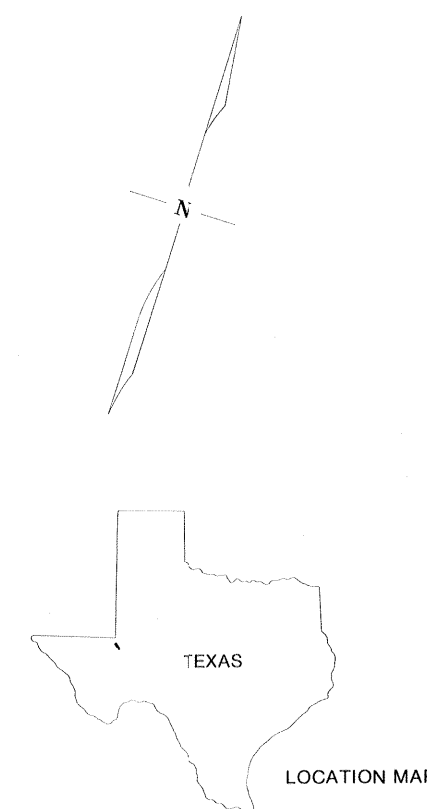


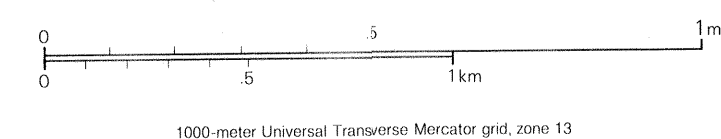
EXPLANATION

- Active dunes—unvegetated sandy areas of aklé, transverse, barchanoid, and linguoid dunes. Sand shifts in response to seasonal winds.
- Coppice dunes—small dome-shaped dunes densely covered by shin oak and grasses.
- Blowout dunes—areas of stabilized and active blowouts where eolian activity initiated after disruption of vegetation.
- Interdunal flats—elongated depressions floored by resistant caliche horizons or weakly cemented eolian sediments.
- Cover sands—vegetated veneer of eolian sand deposits, characterized by minor topographic relief. Vegetation dominated by shin oak, mesquite, and yucca.
- Man-modified land—land modified by human activity. Includes roads, parking lots, campgrounds, picnic areas, and other park facilities.
- Ephemeral and permanent ponds—shallow fresh-water ponds located in interdunal depressions, especially prevalent after heavy rains. Ponds provide a suitable habitat for plants and animals with high moisture requirements.
- Park boundary
- County line
- Park road
- Railroad tracks
- Paved highway
- Unimproved road
- Buildings, shown with approximate shape



EOLIAN ENVIRONMENTS OF MONAHANS SANDHILLS STATE PARK, WARD and WINKLER COUNTIES, TEXAS

1984



Interpreted by M. D. Machenberg, Bureau of Economic Geology, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas.

Mapped from black-and-white aerial photographs flown April 30, 1968, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service mission EVL-X, frames 1JJ-154, 155, 156, and 2JJ-249, 250, and 251. Nominal scale of photographs 1:20,000.

Base map adapted from U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 minute topographic sheets by the Bureau of Economic Geology. Cartography by Jeff Horowitz under supervision of R. L. Dillon.