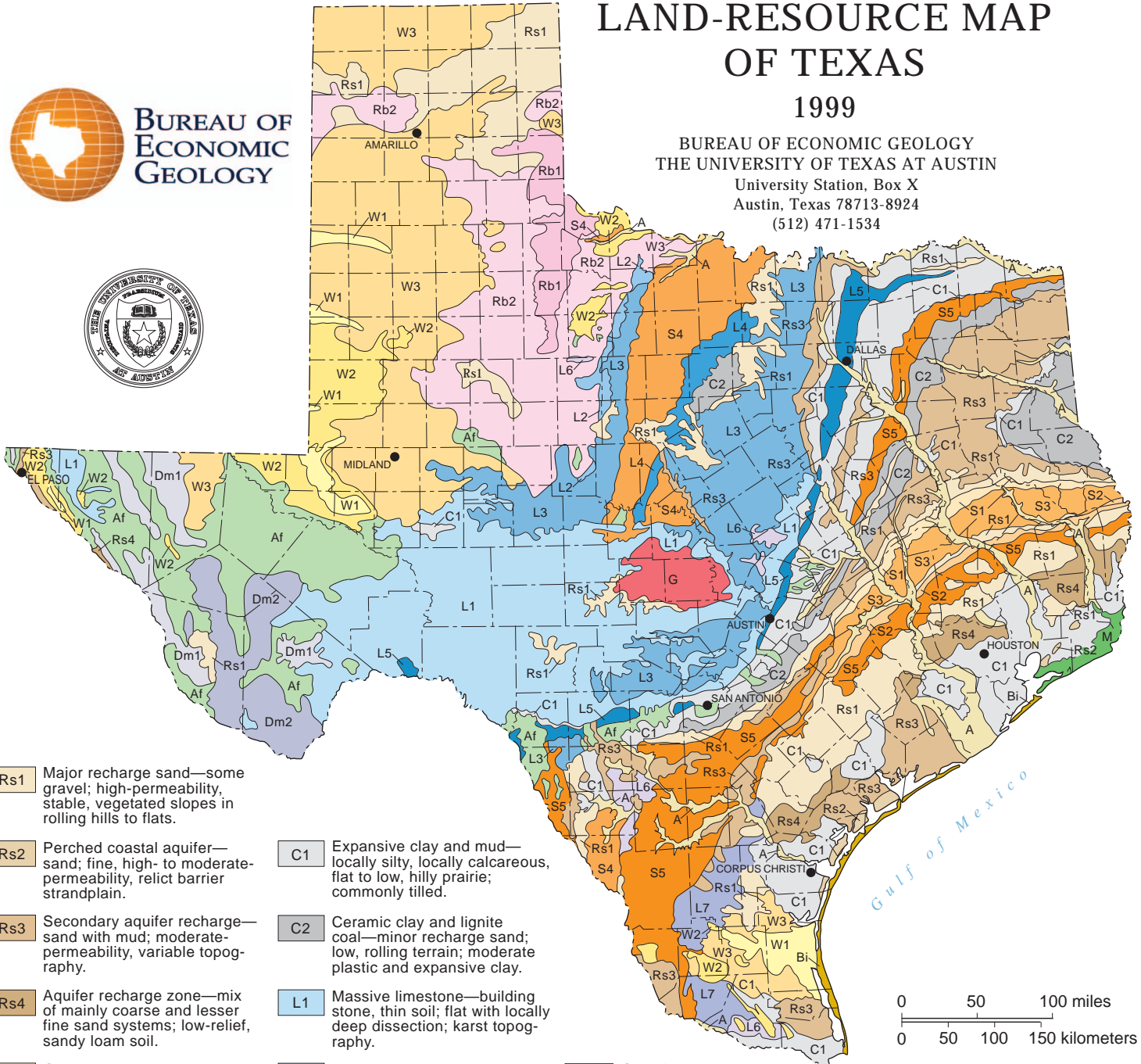


# LAND-RESOURCE MAP OF TEXAS

1999

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC GEOLOGY  
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN  
University Station, Box X  
Austin, Texas 78713-8924  
(512) 471-1534



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

