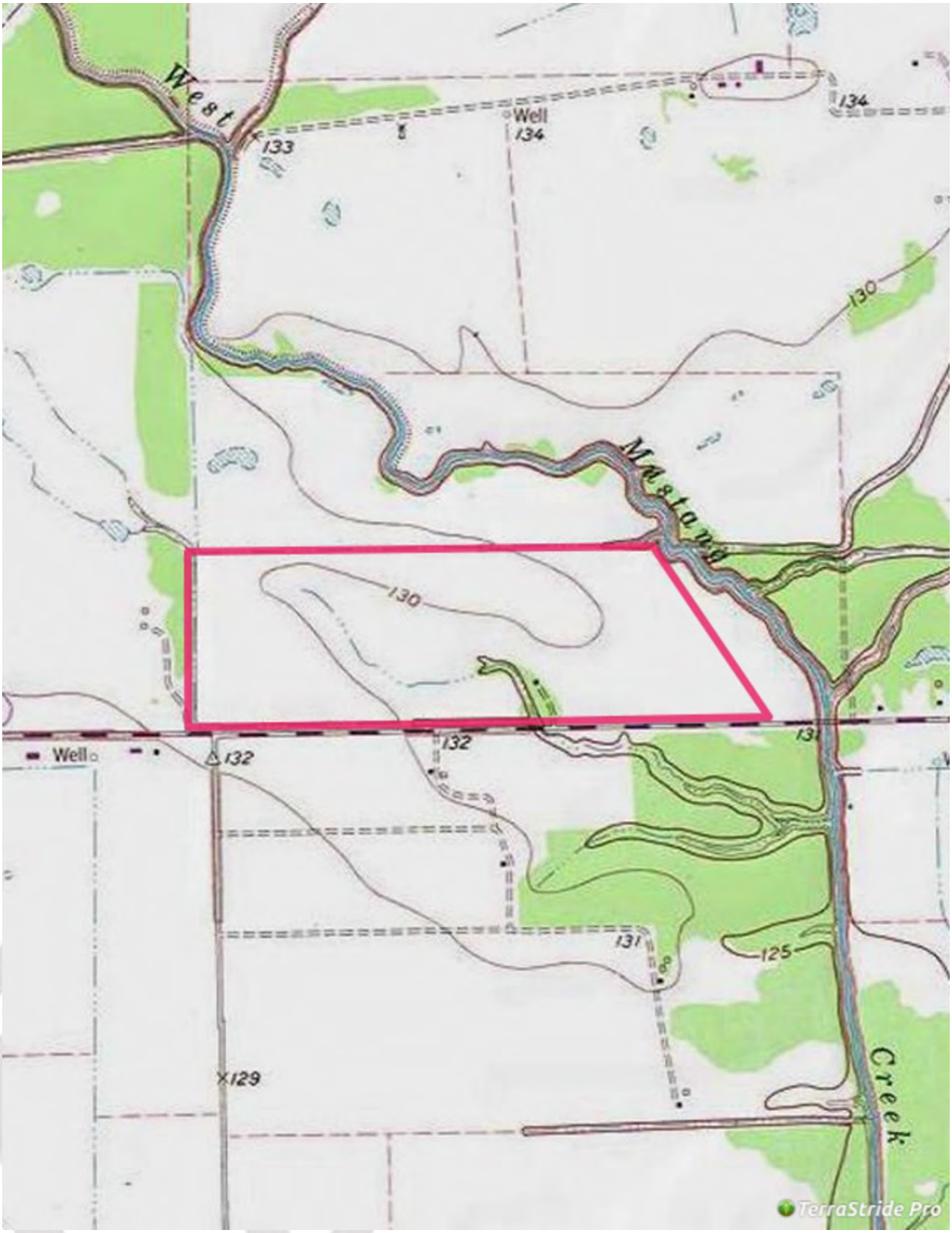
PROPERTY TOPO



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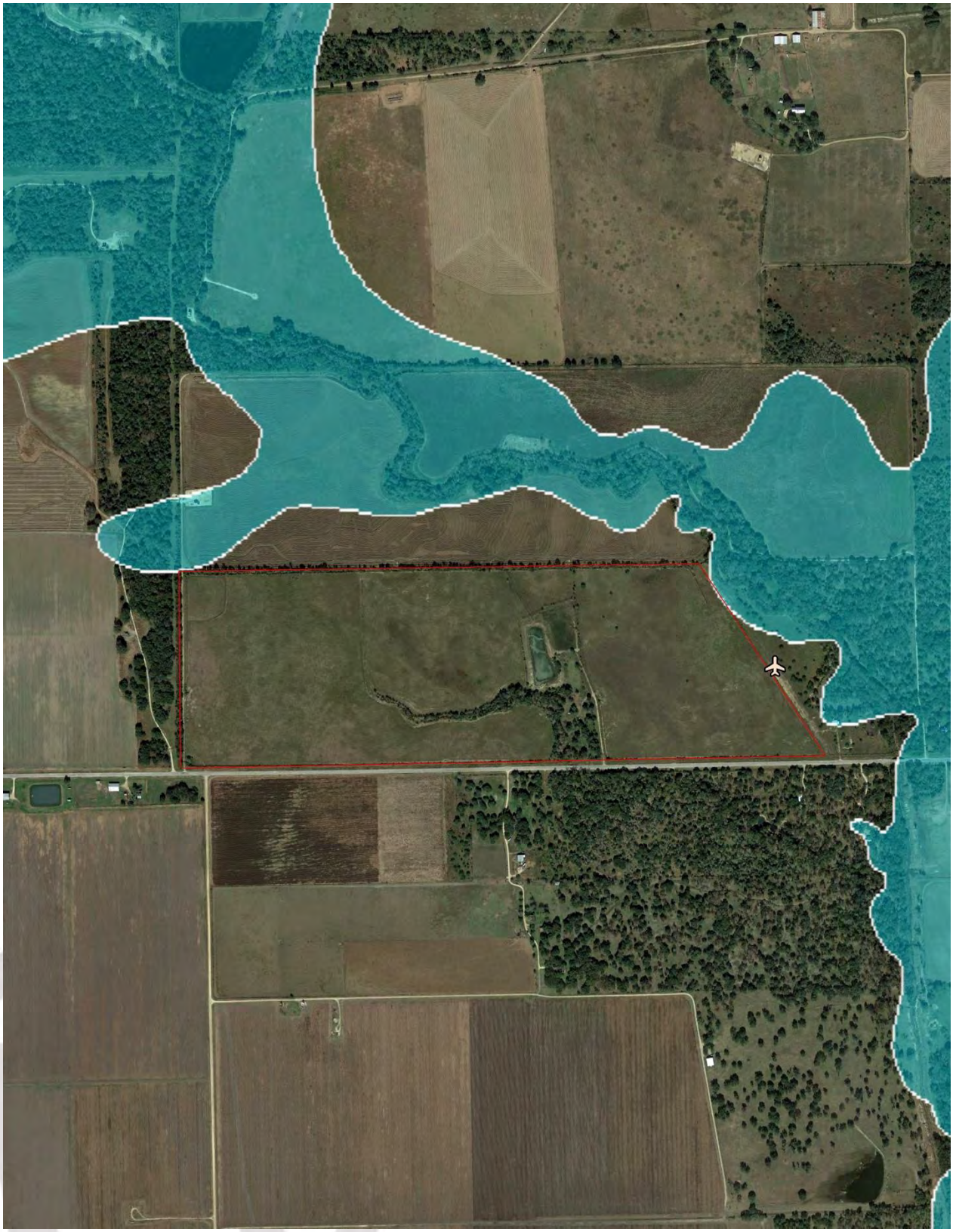
PROPERTY FLOOD



United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

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 Wharton County, Texas

M4 Ranch Real Estate

June 23, 2021

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map

Map Scale: 1:8,400 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 100 200 400 600

Feet: 0 400 800 1600 2400

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 14N WGS84

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
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

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: Wharton County, Texas
Survey Area Data: Version 16, 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: Oct 8, 2016—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
BeA	Bernard-Edna complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	19.4	12.4%
Br	Zalco and Navaca soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	0.1	0.1%
EdA	Edna loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	64.9	41.2%
LcA	Lake Charles clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes	0.4	0.2%
Md	Bernard loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	72.6	46.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		**157.4**	**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