














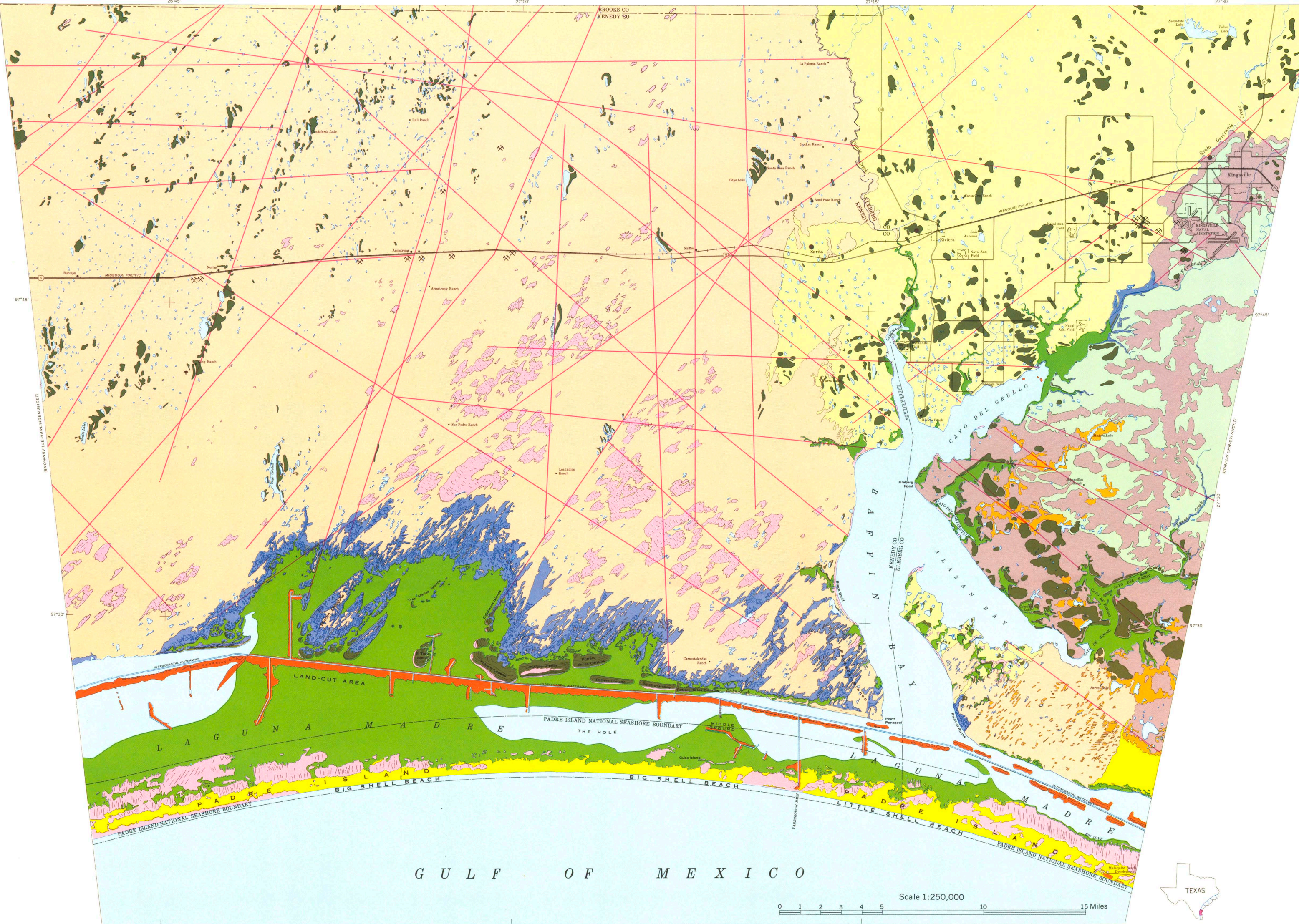


EXPLANATION
CATEGORIES

- GROUP I.**
-  Dominantly clay and mud, low permeability, high water-holding capacity, high compressibility, high to very high shrink-swell potential, poor drainage, level to depressed relief, low shear strength, high plasticity. Geologic units include interdistributary muds, channel-fill muds, mud-filled coastal lakes.
- GROUP II.**
-  Dominantly sand, high to very high permeability, low water-holding capacity, low compressibility, low shrink-swell potential, good drainage, low ridge and depressed relief, high shear strength, low plasticity. Geologic units include Modern barrier island sands (beach, foredunes, stabilized eolian blowouts, vegetated barrier flats, wind-deflation troughs and storm runnels, washover channels), and Pleistocene barrier-strandplain sands.
- GROUP III.**
-  Dominantly clayey sand and silt, moderate permeability and drainage, moderate water-holding capacity, low to moderate compressibility and shrink-swell potential, level relief with local mounds and ridges, high shear strength. Geologic units include Pleistocene fluvial-distributary (includes levee and crevasse splay) and delta front sands, silt and local undifferentiated clay, delta front facies may be covered by loess or mud veneer.
- GROUP IV.**
-  Coastal marsh, fresh to brackish, not mapped because of scale, narrow band along mainland shore.
- GROUP V.**
-  Inland marsh, fresh-water, ephemeral, alternately wet and dry, variable substrate, commonly mud, low to moderate permeability, moderate water-holding capacity, poor drainage, poor to moderate load-bearing strength, moderately high organic content, subject to flooding, locally thin mud may veneer sand substrate. Geologic units include fresh-water marsh and fresh-water marsh-filled wind deflation areas; local ephemeral fresh-water marsh in eolian blowout areas not mapped.
- GROUP VI.**
-  Wind-tidal flat, salt marsh rare or absent, sand with minor amounts of mud and algal mat laminations, alternatively submergent (0-2 feet) and emergent, unvegetated, subject to intense eolian transport of sand, local depressed areas with soft substrate, properties similar to Group II. Geologic units include several wind-tidal flat facies.
- GROUP VII.**
-  Made land and spoil, properties highly variable, mixed mud, silt, sand, and shell, reworked spoil commonly sandy and shelly with moderate sorting similar to Group III. Geologic units include subaerial spoil heaps or mounds, subaerial reworked spoil, subaqueous spoil, made land.
- GROUP VIII.**
-  Transitional wind-tidal flat and eolian sand sheet, brief periods of tidal inundation alternating with longer sustained periods of wind deflation and clay-dune accretion, numerous clay dunes with properties similar to Group I, wind-tidal flat properties similar to Group VI, essentially an area of wind destruction of eolian sand sheet.
- GROUP IX.**
-  Clay-sand dunes and dune complexes, active and inactive, sparsely and heavily vegetated respectively, see Geologic map to differentiate dunes, mixed sand, silt, and clay with variable properties similar to Group III, older vegetated dune complexes have higher sand and caliche content, currently active dunes high in clay content. Geologic units include inactive, brush-covered clay-sand dune complex, active, grass-covered clay-sand dunes, and eolian accretionary bars and ridges (rincons, potreros).
- GROUP X.**
-  Eolian sand sheet, poorly to well stabilized with grass, brush, and live oaks, see Geologic map to differentiate vegetation cover, moderate to very high permeability, low to moderate water-holding capacity, low compressibility, low shrink-swell potential, good to fair drainage, high shear strength, low plasticity, shallow water table, flat to hummocky or ridge-like topography. Geologic units include active dune blowout area, sand sheet with strong relict grain, sand sheet with no relict grain, sand sheet deflation area, moderately stabilized dune and sand sheet, and well-stabilized dune and sand sheet.
- GROUP XI.**
-  Active dune complex, sand, friable, very high permeability, low water-holding capacity, low compressibility, low shrink-swell potential, good drainage, high shear strength, low plasticity, unstable due to migration, local relief up to 30 feet. Geologic units include active dune complex in sand sheet area, backisland dune field, fore-island blowout dune, and coppice dune and sand flats.
- GROUP XII.**
-  Loess sheet, silt and fine sand, thin and locally discontinuous, overlying fluvial or deltaic-bay sand and mud, locally sandy near underlying Pleistocene channel bodies, loess variable thickness, properties similar to Group X, underlying non-eolian sediments resemble Groups I and III, engineering plans should involve consideration of depth of silt and sand and nature of subadjacent Pleistocene sediment. Geologic units include sand sheet overlying deltaic facies and sand sheet overlying fluvial facies.
- Refer to tables in text for land-use evaluation such as engineering, solid waste disposal, and other functional categories based on physical properties and other parameters.
-  Pit or quarry, commonly caliche-cemented fluvial and deltaic deposits.
-  Solid waste disposal site, sanitary landfills, and open dumps.
-  Active or potentially active fault, based on lineament or grain displayed on aerial photographs.
- Sources of data given in text.



Mapping and cartography by Bureau of Economic Geology
Geology mapped on aerial mosaics, Edgar Tobin Aerial Surveys
Base adapted from U.S.G.S. topographic maps
Sources of data and credit for contributions to maps given in text

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PHYSICAL PROPERTIES