Major recharge sand—some gravel; high-permeability, stable, vegetated slopes in rolling hills to flats.

Secondary aquifer recharge—sand; fine, high- to moderate-permeability, relict barrier strandplain.

Aquifer recharge zone—sand with mud; moderate-permeability, variable topography.

Desert mountain terrain—mix of mainly coarse and lesser fine sand systems; low-relief, sandy loam soil.

Green sand—ironstone—rolling, steep badlands; expansive clay; bentonite; uranium; fuller’s earth.

Tuffaceous sand and mud—loose sand and gravel; thin clay soils; locally silty, locally calcareous, flat to low, hilly prairie; commonly tilled.

Sand and mud—lignite and clay; expansible and plastic clay.

Sand and mud (undifferentiated)—cuesta–swale topography; colluvial, deep sand and clay loam.

Weathered granite and schist—hard fractured rock and loose granitic sand; locally minor aquifers.

Expansive clay and mud—locally silty, locally calcareous, flat to low, hilly prairie; commonly tilled.

Ceramic clay and lignite—low rolling terrain; moderate plastic and expansive clay.

Massive limestone—building stone, thin soil; flat with locally deep dissection; karst topography.

Thin-bedded limestone—rolling hills to flat sands.

Hard limestone and marl—stair-step topography; stable slopes; thin clay soils; local seeps and minor springs.

Chalk—potential cement material; high slope stability; black, expansive soils; rolling prairie.

Caliche—bedrock and alluvium, cemented irregularly by caliche; road-base material.

Karstic caliche-cemented sand—sink holes and collapse lows; hummocky terrain.

Gypsiferous red bed with dolomite—rolling to steep slopes; collapse lows; plastic and expansive clay.

Dissected red bed—mud and sand; local badlands with steep slopes; thin loam soils; not productive.

Desert mountain terrain (sedimentary rock)—steep, variable rock types; loose surface rock.

Desert mountain and canyon land (volcanic rock)—steep, locally minor sandstone beds.

Flood-prone valley and terrace—alluvium of sand and mud; sparse gravel; stream channels, flats, and coastal marshes.

Alluvial fan—Trans-Pecos: active cover; Rio Grande: relict chert gravel; Balcones Escarpment: calcareous detritus.

Barrier island—sand and shell, beach, fore- and back-island dunes; back island and tidal flats, marshes, and washovers.

Sand dune and blowout—mobile or stabilized by vegetation; locally deflated hollows and flats.

Windblown sand—strong relict grain of leveled dunes, blowouts, playas; flat to low, rolling terrain.

Loose surficial sand and silt (loess)—playas; flat to low, rolling, grassy Prairie and scrub brush.

Wetlands—fresh, brackish, and saltwater marsh and swamp—coastal and deltaic.