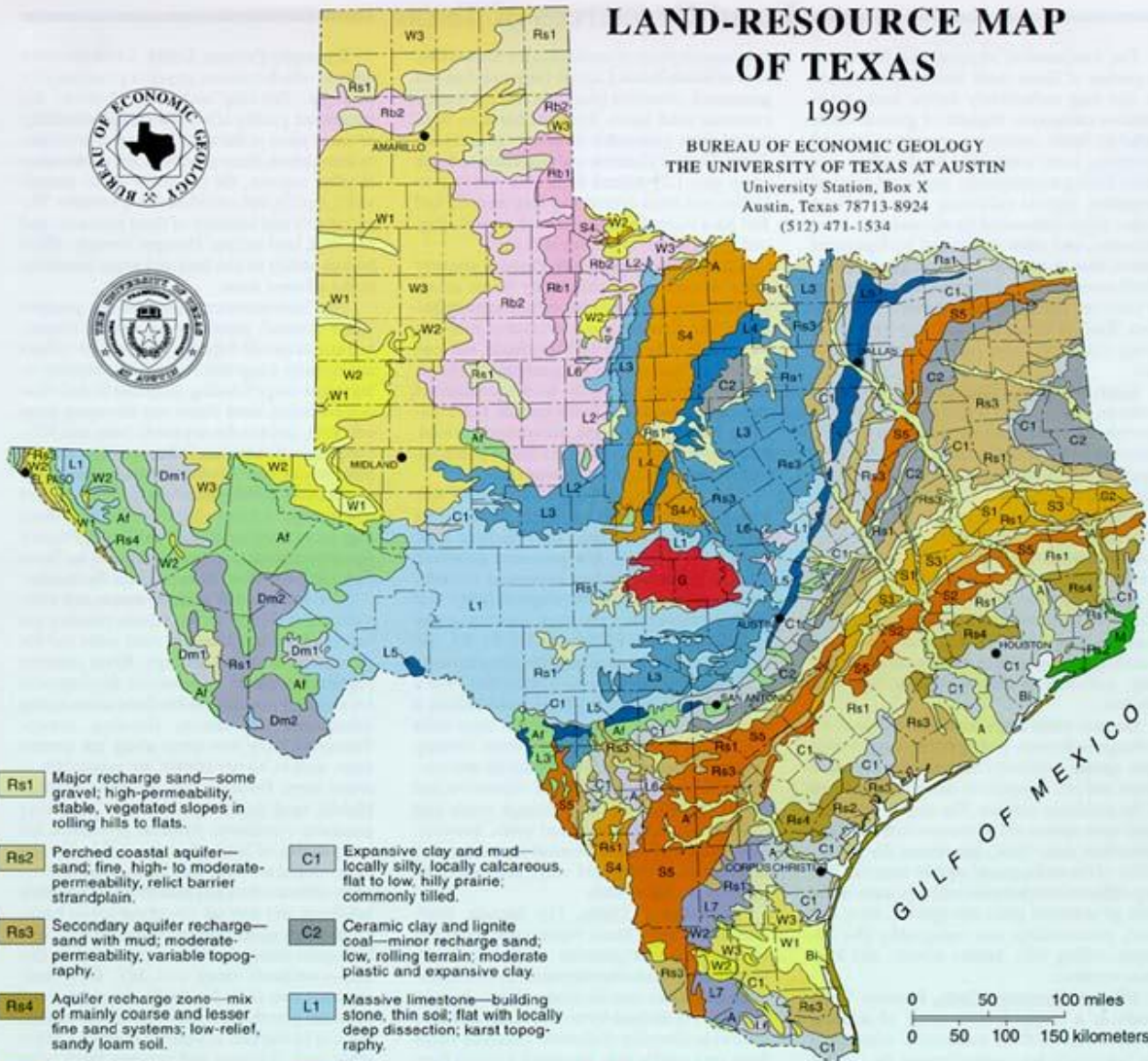


LAND-RESOURCE MAP OF TEXAS

1999

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| <p>Rs1 Major recharge sand—some gravel; high-permeability, stable, vegetated slopes in rolling hills to flats.</p> <p>Rs2 Perched coastal aquifer—sand; fine, high- to moderate-permeability, relict barrier strandplain.</p> <p>Rs3 Secondary aquifer recharge—sand with mud; moderate-permeability, variable topography.</p> <p>Rs4 Aquifer recharge zone—mix of mainly coarse and lesser fine sand systems; low-relief, sandy loam soil.</p> <p>S1 Greensand—ironstone—steep slopes and rolling hills; local hard beds; iron ore; road base; soil conditioner.</p> <p>S2 Tuffaceous sand and mud—rolling, steep badlands; expansive clay; bentonite; uranium; fuller's earth.</p> <p>S3 Sand and mud—lignite and bentonite; expansive clay; moderately rolling; poor strength; low permeability.</p> <p>S4 Sandstone and shale—locally thin coal and limestone; poor soil; subdued stair-step topography.</p> <p>S5 Sand and mud (undifferentiated)—cuesta-swale topography; colluvial, deep sand and clay loam.</p> <p>G Weathered granite and schist—hard fractured rock and loose granitic sand; locally minor aquifers.</p> | <p>C1 Expansive clay and mud—locally silty, locally calcareous, flat to low, hilly prairie; commonly tilled.</p> <p>C2 Ceramic clay and lignite coal—minor recharge sand; low, rolling terrain; moderate plastic and expansive clay.</p> <p>L1 Massive limestone—building stone, thin soil; flat with locally deep dissection; karst topography.</p> <p>L2 Thin-bedded limestone—crushed stone; locally poor aquifers; fractured, resistant local ledges.</p> <p>L3 Hard limestone and marl—stair-step topography; stable slopes; thin clay soils; local seeps and minor springs.</p> <p>L4 Thick limestone and shale—building and crushed stone; thin, stony, clay loam soils; minor sandstone beds.</p> <p>L5 Chalk—potential cement material; high slope stability; black, expansive soils; rolling prairie.</p> <p>L6 Caliche—bedrock and alluvium, cemented irregularly by calcite; road-base material.</p> <p>L7 Karstic caliche-cemented sand—sink holes and collapse lows; hummocky terrain.</p> | <p>Rb1 Gypsiferous red bed with dolomite—rolling to steep slopes; collapse lows; plastic and expansive clay.</p> <p>Rb2 Dissected red bed—mud and sand; local badlands with steep slopes; thin loam soils; not productive.</p> <p>Dm1 Desert mountain terrain (sedimentary rock)—steep, variable rock types; loose surface rock.</p> <p>Dm2 Desert mountain and canyon land (volcanic rock)—rugged; many box canyons; lava and explosive debris.</p> <p>A Flood-prone valley and terrace—alluvium of sand and mud; sparse gravel; stream channels, flats, and coastal marshes.</p> <p>Af Alluvial fan—Trans-Pecos: active cover; Rio Grande: relict chert gravel; Balcones Escarpment: calcareous detritus.</p> | <p>W1 Sand dune and blowout—mobile or stabilized by vegetation; locally deflated hollows and flats.</p> <p>W2 Windblown sand—strong relict grain of leveled dunes, blowouts, playas; flat to low, rolling terrain.</p> <p>W3 Loose surficial sand and silt (loess)—playas; flat to low, rolling, grassy prairie and scrub brush.</p> <p>M Wetlands—fresh, brackish, and saltwater marsh and swamp—coastal and deltaic.</p> <p>Bl Barrier island—sand and shell, beach, fore- and back-island dunes; back-island and tidal flats, marshes, and washovers.</p> |
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