YORKTOWN RANCH

110+/- ACRES

DEWITT COUNTY
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Exceptional 110+/- Acre Ranch in Yorktown, Texas

This ranch has it all – Excellent Location, Huge Live Oak Trees, Nice Home, Clean Improved Bermuda Pastures, Wildlife and 100% Minerals to Convey!

Located just south of Yorktown, the ranch is accessed by Yorktown's Country Club Lane off FM 884 and shares 1/2 mile fenceline with the Country Club golf course.

Huge live oak trees are scattered across the gently rolling terrain. A nice mix of open improved pastureland and woods provide excellent grazing for cattle and good habitat for the many deer and other wildlife. Other improvements on the ranch include two stock tanks, 9 pastures, several water troughs, good fencing, and a windmill. The owner, on average, was able to graze 1 cow to every 3 acres with proper rotation and management.

The property includes a very well maintained 2,700+/- sq ft. brick home. Built in 2001, the home has 4-Bedrooms, 2-Full Baths, 2-Half-Baths and features an open layout with all bedrooms on the first floor and a great bonus room upstairs.

Seller will convey 100% of owned minerals and is believed to own 100% of the mineral rights! Minerals in this area are a rare find.

LIST PRICE $975,000

BILLY MURPHY
FARM & RANCH REAL ESTATE
(361) 655-0484

COLDWELL BANKER
THE RON BROWN COMPANY

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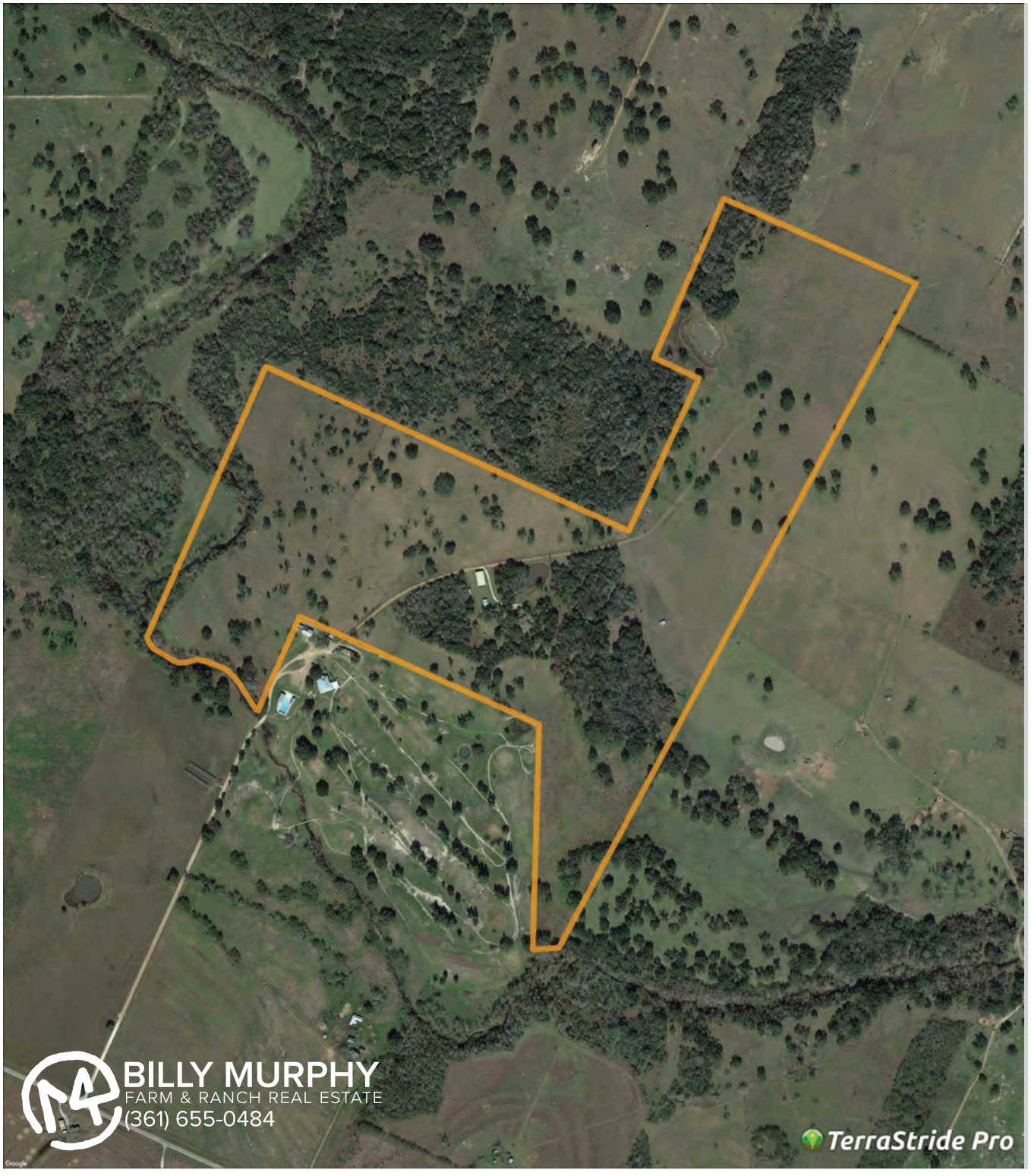
YORKTOWN RANCH

110+/- ACRES

DEWITT COUNTY
PROPERTY AERIAL



YORKTOWN RANCH

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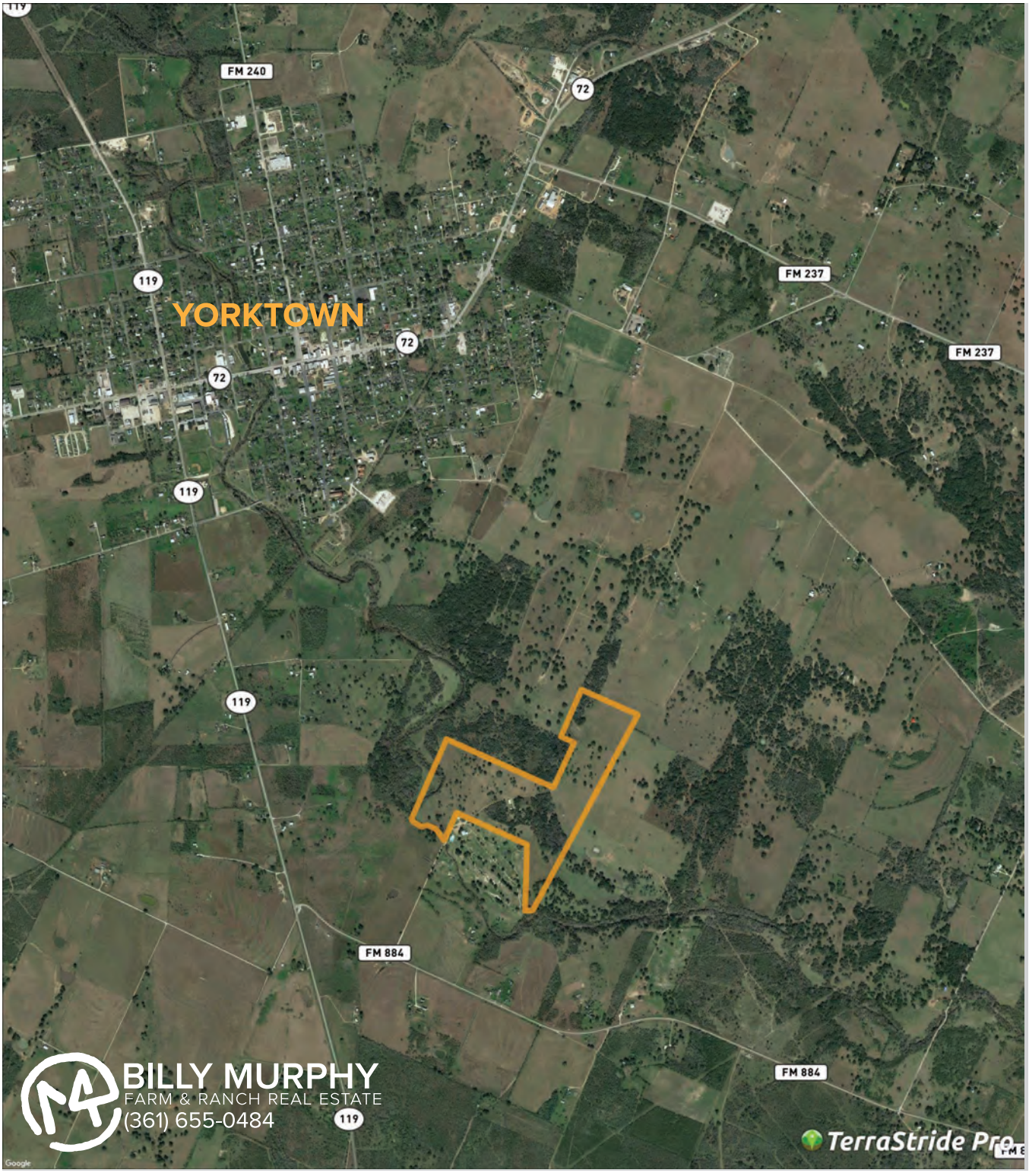
PROPERTY LOCATION



YORKTOWN RANCH

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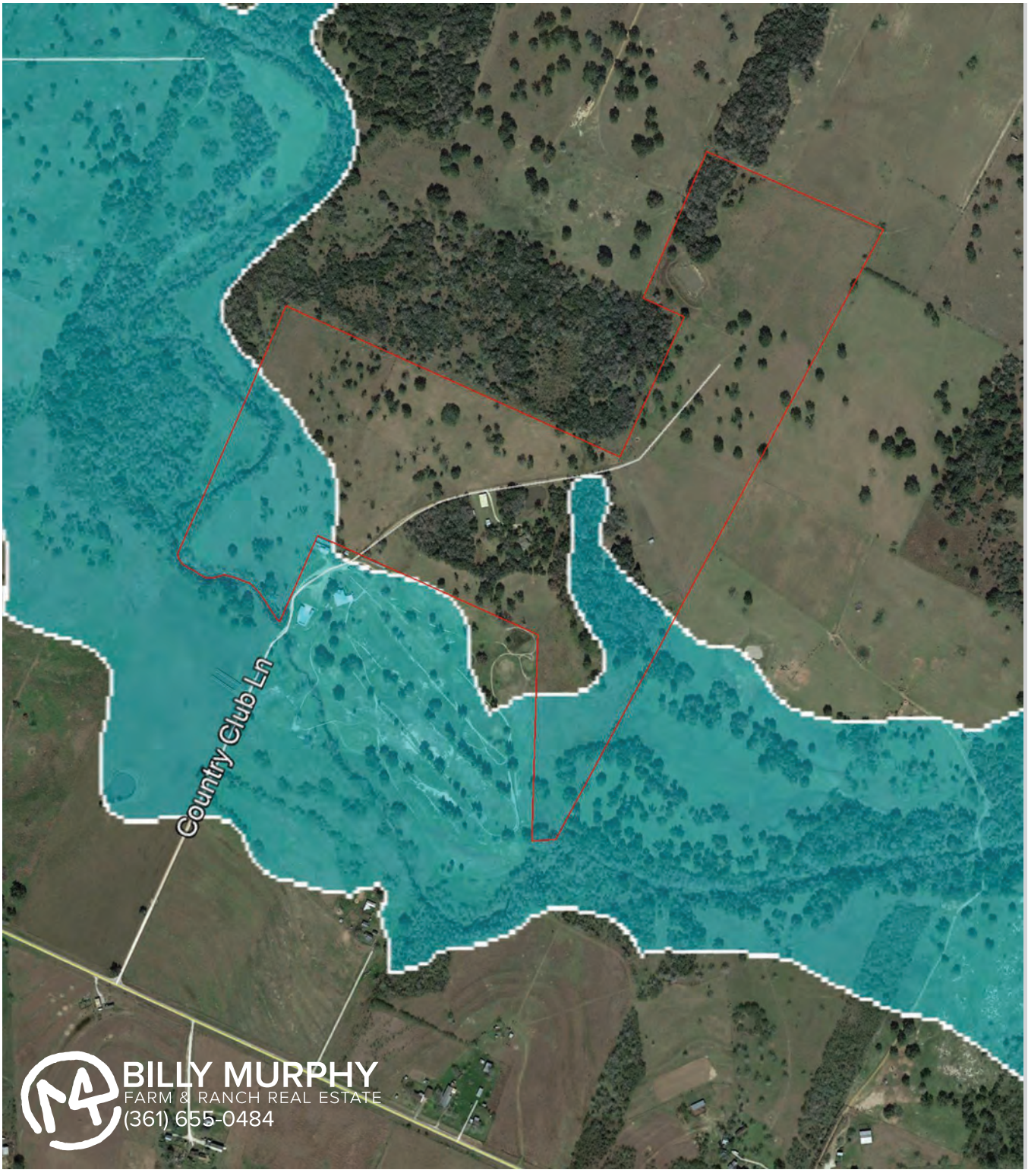
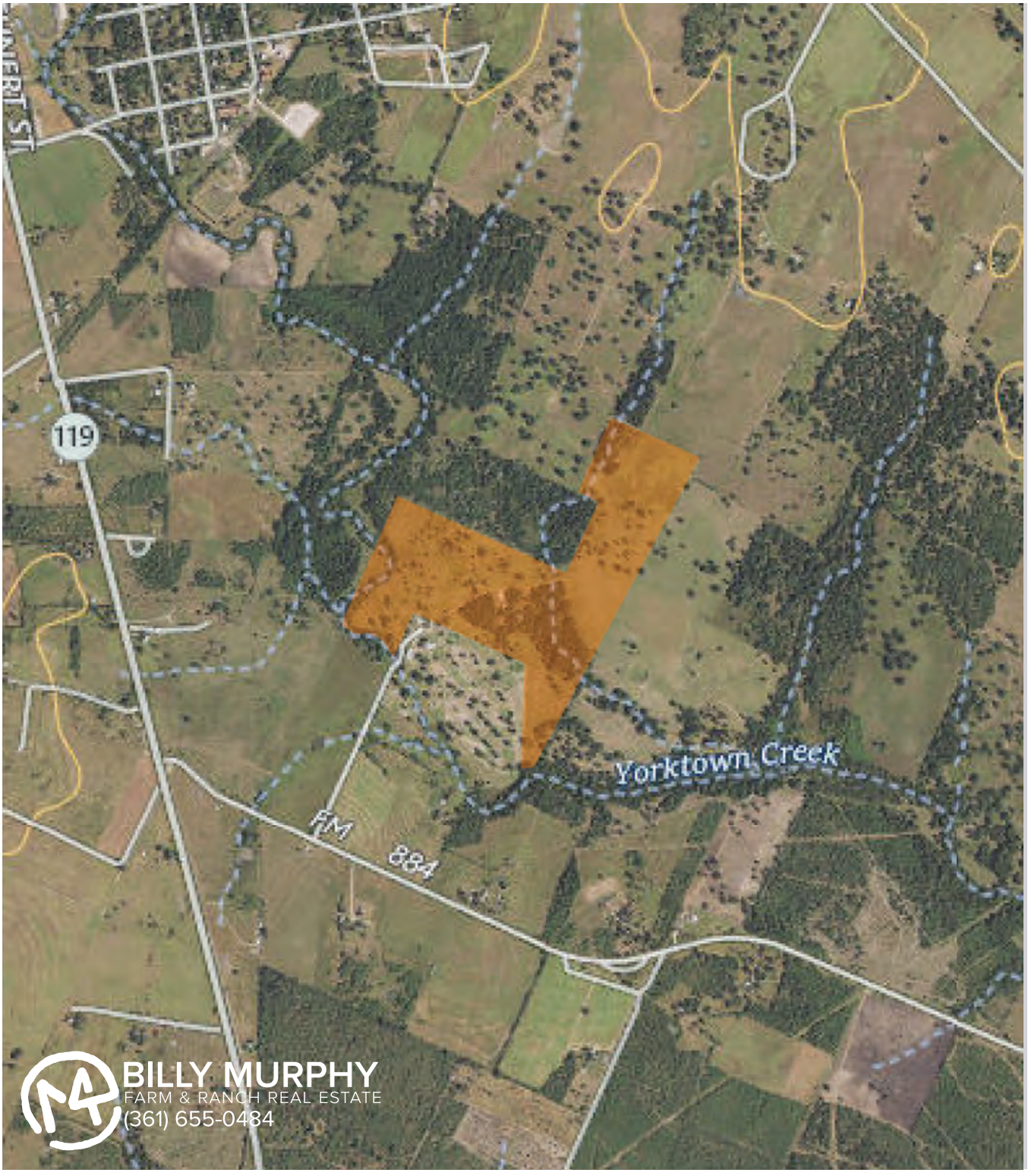
FLOOD MAP



YORKTOWN RANCH

110+/- ACRES

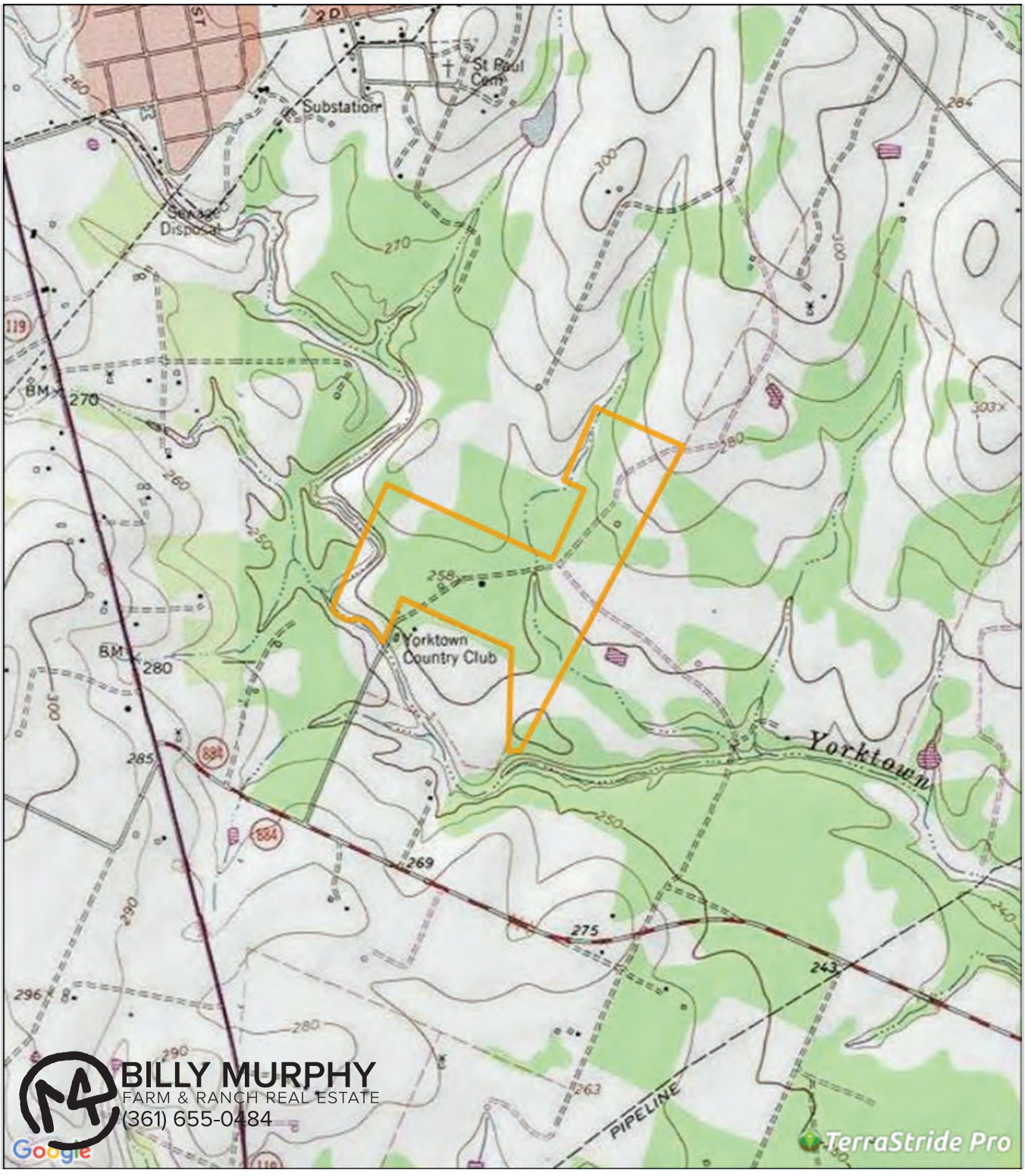
DEWITT COUNTY
CREEK MAP



YORKTOWN RANCH

110+/- ACRES

DEWITT COUNTY
TOPO MAP



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United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

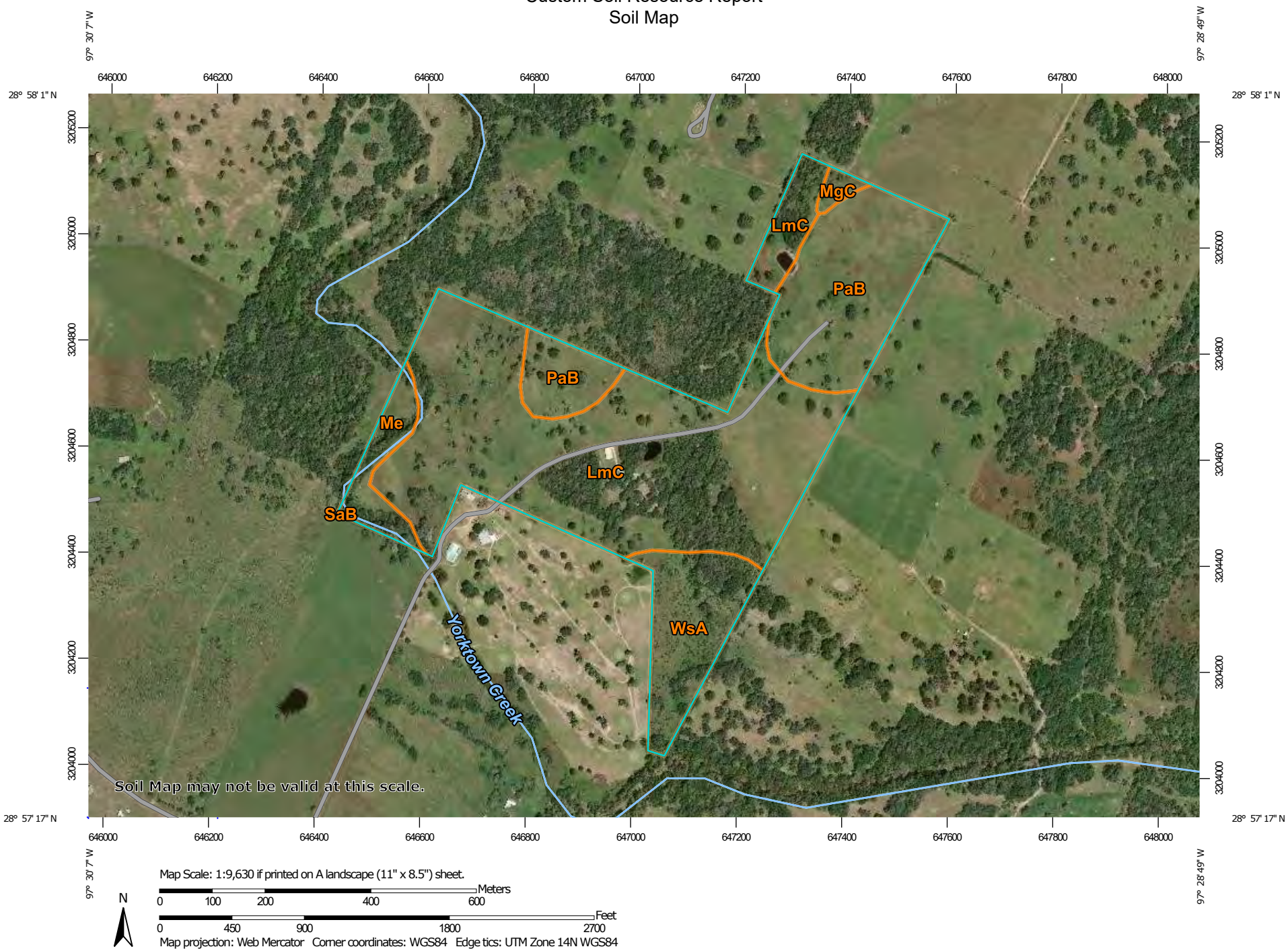
A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for DeWitt County, Texas

M4 Ranch Real Estate

June 5, 2019

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



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: DeWitt County, Texas
Survey Area Data: Version 14, Sep 14, 2018

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 19, 2012—Oct 17, 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
LmC	Leming loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	66.6	60.3%
Me	Meguin silty clay loam, occasionally flooded	4.9	4.5%
MgC	Miguel fine sandy loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes	1.1	0.9%
PaB	Papalote fine sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	25.7	23.3%
SaB	Sarnosa fine sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	0.0	0.0%
WsA	Wilson clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	12.2	11.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**110.6**	**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